Seventh Series, Vol. XXXV, No. 11

Friday, March 4, 1983
Phalguna 2, 1904 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)

सत्यमेव जयते

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Friday, March 4, 1983/Phalguna 13, 1904 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the chair*]

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Nurul Islam (Dhubri—Assam)

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri A.Durairasu, who was a Member of Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha during 1967-77 representing Perambalur constituency of Tamil Nadu.

An agriculturist and a social worker, he was an office bearer of several institutions and other social organisations, He worked for removal of untouchability, spread of education, village development and cooperative movement.

Shri Durairasu passed away at Pondicherry on 23rd February, 1983, at the age of 54 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

(*The Members then stood in silence for a short while*)



ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**दिल्ली और अन्य बड़े शहरों में कृषि और आवासीय भूमि की बिक्री**

*183. **श्री निहाल सिंह:** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली, आगरा, मेरठ और अमृतसर जैसे बड़े शहरों में कृषि तथा आवासीय भूमि आबंटित की है अथवा बेची है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

Presumably, the Honourable Member refers to Defence lands. There is no scheme, as such, for allotment or selling of agricultural and residential lands in big cities. However, under the existing policy of the Government, disposal of vacant Defence lands inside cantonments is regulated in the following manner:—

1. *Outside Civil areas*

(i) By sale of alternative residential plots to such grantees/lessees whose sites held on resumable tenures have been taken back for Defence purposes.

(ii) By grant of lease to charitable and educational institutions run by registered bodies or public trusts.

2. *Inside civil areas*

(i) By conversion into free-hold of a plot of land already held on old grant terms or on lease.

(ii) By a grant of lease to housing societies of Cantonment Board employees belonging to weaker sections and those of serving and retired personnel of Defence Services.

(iii) By sale to the adjoining house owners of pieces of vacant land which cannot be put to independent use and are not required for municipal purposes, provided the said house owners apply for conversion of the premises already held on old grant/lease into free-hold.

3. Permanently surplus land outside cantonments not required by other Central/State Government Departments and local bodies is desposed of by public auction.

4. Temprorarily surplus lands can given on short agricultural leases to ex-servicemen and landless poor subject to their fulfilling certain criteria.

**श्री निहाल सिंह:** माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने जो विवरण रखा है, उसमें इन्होंने बताया है कि कंटोनमेन्ट एरिया की फालतू जमीन सिविलयंस को मकान बनाने के लिए देने की कोई योजना नहीं है। सिविल क्षेत्रों से बाहर जिनकी जमीन ली गई है इसको ये देते हैं और समर्थ और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों को पट्टे पर देते हैं। सिविल क्षेत्रों के भीतर ओल्ड ग्रांट शर्तों अथवा पट्टे पर रहा हो, उसकी फ्रीहोल्ड में बदल कर देते हैं आगे इन्होंने बताया है कि छावनी बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों और रक्षा सेनाओं में कार्यरत तथा सेवा निवृत्त कार्मिक की हाउसिंग सोसाइटियों की पट्टेदारी मंजूर करते हैं। नागर प्रयोजनों के लिए उसके निकटस्थ मकान मालिकों को बेचकर देते हैं, लेकिन इन्होंने बताया कि दूसरे नागरिकों को मकान बनाने के लिए देने की इनकी कोई योजना नहीं है।

मेरे पास एक जानकारी है, जिसे मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बतलाना चाहता हूं। आगरा में 7 आदमियों को इन्होंने जमीन बेची है। 288/7, 1138 वर्गफुट, बाबूलाल-भगवानदास। 1288/11, 1600 वर्गफुट, श्री अनिल कुमार, 131, 212...।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** आप सवाल करिए, यह सब बताने की जरूरत नहीं है।

**श्री निहाल सिंह:** मैं वही पूछ रहा हूं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि मैं जो जानकारी दे रहा हूं, इस जानकारी को आपसे क्यों छिपाया गया? जिसने इस जानकारी को छिपाया है, क्या उस अधिकरी को आप सजा देंगे?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Certain lands which were given to persons under old grant, are resumed by Defence. And when they are resumed, to compensate them, we give alternative land. The old grants are for an indefinite period; and they have been held for a number of years —and in some cases for 20 years, 30 years and so on. So as a matter of compassion.....

MR. SPEAKER : As Defence Minister, he might be adept in the out-flanking movement; but this is not the time.

SHRI R. VENKATARMAN : In those cases, where Government resume the land, they give an alternative site. The second instance where they give alternative sites or convert the lease is here: there are people who have taken on lease Defence land for a period of 30 years. When Defence requires those lands, we take them; and them either we give them alternative land, or when we do not want, it, we give away that land as a free-hold land i.e. we convert it into an ownership. These are the instances which the hon. Member has given.

I have gone into each one of these cases. They fall under these two categories: either they are old grants of land which have been resumed by Defence and for which alternative land has been given, or they are leases for over 30 years which have been converted into ownership.

The hon. Member wanted land to be given to one persons. Even that I have examined. I find that he is neither a lessee nor an old grantee. He is a person who had a licence to have a firewood-stacking depot, or a building materials depot, for only six months. And licensees are not entitled under our rules for grant of land.

**श्री निहाल सिंह:** अध्यक्ष महोदय, पब्लिक यूटिलिटी के लिए ये देते हैं। इसके बारे में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि वाराणसी कैंट में फुलवारिया गांव है। जब जमीन ली गई, उससे पहले से वहां पर गांव था और गांव के लोग उसी रास्ते से आते जाते थे। अब 4-5 साल पहले उसको घिरवा दिया गया है, जिससे गांव वालों को 5 मील की दूरी तय कर के आना पड़ता है। इस रास्ते को खोलने के लिए राजनारायण जी ने सत्याग्रह भी किया था। इससे वहां के लोगों को बहुत परेशानी है। जब पब्लिक यूटिलिटी के लिए लेते हैं तो क्या 8-10 फुट का रास्ता इन नागरिकों को निकलने के लिए देने के लिए तैयार नहीं ?

SHRI V. VENKATARAMAN : If the hon. Member writes to me on this, just as I have made a thorough research on this matter, I will do some research on the other matter also, and do whatever is possible.

**श्री बी. डी. सिंह:** मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में बताया है कि इसको पंजीकृत निकायों और न्यासों द्वारा चलाया जाएगा। कुछ ट्रस्टों को भी छावनियों की जमीन लीज पर दी गई है, जैसे इलाहाबाद छावनी की जमीन कुछ ट्रस्टों को दी गई है, लेकिन उसका जो रेंट लगाया गया है वह बहुत अधिक है। एक शैक्षणिक संस्था के लिए 40 हजार रुपया वार्षिक किराया बहुत है, वह कैसे इसको दे पाएगी ? इस डिसक्रीपेंसी को क्या माननीय मंत्री जी देखने का कष्ट करेंगे।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We make an exception in the case of educational institutions and certain public trusts. It depends on each case. If there are any cases in which there is a need for reduction of the rent, I would look into them: it has to be examined individually; no hard and fast rules universally applicable can be laid down.

## Recommendations of Wanchoo Committee on Trusts

*184 SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what were the main recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee made in 1973 to regulate the activities of the Trusts :

(b) have these recommendations been accepted ;

(c) if so, have these been incorporated into law; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

The main recommendations made by the Wanchoo Committee in their final report submitted in December 1971 to regulate the activities of trusts and the action taken thereon are indicated below:—

| Recommendation | Action taken |
|---|---|
| 1. Every person in receipt of income derived either from property held under trust or other legal obligation for charitable or religious purposes or from voluntary contributions received on behalf of such trust or institutions should be required to furnish a return of income if the total income, ignoring the exemption under section 11 and 12 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, exceeds the maximum amount not chargeable to income-tax. (Para 3.52) | Accepted and implemented through the Finance Act, 1972. |
| 2. The law may be amended to provide that where a person, who is under an obligation to furnish a return of income under section 139 (4A) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, fails to furnish such a return, he shall be liable to pay penalty upto one per cent of the income of the trust for each year of default or part thereof. (Para 3.52) | Accepted and implemented through the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1975. |
| 3. The income-tax law may be amended to cast an obligation on all charitable and religious trusts which seek income-tax exemption to register themselves with the Income-tax Department. Trusts which fail to get registered within a prescribed period will not be entitled to claim income-tax exemption. The existing trusts may be required to get themselves registered within one year from the date of enactment of the new provision and trusts formed after the enactment should get themselves registered within six months of the date of the constitution of the trust. (Para 3.52) | Accepted and implemented through the Finance Act, 1972. |
| 4. All trusts with income-receipts exceeding rupees twenty-five thousand should be under a statutory obligation to have their accounts audited in the prescribed manner. (Para 3.53) | —do— |
| 5. Law should be suitably amended to provide that where a trust for the relief of the poor, education or medical relief derives income from any activity for profit, its income would be exempt from income-tax only if the said activity for profit is carried on in the course of the actual carrying out of a primary purpose of the institution. So far as trusts for any other object or general public utility are concerned, pursuit of any activity for profit should continue to render them ineligible for tax exemption. (Para 3.55) | Accepted and implemented through the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1975. |

| Recommendation | Action taken |
|---|---|
| 6. The existing conditions for spending the trust income for charitable purposes within the same year, or accumulating it in the specified manner, should be relaxed, where the trust is prevented from complying with them on account of not having actually received the income in question.<br>(Para 3.56) | Accepeted and implemented thorugh the Taxation laws (Amandment) Act, 1975 |
| 7. All 'ghost' or anonymous donations to charitable trusts should be taxed at the rate of 65 percent. Religious trusts may, however, be left out of the purview of this provision.<br>(Para 3.57) | Accepted. A provision in this regard was incorporated in the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1973, but it was deleted by the Select Committee on that Bill. |
| 8. Where any part of the Corpus or income of a charitable or religious trust is used by or the benefit of the founder, trustee, etc., for any period in a year, such a trust should be liable to pay wealth-tax on the value of its entire property in the same manner as the discretionary trusts under the provisions of section 21(4) of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957,<br>(Para 3.58) | Accepted and implemented through the Finance Act, 1972. |
| 9. Barring the original corpus, there should be a total ban on trusts investing any of their funds in any business concern including a limited company.<br>(Para 3.59) | Accepted. A provision in this regard was made in the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1973. However, the Select Committee on that bill modified the provision and instead laid down a pattern of investment for trust funds. The Finance Bill, 1983 seeks to give effect to the recoemmendation of the Wanchoo Committee and further lays down uniform pattern of investment of all categories of trust funds. |
| 10. Section 13 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 provides, inter alia, that a charitable or religious trust or institution will be denied exemption from tax if the funds belonging to it are invested, or continue to remain invested, during the previous year in any concern in which the author or for under thereof or substantial contributor to it or their relative has a substantial interest. This condition should not operate when such an investment itself forms a part of the initial corpus of the trust.<br>(Para 3.60) | Not accepted as it was felt that the proposed relaxation may provide scope for abuse. |
| 11. The term 'substanital portion', used in section 13 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 should be so defined as to mean any property or income exceeding one thousand rupees and the term 'substantial contribution' used in the said section should be defined as an amounr-exceeding five per cent of the corpus of the trust. Further, persons mentioned in section 13(3) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 should also include a trustee and his relatives and the term 'relative' should also include relatives through marriage.<br>(Para 3.61) | The first and third recommendations were accepted and implemented through the Finance Act, 1972. The second recommendation was implemented in a somewhat modified form through the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1975. |

| Recommendation | Action taken |
|---|---|
| 12. Section 12 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 may be amended to provide that the benefit of tax exemption in respect of income received by way of voluntary contributions will be available only to charitable and religious trusts which ensure wholly for the benefit of the public. Further, it may be provided that the voluntary contribulions received by religious and charitable trusts will be treated as income of such trusts for the purpose of section 11 and 13 of the Income-tax Act 1961. However, voluntary contrisutions in the nature of endowments or for specific projects related to the objects of the trust may be allowed to be accumulated or set apart.<br><br>(Para 3.62) | Accepted and implemented through the Finance Act, 1972. |
| 13. The law may be suitably amended to provide that exemption under sections 11 and 12 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 will be available to trusts created before 1st day of April, 1962 if they conform to the requirements of the law as applicable to trusts created after 31-3-1962. The period for effecting the necessary changes may be fixed at two years from the date of amendment of the law in this behalf. As some mixed trusts may have to be split up for this purpose, a suitable machinery may be set up by the Government to effect a smooth change.<br><br>(Para 3.64) | Effect was sought to be given to one of the main recommendations in relation to the provisions contained in section 13(1)(b) of the Income-tax Act through the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1973, but the Select Committee on that Bill did not even approve of this modification and deleted the proposed amendment. |
| 14. There is a strong case for having an all-India legislation for the purpose of controlling and regulating the working of various public charitbale and religious trusts in India. Apart from the provisions contained in the draft Bill, which was introduced in the Parliament in 1968 for this purpose (but which lapsed with the dissolution of the Lok Sabha in 1970), such legislation should contain some further provisions. The Government should have the power to nominate one or more trustees in the case of a trust with income exceeding rupees fifty thousand per annum, notwithstanding the terms of the trust deed. There should also be a provision against the continuance of the same persons as trustees on the govering body of a trust. The number of life trustees in any public trust should not exceed 25 per cent of the total strength of its trustees. As regards other trustees, the principle of rotation should be introduced so that one-third retire every five years. No trustee should be eligible for re-appointment more than once. Further, there should be yet another provision to ensure that the number of trustees who are close relatives of the founder(s) of a trust, does not at any time exceed 25 per cent of the total strength of the trustees. These provisions should be made applicable even to the existing trusts<br><br>(Paras 3.65 and 3.66) | Accepted. The Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs (Legislative Department) was requested to take necessary action for sponsoring an all-India legislation for regulating the functioning of charitable and religious trusts. That Department brought this recommendation to the notice of the Law Commission in November, 1972 for consideration alongwith a proposal for all-India legislation regarding public trusts referred to the Law Commission in 1970. |

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : You kindly see page 2 of the statement. Item no. 9 reads as follows:

> "Barring the original corpus, there should be a total ban on trusts investing any of their funds in any business concern, including a limited company."

Then the comments under the heading 'Action taken' suppress more facts than they reveal. The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1975 puts an end to all these controversies and the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1975, sets a definite pattern of investment of funds in such trusts. In the light of this particular piece of legislation, the Income Tax Act was subsequently amended and the amended Act says that the trusts which accumulate money may invest in government securities, securities approved by the government, postal saving banks, cooperative banks, etc. But in the Finance Bill it was stated that the target date of the compliance of this particular form of investment would be 1-4-1978. When Mr. H.M. Patel was the Finance Minister, then through the Finance Bill, the period was extended upto 1-4-1981. Subsequently, Mr. Venkataraman extended it to 1-4-1982. Now the extension period is over. On 28th February, the Finance Minister introduced the Finance Bill proposing to extend the period upto November 1983. In view of the fact that from 2nd April 1982 the extension period has expired, has the Finance Ministry instructed the Central Board of Direct Taxes to so assess the properties of the trusts which have invested their money otherwise, to tax them according to law? Have the Income Tax Officers, in their assessment, since 2-4-1982 till date taken into consideration that these trusts no longer enjoy this exemption; and are they assessing the properties of these trusts including their investments so as to bring them within the net of the provisions of the Income Tax Law?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : This was a question, for your information.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Mr. Venkataraman, you please reply.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I can instruct him.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : What is the briefing going on, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER : This is a democratic country.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It is always joint responsiblity of the Cabinet -- collective responsiblity.

MR. SPEAKER : If you want the ex-Finance Minister, he is here !

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to say that the Finance Bill, 1983, about which the hon. Member has mentioned, further seeks to amend the relevant provisions relating to charitable and religious trusts and institutions with a view to regulating the investments of trusts funds and to bring to charge business profits of such trusts. Under the proposed amendment, a uniform pattern of investment is being laid down for all categories of funds belonging to charitable and religious trusts and institutions. The same pattern of investment will apply in relation to accumulation of income in excess of 20 per cent thereof. The Hon. Finance Minister has mentioned a number of them. You know all that.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : They are Sections 6 and 7 of the Finance Bill that has been introduced by the Finance Minister, I know abou

[it. But my question is not that. My question is, from 2.4.1982 onwards..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : He is replying. How do you presume that he is not replying ?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: I have to go into it and tell you what exactly the Finance Minister means. He mentioned what exactly are the norms under which this Bill has been introduced. He has given time up to 30th November, 1983 that is, such trusts and institutions will forfeit exemption from tax, if any part of their funds invested before 1-3-1983, otherwise than in any one or more of the norms specified continue to remain so invested or deposited after 30th November, 1983. That means, up to 30th November, already he has given time.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Regarding this particulr answer I have got a second supplementary.

My point was not that. The Finance Minister has no power. Only this Parliament, this House, has the power. The Finance Minister has got no power to extend it. The date expired on 1-4-1982. From 2-4-1982 how are you making the asessment? The question is, how are you making the assessment? On what basis are you making the assessment? If you are still making the assessments after 1-4-1982 onwards also, then it is something illegal.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: It is under law. It is being done legally. What is has done is legal.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : If you think that it is illegal you can challenge in a court of law.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : My second supplementary is..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You have already had it.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : The Finance Bill of 1975..... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Do not allow him, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : You should not do like this. You have had it already.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Why are you coming to the rescue of the Finance Minister, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER : All right. Fire off.

AN HON. MEMBER : Do not allow him.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : The Finance Bill of 1975, the Amendment Act of 1975, suitably amended Sections 11 and 13 of the Income Tax Act. And, those sections, 11and 13 contained the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee. But in order to obviate the difficulties of the Birals, Mafatlals, Singhanias, etc. who had floated the trusts, Section 10 (23) (c) was incorporated in the year 1976. Now, under Section 10(23)(c) the Government has arrogated to itself the power to notify the truststst..... (*interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You put it in a nutshell.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : The Government has arrogated to itself the power to notify the trusts who would be exempted from the operation of the income-tax laws.

700 such Trusts have been notified. But here the law specifically says that notification should be for a definite specified period. Is it a fact that out of 700 notified Trusts, more than 300 Trusts have been granted exemption from operation of income-tax laws in perpetuity ? If so, what action does he propose to take against officials, who, in violation of the law, have granted exemptions in prepetuity ?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : This is nothing to do with that question. I want notice for this.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : It is related to the Wanchoo Committee Report.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : He talks about 1973-74 acts also. All these things will go now with the new Bill that has been introduced.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : That is nothing to do with the new Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : Quote statistics. I know that this is important I will allow you another question. You give me one more. I will put it to the Minister, because I am myself interested in this.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Thank you.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: He says that there are various Trusts which were in existence when the 1961 income-tax law came into being, they have invested their money in various industrial undertakings and have equity holdings in the companies. Will the Minister kindly inform the House the amount involved in this? If all the trusts are expected to sell off their investments and re-invest in the Government treasury, then what effect will it have on the economy of the industrial world of India?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: There is already a provision here. It says that any charitable or religious trust or institution will forfeit exemption from tax if any funds of the trust or institution are invested or deposited after 28 February, 1983 other than in any one or more of the modes specified. For all these Trusts, the time lapses on 30 November, 1983.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : This is something, which will have a very big effect on the economy. I shall, therefore, make a suggestion that this matter should be discussed in a half-an-hour discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : You have lot of time in the Budget. Yo can make this point then. I think, the Minister will study it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The Wanchoo Committee has suggested in its report remedial measures of unearthing black money and how to deal with the parallel economy in the country. Taking into consideration this report, these trusts are being operated by the large houses in order to convert their black-money into white. These trusts have become a *modus operandi* in the hands or large houses. When such activities have been brought to the notice of the Government time and again, what action does the Government propose to take to plug the loopholes in the Trust Act, which has been handy for the black-marketeers, hoarders and tax offenders to convert their black money into white ?

I would like to know the specific answer for this question.

MR SPEAKER : You cannot be allowed so many times to know.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am afraid, the

hon. Member himself might have forgotten what he had started and where he has ended.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The hon. Minister should have knowledge about these things and he must know that time and again we have been warning and we have been telling that this black money, parallel economy (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Look here, now comes the sermon.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : What steps he has taken to plug the loopholes? (*Interruptions*) We want to know specific reply for this question from the hon. Minister.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I may mention in brief why the provision in the latest 1983 Finance Bill have been made.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

**Inordinate Delay in Delivery of Cargo at Bombay Airport**

*186. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) it is a fact that the authorities at Bombay Airport take one month for delivering the cargo from the date of arrival in spite of the concerened parties fulfilling all the required formalities ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons and difficulties of the authorities for this delay and whether the delay can be minimised ; and

(c) if so, how it can be minimised and how many minimum days are required, with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN ): (a) to (c) Cargo is normally delivered to the consignee within forty eight hours of its arrival if all the documents are in order. There have been instances where cargo has been cleared within hours of its arrival. In some cases, however, delay does take place if all the prescribed conditions have not been fulfilled. Delays occur sometimes due to labour problems at the airport and sudden heavy arrival of cargo resulting in congestion. Every effort, like supplementing labour force, working overtime etc. is made to minimise the delay in clearing the cargo.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are good number of industries in our country which are running with the imported machinery. Whenever there is a breakdown, the industrialist wants those spare parts urgently from the foreign countries. He places an order and gets it by air because it is urgent and after reaching Bombay airport, he expects the delivery within two or three days. But in practice there are may instances, if I quote the names in the House it will not be proper, where the delivery of cargo has taken more than one month resulting in the shutting down of the concerned industry or of the machinery causing loss to the production and loss to the Government revenue. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, is it a fact that due to the paucity of space in Bombay airport, all the cargo which comes from different parts of the world, is put in one room and after completing the formalities, the airport authorities are taking days and weeks together to locate the particular cargo and deliver it ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: Sir, when the normal arrival of the cargo is there, there is not much difficulty about it. No doubt, the expansion is necessary in view of the increasing cargo arriving in the

country. But, specific delays have occurred in the past when all of a sudden unexpected cargo arrived without our anticipation and which was unprecedented in volume.

SHRI G. NARASIMHAREDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I only like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is prepared to assure the House, and through this House the industrialists of this country that whenever there is an arrival of spare parts cargo for the industries, he will make all the necessary arrangements to deliver those goods within two days ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : Sir, I just mentioned that if all the documents are in order, we ensure that the delivery is made within 48 hours and certainly when the spare parts of such essential equipments are to be delivered, we will take all steps to deliver them in shortest possible time provided all the documents are in order.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : The reply given by the hon. Minister misleads the House about the godown accommodation in Bombay Airport, which is grossly inadequate. There has been no planning no projection of the cargo that is likely to be received within the next three or four years. This leads to a lot of corruption. There is a total mix-up of the cargo. There is no allocation of place for the different cargoes in different places. So, a lot of corruption takes place. In Bombay normally no cargo is delivered in less than two weeks. May I know from the Government whether they have any specific plans for expansion of godown space ? Now some people allow their cargo to be placed there because they do not have a godown of their own. Therefore, in order to ensure there is quick delivery of cargoes, what steps are the Government planning to take for the next two years ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : In the first place, I would like to assure the House that I have not tried to mislead the House in any way. I have myself admitted in the first instance that there is paucity of accommodation for cargo. We will certainly take steps for extending the facilities for more cargo. It is our responsibility. We consider it necessity also to ensure delivery of cargo in the shortest possible time. We would also take steps to contact the consignee and inform him that the cargo has arrived. As soon as the parties complete all their documents, we arrange to deliver the cargo in their hands.

**Participation by TFAI in Trade Fairs abroad**

*187. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the particulars of places in foreign countries where Trade Fair Authority of India has participated for export promotion of the country during the last three years ;

(b) whether there has been any improvement in the business booked by T.F.A.I. through participation in Trade Fairs abroad ; and

(c) the foreign exchange involved in such participation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) Details of fairs/exhibitions organised/ participated by the Trade Fair Authority of India during the last three years are at Annexure.

(b) Yes, Sir. Business booked and confirmed by the participants is as under :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1980-81 | . . | Rs. 2825.93 lakhs |
| 1981-82 | . . | Rs. 1289.86 lakhs |
| 1982-83 (upto February, 1983) | . . | Rs. 7429.36 lakhs |

(c) The expenditure on foreign fairs/exhibitions in foreign currency incurred by the Trade Fair Authority of India during the last three years was as under :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1980-81 | . . | Rs. 243.31 lakhs |
| 1981-82 | . . | Rs. 147.67 lakhs |
| 1982-83 (estimated) | . . | Rs. 546.71 lakhs |

ANNEXURE

*Programme of fairs/exhibitions implemented by Trade Fair Authority of India.*

| S. No. | Fairs/Exhibitions |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| | **1980-81** |
| 1 | Milan International Fair, Milan (Italy), April, 1980. |
| 2 | Indian Trade Exhibition, Dubai (UAE), May, 1980. |
| 3 | Barcelona International Fair, Barcelona (Spain), June, 1980. |
| 4 | Poznan International Fair, Poznan (Poland), June, 1980. |
| 5 | Damascus International Trade Fair, Damascus (Syria), August, 1980. |
| 6 | Plovdiv International Fair, Plovdiv (Bulgaria), September, 1980. |
| 7 | Zagreb International Fair, Zagre (Yugoslavia), September, 1980. |
| 8 | Baghdad International Fair, Baghdad (Iraq), October, 1980. |
| 9 | Santiago International Fair, Santiago (Chile), Oct./Nov. 1980. |
| 10 | Indian Exhibition, Lagos (Nigeria) Jan./Feb. 1981. |
| 11 | Indian Exhibition, Singapore, March/April, 1981. |
| 12 | Indian Exhibition, Jeddah (Saudi Arabia), March/April, 1981. |
| 13 | Tripoli International Fair, Tripoli (Libya), March, 1981. |
| | **1981-82** |
| 1 | Milan International Fair, Milan (Italy), April 14—23, 1981. |
| 2 | Indian Textile Exhibition, Hong Kong, May 18—22, 1981. |
| 3 | Damascus International Fair, Damascus (Syria), August 22—September, 15, 1981. |
| 4 | Budapest International Autumn (Consumer Goods) Fair, Budapest (Hungary) September, 1981. |

| 1 | 2 |
|---|---|
| 5 | Ghent International Fair, Ghent (Belgium), September 12—27, 1981. |
| 6 | Baghadad International Fair, Baghdad (Iraq) October, 1—15, 1981. |
| 7 | Indian Products Display, Sydney (Australia), October 6—9, 1981. |
| 8 | Bucharest International Fair, Bucharest (Romania), October 15—23, 1981. |
| 9 | Pret—A—Porter Feminin—Ladies Ready-to-wear-clothing Exhibition & Section Boutique, Paris, (France), October, 17—21, 1981. |
| 10 | Santiago International Fair, Santiago, (Chile), October 29—Nov. 15, 1981. |
| 11 | Khartoum International Fair, Khartoum (Sudan), January 21 to February 4, 1982. |
| 12 | 5th Eastern Stoff and Total Fashion Fair, Osaka (Japan), February 4—9, 1982. |
| 13 | Indian Trade Exhibition, Bahrain, Feb. 10—19, 1982. |
| 14 | Indian Trade Exhibition, Nairobi, March 19—28, 1982. |

**1982-83**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Zimbabwe International Fair, Bulawayo, April 23—May, 1, 1982. |
| 2 | Cyprus International Fair, Nicosia (Cyprus), May 22—June 6, 1982. |
| 3 | Barcelona International Fair, Barcelona (Spain), June 4—12, 1982. |
| 4 | Bagota International Fair, Bagota July 10—25, 1982. |
| 5 | Zambia Agricultural & Commercial Show, Lusaka (Zambia) July 30—Aug. 2, 1982. |
| 6 | Chicago Hardware Show, Chicago (USA), August 16—19, 1982. |
| 7 | Izmir International Fair, Izmir (Turkey), August 20 September 10, 1982. |
| 8 | Algiers International Fair, (Algeria), August 25—September 10, 1982. |
| 9 | International Men's Fashion Week, Cologne (FRG), August 27—29, 1982. |
| 10 | Damascus International Fair, Damascus (Syria), August 22—Sept. 10, 1982. |
| 11 | Brno Engineering Goods Fair, Brno (Czechoslovakia), September 15—22, 1982. |
| 12 | Vienna International Fair, (Austria), September 11—19, 1982. |
| 13 | Semaine International Du Cuir Fair, Paris (France), September 11—14, 1982. |
| 14 | Thesseloniki International Fair, Thesseloniki (Greece), September, 11—14, 1982. |
| 15 | Australia International Engineering Exhibition, Sydney (Australia). |
| 16 | Zegreb International Fair, Zagreb (Yugoslavia), September 14—22, 1982. |
| 17 | Budapest International Autumn Fair, Budapest (Hungary), September, 17—26, 1982. |
| 18 | Seoul International Trade Fair, Seoul (Korea), September 27—October, 1982. |
| 19 | Plovdiv International Fair, Plovdiv (Bulgaria), September 27—October 4, 1982. |
| 20 | Bucharest International Fair, (Romania), October 7—14, 1982. |
| 21 | Salon International Du-Pret-A-Porter, Paris (France), October 16—20, 1982. |

| 1 | 2 |
|---|---|
| 22 | Hong Kong International Fair, Hong Kong, October 18–23, 1982. |
| 23 | Indian Exhibition, Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) October 29–November 7, 1982. |
| 24 | Baghdad International Fair, Baghdad, (Iraq), November 1–15, 1982. |
| 25 | Lagos Specialised International Fair, Lagos (Nigeria) November 20—29, 1982. |
| 26 | Dakar International Fair, Dakar (Senegal), November, 23–December 6, 1982. |
| 27 | Indian Exhibition, London (U.K.) November 10–20, 1982. |
| 28 | Indian Exhibition, Kuwait, January, 10–19, 1983. |
| 29 | International Furniture Fair, Cologne (FRG), January 18—23, 1983. |
| 30 | Canadian Gift Show, Toronto, Canada, January 30–February 3, 1983. |
| 31 | HEIMTEXTIL–International Trade Fair for Home and Household textiles, Frankfurt (FRG), January 12—16, 1983. |
| 32 | Salon International Du-Pret-A-Porter, Paris (France), February 12–16, 1983. |
| 33 | Canadian Hardware Show, Toronto, February, 13–16, 1983. |

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : The reply has come even before I put my question. It is a very comprehensive one. But I want to put a small question.

MR. SPEAKER : If it is comprehensive, still you are not satisfied ?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Which are the main items for which we have got business ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : The main items are engineering products, ready-made garments, handicrafts, sport goods, tea, coffee, cosmetics, marine products, carpet etc.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Which are the international fairs in which we are going to take part and what are the special items which will be exhibited there ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : In March we are organising an exclusive Indian Exhibition in Venezula in South America from 15th March at an estimated cost of Rs. 58.25 lakhs. We are also participating in four International Trade Fairs to be held in Cairo, Cologne, Leipzig and Tokyo. Special items to be exhibited there, are many as I have already mentioned.

**श्री रामविलास पासवान**: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने तो सोचा था कि रेड्डी साहब शायद भार हल्का कर देंगे, इन्होंने तो कुछ पूछा ही नहीं । यह जो भारतीय व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण है, इसको यदि आप समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से देखेंगे तो यह एक व्हाइट एलीफेंट हो गया है । बहुत दूर तक यदि आप जायेंगे तो पता लगेगा कि यह ट्रेड फेअर न रहकर के प्राईवेट ट्रेड फेअर बनता जा रहा है । इसलिए, मैं दो-तीन बातों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा । आपने अपने जवाब में बताया है कि 1982-83 में 7429.30 लाख की बुकिंग की गयी लेकिन बुकिंग करने से काम नहीं चलता है । एग्रीमेन्ट कितने का हुआ है ? बुक तो कहीं से भी किया जा सकता है । पिछले तीन साल में आपका टोटल एग्रीमेन्ट क्या-क्या हुआ है ? आपने गिना दिया, आपने यह नहीं बताया कि कितने देशों ने मैक्सीमम बुकिंग की है और जिन्होंने नहीं की उसका

कारण क्या था ? यदि आप समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से देखें तो इसके यानी इन्डियन ट्रेड फेअर अथारिटी के जो चेयरमैन मोहम्मद यूनुस हैं, उन्होंने चार्जेज लगाए थे कि बड़े-बड़े बिजनेस हाउसेज के लोग जान-बूझकर मेले में भाग नहीं लेते हैं । सरकार उनको इम्पोर्ट करती है, सारी फैसिलिटी इम्पोर्टर्स को देती है, लेकिन जब विदेशों में एग्जीबीशन करने का मामला आयेगा तो यह बड़े-बड़े घराने वाले नहीं जायेंगे । जीयेंगे इसके सरकारी अधिकारी जिन पर आपने खर्चा दिखाना है 546 लाख रु. का । तो जो प्राइवेट बड़े-बड़े बिजनेस हाउसेज हैं यह लोग क्यों नहीं जाते हैं और अपने माल को एग्जहीबिट करते हैं ? और जो अधिकारी गये हैं इनके ऊपर आपका कितना एक्सपैंडिचर हुआ है ? और जो प्रगति मैदान में मेले लगते हैं तो क्या आपको शिकायतें मिली हैं विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों से, विभिना राज्यों के उद्योगपतियों को शिकायत रहती है, जैसे बिहार के लोगों को जो आप जगह देते हैं वह एक कोने में दे देते हैं जिससे वह अपना माल नहीं बेच पाते हैं । तो इन सारी समस्याओं का आप-जवाब दें, और ट्रेड फेयर अथारिटी जो व्हाइट एलीफेंट बनता जा रहा है इसको चैक करने के लिए आप कोई प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि नहीं ? साथ ही जो एक्सपोर्ट सपोर्ट काउन्सिल बनी हुई है उसमें और ट्रेड फेयर अथारिटी में कोई कोआर्डिनेशन है कि नहीं ?

**श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा.** इतना बड़ा सप्लीमेंटरी किया है, मैं नहीं समझती माननीय सदस्य को खुद याद रहा होगा । मैक्सिमम आर्डर जो बुक हुआ है वह हंगरी, फ्रांस, बेल्जियम और ईराक में 1981-82 में हुआ था । 1982-83 में फ्रांस, कुवैत, युगोस्लाविया में हुआ । 60 फेयर्स में हमने भाग लिया जिसमें 11 कन्ट्रीज ऐसे हैं जहां एग्जीबिट में बुकिंग नहीं हुई, वह हैं लीबिया, सीरिया, रोमानिया, साइप्रस, टर्की, अल्जीरिया, चैकोस्लोवाकिया, कोरिया और बल्गेरिया आदि । मैं बताना चाहती हूं कि इन फेयर्स में जो हमारा माल बुक नहीं हुआ तो उसका कारण यह है कि हमारा एक सिद्धान्त है कि इन फेयर्स में हम पार्टिसिपेट करते हैं नान-ट्रेडीशनल मार्किट खोजने के लिये और अपनी कैपेबिलिटीज का इजहार करने के लिये और इसके रिजल्ट्स लौंग रन में आते हैं ।

**श्री राम विलास पासवान** : मेरा प्रश्न था कि क्या आपको शिकायत मिली है ट्रेड फौर अथोरिटी से बड़े-बड़े कि बिजनेस हाउसेज ने मेलों का बायकाट किया है.....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** बड़े-बड़े घर हिस्सा लेते हैं कि नहीं?

**श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोपाल:** अध्यक्ष जी, सवाल कुछ और है और पूरक प्रश्न कुछ और है । इतने सारे प्रश्नों के लिये अलग से...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : इसका कोई आधार है तो बता दीजिये, बड़े-बड़े हाउसेज हिस्सा लेते हैं कि नहीं ?

Are they reluctant to do it or not ?

**श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा** : हमारी जो एग्जीबीशन लगती है उसमें बुकिंग होती है और सेल होती है । लेकिन वहां के इम्पोर्टर्स इनसे भी सीधे एक्सपोर्ट के लिये माल लेते हैं ।

**श्री राम विलास पासवान:** अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा सीधा सा प्रश्न है...

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Sir, there is no compulsion under law to force any house to participate. But as Trade Fair Authority we always persuade the houses to join. Some joined and in respect of some we are still pursuing.

**श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोपाल** : अध्यक्ष जी, इस प्रश्न के (बी) में बताया गया है कि 1980-81 के अन्दर 2,825.90 लाख रु. और इसी प्रकार 1981-82 और 1982-83 के फिगर्स दिये हैं कि इतने अमाउन्ट के आर्डर्स आपकी एग्जीबीशन में बुक किये हैं । यह सच है कि इतने आर्डर्स वहां पर बुक

हुए, लेकिन इनके मुकाबले में कितना वास्तव में हमारा सेल हुआ । बुकिंग ही काफी नहीं है । बुकिंग तो बहुत सी बतायी जाती है, और मंत्री जी आप उत्तर प्रदेश से आये हैं जो एक्पोर्ट प्रोमोशन कारपोरेशन है वहां पर कितनी बंगलिंग है वह आपको मालूम होंगी। तो बुकिंग ही काफी नहीं है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन आर्डर्स की बुकिंग के अगेंन्स्ट में एक्चुअली सेल कितना हुआ है यह आप बता सकेंगे ?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Sir as a former Commerce Minister he knows all the bungling.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : The spot sales are as under:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1977-78 | 37.32 lakhs |
| 1978-79 | 61.39 lakhs |
| 1979-80 | 50.81 lakhs |
| 1980-81 | 131.98 lakhs |
| 1981-82 | 56.00 lakhs |

These are the figures for spot sales. As has been mentioned just now that it is not for sales only but it is for opening of markets which are still not open to us, So, there is an investment for promotion and there is also angle of making contacts with various parties where the trade fairs are opened. So, the consequences cannot be concretised in one year or over a period of time.

MR. SPEAKER : He wants only a categorical comparison—how much was actually executed. If those figures are with you, you may please give ; otherwise you can send them.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I have given figures of what was sold on the spot or against the booking how much sales have concretised. That is not over a period of time. Whether it matured, we do not have such a monitoring as yet. Whatever information we have here, we have given

SHRI BISHNU PRASAD : In how many trade fairs country could not get business ? What steps has the Ministry taken to popularise the handicrafts of the country particularly the colourful handicratfs of the North Eastern Region ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : I have already replied the first part of the question that we could not get business in Libya, Syria, Rumania, Zimbabwe, etc. Government is taking all the steps to promote the handicrafts and popularise the colourful handicraft of the North Eastern Region.

**सोवियत संघ द्वारा चावल का आयात**

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**188. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :**

डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

**क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :**

**(क) क्या यह सच है कि सोवियत संघ ने गत वर्ष भारत से चावल का आयात किया था;**

**(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अब उस ने आयात करना बन्द कर दिया है;**

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि निर्यात किया गया चावल घटिया किस्म का था; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उस कर्म का ब्यौरा क्या है जिस के जरिये निर्यात किया गया था ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Basmati rice is being imported by USSR. Non-basmati rice is not being imported as no

requirement for it was indicated while finalising the Trade Plan for 1983.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Was the export of rice done by a private party or by a State agency like NAFED or FCI ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : The exports in rice so far as non-basmati is concerned, is totally canalised and is done through FCI.

So far as Basmati is concerned, private parties also export under OGL with restriction of minimum price it.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : While dealing with the socialist countries like the USSR you are permitting private parties to export rice. Is it not a fact that there are complaints that in the name of Basmati, inferior quality rice has been exported to Russia ? I would also like to know whether there is any arrangement for inspecting the quality of rice at the port ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : There is arrangement of inspection. The Agricultural Marketing Adviser, G.S. (India) Ltd. Theraoeutic Chemical Research Corporation, Bombay, Geo-Chemical Laboratories (P) Ltd., try to make a check of quality. The other question was about complaints ....

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Which parties have been permitted to export ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : We did receive a complaint about consignments against the private parties of not being up to the standard. That was checked by the customs and that consignment was of 50 tonnes only. Action has been taken and Rs. 30,000 was taken as fine by the Geo-Chems and on further checking and inspection, we are not allowing that party so make further export.

AN HON. MEMBER : Who allowed this consignment to go out ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I want to make it clear that it did not leave the shore of the country. So, it is not correct to say it was exported. It was just checked and detected.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question is while finalising the trade plan for 1983 or for every year, it is proposed that a few crores of ruppes. worth of goods are exported to U.S.S.R. My question is what are the factors or forces for determining goods to be exported to U.S.S.R. ? For example, cashew nuts used to be the main exporting item to that country. Now, it has been stopped. Therefore, 35,000 employees are affected by this. What are the factors or forces for determining goods to be exported to this country and how far and to what extent we have the right to see that these are the goods which are available in our country and ready for export ? You are not buying these things all of a sudden. But the export of cashews has been stopped suddenly. Therefore, I would like to get a specific answer to this question.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, I can quite appreciate the concern of the hon. Minister....

AN HON. MEMBER : Is he a Minister ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: All are potential. We are really the Members !

I appreciate the concern of the hon. Member about the cashew. export from Kerala. It is true that a very large number of workers in

Kerala depend on this export of cashews. So far as the principles that govern the trade plan are concerned, it is a priciple of mutual benefit and it is the principle on which it is decided, Soviet Russia has been indicating that due to certain problems intheir economy—perhaps luxury goods like cashews—they are in some difficulty in purchasing these items. However, the STC is working efforts to make sales in other countries and it has been able to negotiate a contract of one lakh tonnes with Singapore. And to help the industry to tide over the difficulty, wearealsosorting outwith the Finance Ministry to give credit and other facilities for the liquidity of the exporters. (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The Soviet Union has its own trading agencies and we have also our State trading agencies. May I know from the hon. Minister how the Government could decide that non-Basmati rice which brings lesser price to be dealt by S.T.C. and Basmati rice which gets more price to be handed over to the private agencies? How this decision was taken by the Government ? We would like to know the policy decision.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Sir, non-Basmati rice is canalised through, F.C.I. etc and no private traders exported it in 1982-83. About Basmati rice, it is on Open General Licence and it is subject to quality control and inspection. There is a minimum price fixed, i.e. at Rs. 6,000 below which no exporter can export. So, while we have maintained cross-checks over it, at the same time, drive of the private initiative also.... (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Sir, you have listened to my question. I hope the hon. Minister must have listened to it. My question was how that commodity which brings lesser price is canalised through the FCI and STC and the commodity which brings more price goes to private agencies ? That is my question.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : It is not a question of price. It is also a question of large consumption of rice by people here. Non-basmati rice is an item of large consumption by people here. So, we want a stricter control on it. Therefore, it is canalised.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Why should export of basmati rice be put under OGL ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: If you take the ratio of total production of rice, basmati forms a very small part of production. If there is concern as if we are exporting a large quantity, I may inform the House that out of 53·9 million tonnes of total production of rice, the total export last year was 3.44 million tonnes of non-basmati rice and 2.52 million tonnes of basmati rice. So, it is a very small fraction of the total production.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : I want to put a pertinent question to the hon. Minister. A large-scale mal-practice is going on as far as the export of rice to Soviet Union is concerned and that is very much prevalent. When an order is for basmati rice, parmal rice is exported and the price difference, whatever the amount it comes to, goes to the coffers of either private parties who are connected with higher echelons or goes to a particular political party. This a widespread impression in the country. It is the duty of the hon. Minister to dispel it. Will the hon. Minister take necessary steps to stop this mal-practice if it is there in existence and why not canalise it and why allow private parties to export it so that no amount goes to any political party whatsoever ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Government cannot act on an impression. But if there is any such instance, we have acted

on it. We have shown it. If the hon. Member knows of any other instance we will act on it.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHUYAN : May I know whether the the Government of India is interested in export or in politics ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : We are interested in export.

**Facilities for Passengers at Leh Air Terminal**

*194. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the passengers at the Leh air terminal hut have to wait for the flight for hours together under arctic cold condition, in view of non-existence of heating, adequate furniture and other minimum requirements ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the dispute between the Indian Airlines and the Directorate General of Civil Aviation has resulted in very poor maintenance of the air terminal hut; and

(c) whether he proposes to pay a short visit to Leh to see personally the difficulties being faced by the passengers and solve the disputes as well as the problems and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The passengers at the Leh Airport have sometimes to wait on account of inclement weather. The furniture and heating arrangements were inadequate in the temporary structures taken from Air Force. The new terminal building under construction will be adequately equipped. In the meanwhile, arrangements have been made to improve the seating and heating facilities.

(b) No, Sir. There is no dispute between the two organisations.

(c) At present there is no plan to visit Leh.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : In reply to the question, the hon. Minister has stated that "arrangements have been made to improve the seating and heating facilities". But so far as I know, there are no such facilities existing. In case such facilities have been provided, I would like to know when these facilities have been provided and, if at all any heating facility has been provided, how much fuel, like firewood and hard coke, etc. has been provided for the purpose.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : I entirely agree with the Hon. Member that there has been some difficulty about certain arrangements because the fuel shortage has been the main problem.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : In reply to another question in 1981-82, the then Hon. Minister for Civil Aviation assured this House that at Leh new terminal building would be completed by the end of 1982 but so far no progress has been made in this regard. I would like to know by which date this building would be completed.

At the same time the Hon'ble Minister stated that there was no plan to visit Lch. In view of this, I request the Hon. Minister just to see for himself the condition of the old terminal building and also to find out what are the difficulties in completing the construction of the new terminal building by paying a short visit to Leh. If the Hon.Minister goes by the morning flight by 11 o'Clock he can be back in Delhi. I would like to know if the Hon. Minister could make such a visit to Leh. ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : I am aware of the assurance given by my predecessor and the

terminal building would be ready by December, 1982, but unfortunately there has been some delay on account of the shortage of building materials and the absence of the architect from the State PWD.

The job of construction of this terminal building has been handed over to the State PWD.

We are trying to expedite the construction and we hope that the terminal building would be ready in all respects by the end of this year and it would be possible for us to ensure all comforts and amenities in the new terminal building.

**Curtailment in Production by Icchapore Ordnance Factory and Icchapore Metal and Steel Factory**

*195. SHRI NIREN GHOSH :
SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why the production of the Icchapore Ordnance Factory and the Icchapore Metal and Steel Factory is being curtailed at a time when the country is improting the hardwares at a very high price from outside the country;

(b) whether Government have any plan for full capacity utilisation of the two above-mentioned factories in the near future;

(c) if so, the details of the plan; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) There has been no curtailment in the production of Ishapore Metal & Steel Factory. As regards Rifle Factory Ishapore the main line of production had to be curtailed over the last theer years due to a drop in requirements. Such equipment is, however, not being imported from outside the country.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir Steps have already been taken to improve capacity utilisation at Ishapore by taking up new items production such as pistols, H.M.Gs. etc. Efforts are also being made to further improve capacity utilisation through export. Likewise, the capacity utilisation in Ishapore Metal & Steel Factory is being improved through modernisation of equipment and other appropriate measures. It would not be in public interest to disclose further details.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The Hon. Minister is good enough to say that Government is taking steps to improve the capacity utilisation at Ishapore.

But so far as my knowledge goes, a part of the business of the Ishapore Metal and Steel factory is handed over to private firms. I do not know the reason for this.

So far as production in the metal factory is concerned, the Hon. Minister has stated that production has not gone down but production is not taking place in the factory owned by the Government and, therefore, Production is handed over to private firms. And because of that, the number of workers which was 22,000 in 1965, has come down to 16,000 in 1982 and he trainees, after undergoing their training, are not absorbed in the factory. This is precisely because there has been a systematic reduction in the production on account of non-utilisation of the installed capacity, handing over the business to private firms and curtailment of production of semi-automatic rifles, bolt action 303 rifles. These are cut down. I would like to know what specific steps, the Government has taken.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: So far as the Metal and Sheets factory is concerned the capacity utilisation is 70%.

So far as the rifle factorry is concerned, there has been a reduction in the demand for certain types of rifles and, therefore, we are making new rifles and going in for new arms. For instance, the rifles I—would not give the number, the calibre and all that—is now at 33% of the installed capacity. But we have already taken steps to increase the production of new rifles, different kinds of rifles which will be useful for the army and then also certain other types of rifles which will be useful for the police and the internal use and, therefore, my prognosis is that the production will increase so far as rifles are concerned from 35 per cent to 60 per cent in the course of three years; in the case of machinegun it will be 80 per cent; and in the case of pistols where it is 50 per cent now it will go up to 85 per cent in the course of the next two years-because of the change in the rifles and equipment.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Delay in Application of Central Excises and Salt Act to Sikkim

*185. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that some of the major cigarette and cosmetic units in Sikkim have made crores of rupees exploiting the delay of the Sikkim Government to impose the Central Excises and Salt Act in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO); (a) and (b). Prior to 1-.2-1983 when the Central Excises & Salt Act, and other allied Acts were extended to the State of Sikkim in exercise of the President's power under Article 371F (n) of the Constitution, no duty of Central excise was leviable on the excisable goods. like cigarettes and cosmetics produced in the State of Sikkim, and there was no excise control on the industrial iu its in Sikkim producing such goods. No data is available, therefore, as to the production, sale etc. of the cigarette and cosmetic units in Sikkim during the period prior to 1-2-1983. That, with no liability to pay duty on the excisable goods produced, the industrialists stood to gain substantially from their industrial activity in Sikkim, is evident, But in the circumstances explained above, it is not possible to say whether, or not, these units "have made crores of rupees" during the period prior to the extension of the Central Excises & Salt Act to Sikkim.

### हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को ऋण

*190. **श्री छोटू भाई** वसावा: क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने बैंकों को कोई ऐसे विशेष निर्देश जारी किए हैं कि ब्याज की विभेदीय दर योजना के अन्तर्गत आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को अधिकतम ऋण दिए जाएं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

**वित मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी)** : (क) और (ख) विभेदी ब्याज दर योजना के अन्तर्गत दिये जाने वाले कुल अग्रिमों के कम से कम 40 प्रतिशत, अनुसूचित जातियों अथवा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के ऋणकर्ताओं को दिया जाना जरूरी है।

**राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाओं का लूटा जाना**

*191. श्री राम अवधः क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कितनी शाखाओं को लूटा गया और इनमें से कुल कितनी राशि लूटी गई; और

(ख) सरकार ने इसकी रोकथाम के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी)** : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

**विवरण**

वर्ष 1981 तथा 1982 के दौरान सरकारी क्षेत्र के 28 बैंकों की लूटी गई शाखाओं की संख्या और उनमें अन्तर्ग्रस्त राशि नीचे लिखे अनुसार है :--

| वर्ष | लूट ली गई शाखाओं की संख्या | अन्तर्ग्रस्त राशि (लाख रुपये) |
|---|---|---|
| 1981 | 32 | 75.67 तथा 17.00 लाख रुपये मूल्य का स्वर्ण |
| 1982 | 70 | 137.61 तथा लगभग 16.19 लाख रुपये मूल्य का स्वर्ण |

उन राज्य सरकारों से, जो कि कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिए बुनियादी रूप से जिमेवार हैं, उपयुक्त निरोधक उपाय करने का अनुरोध किया गया है । सरकार ने सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी बैंकों से अपने परिसरों के भीतर सुरक्षा उपायों को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए भी अनुदेश जारी किये हैं । सरकार द्वारा सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को उनके द्वारा किये जाने वाले अतिरिक्त विशिष्ट सुरक्षा उपायों के सम्बन्ध में भी विस्तृत अनुदेश जारी किये गए हैं । बैंकों में सुरक्षा प्रबन्धों की समीक्षा करने तथा उपयुक्त सिफारिशें करने के लिए, सरकार द्वारा एक उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त समिति भी गठित की गई है ।

**Settlement of Financial Claims of Indian Companies with Iraq**

*192. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have taken up with the Iraq Government the question of settling the financial claims of Indian Companies involved in the execution of projects in Iraq ;

(b) If so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMRNT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) :

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The matter was taken up during the 8th Session of Indo-Iraq Joint Commission, held in New Delhi, in Jan. '83. It was agreed that payments due to Indian companies against running bills would be cleared soon and their was claims would be considered expeditiously. The matter was also discussed by Commerce Minister with the Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister at Baghdad in Feb. '83. It was agreed that payments due against running bills for work done upto 31-12-82, would be clreared within a couple of weeks. Lastest feedback on this is awaited from the Embassy/companies. Necessary steps are being taken to ensure payments to Indian companies against their running bills during 1983.

**Buyback Deal with Czechoslovakia**

*193. SHRI ARVIMD NETAM : Wi l the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether Government have seen a news-item appearing in the "Business Standard" dated 16th December, 1982 under the ception "Czechs offer buyback deal";

(b) if so, names and status of the Leader and other members of the visiting delegation, outcome of discussions held with particular reference to export of non-traditional items viz., textile machinery, auto ancillaries, machine tools and tyres;

(c) what will be the mode of payment viz. in Indian rupee or in dollar ; and

(d) value of trade between the two countries for the year 1983 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Czechoslovak delegation was led by Mr. Bohumil Urban, Minister of Foreign Trade, who was accompanied by Mr. J. Garar, Director General and Mr. M. Okroughly, Director of Asian Department in the Czechoslovak Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The Czechoslovak side mentioned its interest in imports from India of non-traditional items like textile machinery, auto ancillaries, tyres, machine tools,etc. The Indian side welcomed this and mentioned that the provisions for such exports in the Trade Plan for 1983 should be vigorously implemented.

(c) Payment for exports to and importsfromCzechoslovakiaaremade in non-convertible Indian rupees.

(d) The trade between the two countries in 1983 has been projected at Rs. 386 crores.

**Tax benefits to Armed Forces Personnel**

*196. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any tax benefits to the Armed Forces Personnel ;

(b) whether the batman in the Navy and the orderly in the Army have been denied these tax benefits; and

(c) if so, the reasons there of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE: (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) Yes.

(b) The batman and the orderly do not have taxable salary. Therefore, the question of denial of tax benefits does not arise.

(c) In view of answer to part (b) of the question, answer to this part does not arise.

**Revision of Pay Scales of IT Inspectors**

*197. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Arbitration Board appointed by Government has given its award regarding revision of pay scales of Income-Tax Inspectors in the Income-tax Department from Rs. 425—800 to Rs. 500—900 from the date of disagreement in the JCM ;

(b) if so, whether the decision of the 'Arbitration Board' has been implemented by the Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and by what date it is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Board of Arbitration has given its award very recently i.e. in the last week of December, 1982 only and the same is under consideration.

**Directives to curb speculation in Stock Exchanges**

*198. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether directives have been issued from time to time to curb speculations in shares ;

(b) if so, the number of such directives issued during the last two years ;

(c) the salient features of the recent directive issued to check unbridled and excessive speculative activity to recognised stock exchanges in the country ; and

(d) the effect thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Five directives have been issued by Government to the recognised stock Exchanges in the country during the last two years to take suitable steps to curb excessive speculative activities.

(c) On the 29th January, 1983, Government issued four directives to Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Ahmedabad and Madras Stock Exchanges. Three of these directives were also issued to the Bangalore, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh, Cochin, Uttar Pradesh and Pune Stock Exchanges. The salient features of theese directives, which are designed to check excessive speculative activities, are as under :—

(i) The period for the performance of hand delivery contracts in shares in the active list at the Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Ahmedabad and Madras Stock Exchanges, which under the Bye-laws of these Exchanges is limited to 14 days following the date of the contract, has been permitted to be extended by four or five settlement periods of 14 days each, the total period not exceeding three months from the date of the contract. In order to minimise the chances of risk involved in extending the period, these Stock Exchanges have been directed to provide suitable safeguards such as having a two-tier system of settlement prices for payment of diffe-

rences in respect of contracts carried forward from one settlement period to another, the difference between the two levels of settlement prices being collected by the Stock Exchange authorities as margins, collection of daily margins in respect of fresh sales and purchases entered into after the commencement of the new settlement period on suitable occasions, suspension of fresh trading whenever the outstanding business exceeds certain specified limits, etc.

(ii) Evolution of suitable regulatory measures in respect of scrips other than active scrips so that speculative activities in these scrips are also brought under control.

(iii) Periodical inspection of books of accounts and other documents of members, particularly of those indulging or suspected to be indulging in havey speculative dealings, and to take suitable disciplinary action against members whose books of accounts and other documents reveal malpractices like excessive trading, under-reporting of transactions,, trading in securities prior to listing, etc.

(iv) Audit of accout of active members by qualified Chartered Accountants.

(d) As a result of the directive issued in August 1981, the Bombay, Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Delhi Stock Exchanges reduced the number of scrips in the active list in hand delivery contracts from 65 to 47, 50 to 47, 21 to 15 and 15 to 13 respectively. The stock Exchanges have also tightened the collection of additional security deposits particularly from members having large commitments in the market.

The Bye-laws of Stock Exchanges are being amended to implement the directives, salient features of which are indicated in sub-paras (i) and (ii) of the Answer to part 'c' of the Question.

All these mesures have helped in reducing considerably excessive speculative activities on Stock Exchanges, and also resulted in bringing about better orderliness in the day-to-day functioning of stock Exchanges. These in turn have generated greater confidence on the part of the investing public to invest in industrial securities.

**Demands of trade union leaders about wage in public enterprises**

*199. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the proposals and demands conveyed to him by Trade Union leaders on 5th January last regarding a new wage-agreement between the management and workers of public enterprises and also regarding the guidelines issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises ;

(b) what is Government's response to each one of them; and

(c) what are the said guidelines issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b). Discussions with some Trade Union leaders were held by the Union Finance Minister to understand their view point on the question of need for early finalisation of the wage agreement between

the managements and workers of Public Enterprises and other connected matters. No written memorandum was submitted by the Trade Union leaders. A suggestion for setting up a Tripartite Committee to go into the question of DA formula received from them is receiving attention of the Government.

(c) Certain norms have emerged in the two rounds of negotiations on wage agreements in the last decade or so. These broadly relate to the minimum wages of the unionised employees, duration of the settlement quantum of DA and cost of settlement as the percentage of wage bill. Considerations like capacity to pay, productivity of the enterprise, the pattern of emoluments in other units in the same sector are also kept in view.

**Investment by Non-Resedent Indians**

*200. SHRI CHANTAMANI PANIGARHI:

SHRI PIUS TARKEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some non-resident Indians abroad have expressed their desire to invest funds in India;

(b) if so, the purpose of which they would like to make the investment;

(c) what are the relaxations proposed to be given by his Ministry to those non-resident Indians; and

(d) the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d). Government have taken note of the desire expressed by non-resident Indians to make long term investments in the country and have created several avenues of investment. Apart from liberal facilities, some concessions have also been extended in tax treatment of these investments. A statement is laid on the Table of the House summarising these.

**Statement**

*The following facilities are available to non-resident Indians to make invesments in India* :

(a) They can invest in the securities of the Central or State Governments (other than bearer securities), National Plan/Savings Certificates and Units of the Unit Trust of India. When invesetment is made by remittances in foreign exchange, sale proceeds will be allowed to be repatriated.

(b) They may invest in shares quoted in the stock exchange upto 1 per cent of the paid up capital of the company. Sale proceeds of shares will be allowed to be repatriated after payment of taxes due.

(c) They can subscribe upto 40 per cent in the new issues of new/existing companies enganged in industrial activity. This facility carries repatriation rights.

(d) They may also invest with repatriation rights upto 74 per cent of the equity withfull repatriation rights for establishing industries listed in Appendix I of the Industrial Policy and export oriented units.

(e) They may invest without repatriation rights in any area of activity-other than commercial construction and agricultural land wihtout any limit and such investments will be on par with resident investments.

(f) The procedures connected with investment and acquisition of shares have been streamlined and simplified.

(g) Special provisions relating to incomes of non-residents have been proposed i the budget for 1983-84. These are detailed in para 36 (pages 25-27) of the Finance Bill 1983.

**Indulging of Banks in Wasteful Competition**

*201. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY :

SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite rapid expansion of banks after their nationalisation, they have indulged in wasteful competition rather than serving areas which had no banking facilities ;

(b) if so, whether this was one of the points mentioned in the paper on "The Weaker sections and develoument of Banking" presented to the Third All India Conference on Institutional Changes in Agriculture and Regional Development held at Bhopal on 4, December 1982;

(c) if so, whether Government have examined this paper circulated in the Conference; and

(d) what were the decisions arrived at in the Conference ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

Government have seen Press reports regarding a conference on institutional change in Agriculture and Regional Development at Bhopal at which a paper on "The weaker sections and Development of banking" was presented. Government have also seen the paper which has highlighted the factor shindering the smooth development of banking in the rural areas. Government are not, however, aware as to whether any decisions were taken by the conference.

It will not be correct to say that expansion of banks has resulted only in wasteful competition, rather than serving areas which had no banking facilities. The offices of commercial banks increased from 8262 as at the end of June 1969 to 39177 as at June 1982. The increase in the rural branches was from 1833 to 20394 in this period. The branch licensing policy has been framed to ensure that the branches of the banks are well spread out in rural areas and that no large pockets remain devoid of banking facilities. Towards this objective the branch net work is proposed to be enlarged so as to provide one bank office, on an average, for a population of 17,000 in rural and semi-urban areas by the end of March 1985.

The Governmental Reserve Bank of India keep the operations of banks in lending in rural areas under review, and steps are constantly taken to improve the credit delivery system. To ensure coordinated activity at the district level, lead banks are formulating district credit plans for joint implementation. At the district and State levels, coordination machinery has also been evolved to facilitate coordination among the banks and between the banks and the Government agencies.

Measures have also been taken to facilitate flow of credit to smaller borrowers in the priority sectors particularly to those belonging to weaker sections of the community. Some of the important steps taken are.

(a) Loan application forms have been simplified.

(b) Security and margins have been relaxed.

(c) To facilitate speedy disposal of applications, banks have been asked to dispose of small loan applications within a period of 3-4 weeks. They have been advised to delgate adequate powers to the branch managers so as to ensure that at least 80 percent of the applications are disposed of at thg branch level itself.

(d) To take care of the total credit requirements of the artisans, craftsmen and village and cottage industries, banks have been advised to advance composite term loans upto Rs. 6500 to eligible borrowers under the D.R.I. Scheme and to others upto Rs. 25,000 with easy repayment schedule.

(e) Concessional traetment is also being accorded to the smaller borrowers in the matter of interest rates.

(f) For increasing credit to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes borrowers, banks have been asked to formulate specific schemes for self-employment in areas in which these communities are normally engaged. Lead Banks have also deen asked to weight their district/block credit plans in favour of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

**Decline in Export of Textile Machinery**

*202. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state : (a) whether it is a fact that the exports of Indian Textile machinery have registered a fall of about 20 per cent this year; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir. There has been a fall in the export of textile machinery and accessories from India during 1982-83. As against the provisional export figure of Rs 19 crores in April-December, 1981, these exports are estimated to be Rs. 16.25 crores in the period April-December, 1982, which works out to a fall of 14.5%.

(b) The fall in export has been mainly due to world wide recessionary conditions in textile industry resulting in low demand for textile machinery.

**Report of Committee on Timely Supply of Foreign Trade Statistics**

*203. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee on timely supply of foreign trade statistics headed by Director General of Central Statistical Organisation, which Govern ment had set up in July, 1978, has submitted its report;

(b) if so, when and what steps Government have taken or propose to take to implement it; and

(c) if not, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to expedite it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATIRAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) The Committee has submitted Part-I of its Report. Most of the recommendations contained in this Report have already been implemented. The final Report is awaited. The Chairman of the Committee has been requested to expedite the submission of the final Report.

**Acquisition Of Air-to-Air R-23 R Guided Missiles.**

2083. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has acquired air-to-air R-23R guided missiles ;

(b) If so, wheather it is also a fact that this Soviet-made missile is guided by an air-borne radar ;

(c) if so, whether it has suited our Indian Air Force ; and

(d) if so, what is its use and what are its qualities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) yes, Sir.

(b) The missile operates in conjunction with air borne radar.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The missile is employed in air-to-air combat. It is not in public interest to disclose further details.

**पर्यटन सूचना केन्द्रों पर प्रचार सामग्री**

2084. **श्री राम लाल राही:** क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार इस तथ्य की जानकारी है कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में स्थित पर्यटन सूचना केन्द्रों और पर्यटक बंगलों पर पर्यटक नक्शे, पुस्तिकाएं तथा सूचना पुस्तिकाएं आदि जैसी उपयोगी सामग्री उपलब्ध नहीं है;

(ख) क्या पर्यटक बंगले आकर्षक तथा उचित रूप से सज्जित नहीं हैं और वहां सफाई की कमी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाये जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के** राज्य मन्त्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां): (क) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पूरी सावधानी बरती जाती है कि भारत सरकार द्वारा संचालित पर्यटक कार्यालयों में प्रचार और सूचना संबंधी पर्याप्त सामग्री उपलब्ध है । भरसक प्रयत्नों के बावजूद कभी-कभी ऐसा हो सकता है कि कतिपय विशिष्ट पर्यटक मैप्स, ब्रोशर्स और सूचना-पुस्तिकाएं स्टाक में न बची हों । देश के भिन्न-भिन्न भागों में स्थित पर्यटक, बंगले आवास एकक होते हैं जिनका प्रबन्ध और परिचालन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है । राज्य संचालित पर्यटक सूचना केन्द्रों में पर्यटक साहित्य उपलब्ध कराने का उत्तरदायित्व संबंधित राज्य सरकारों का है ।

(ख) और (ग): साज-सज्जा और समुचित रख-रखाव जिसमें पर्याप्त सफाई और स्वास्थ्यकर स्तर शामिल है, का उत्तरदायित्व संबंधित राज्य सरकारों का है । इस तथ्य की ओर राज्यों के पर्यटन विभागों का ध्यान विशेष संचार माध्यमों द्वारा आकर्षित किया जा रहा है ।

**Lock Out/Closure Of Jute Mills**

2085. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many jute mills in the country are under lock-out or closure till date and the names of those mills ;

(b) what are the measures taken or proposed to be taken to reopen them ;

(c) whether Government propose to take over or nationalise any jute mill or industry ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) (a) A statement is attached.

(b) As the matter comes within the jurisdiction of the concerned State Govt., it is for them to take appropriate action in the matter.

(c) and (d). Takeover/nationalisation of an industry is the last method of reactivating sick units. Governments role is primarily to monitor and coordinate measures aimed at revival of the sick units, coupled with assistance from the banking and financial institutiions who are primarily responsible to take remedial measures, inclusive of financial and managerial restructuring of the units in order to rejuvenate the industry. Only after all these measusures have been taken and they have failed to prevent sickness in any unit, can Government think of possible take over or nationalisation in accordance with the prescribed policy circular of 6th October, 1981. In terms of this policy decision, Government do not consider the present movement an appropriate time for considering any measure for take over or nationalisation of the jute industry for whose better functioning Government have been initiating, monitoring and coordinating a number of administrative and fiscal incentives/measures.

**Statement**

The names of jute mills in the country which continue to remain closed or are under lock-out are as under :—

| Sl. No. | Name of Mill | Date of Closure | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Premchand Jute Mills | 6-4-77 | Permanently closed. |
| 2 | Naskarpara Jute Mills | 17-4-81 | Wound up. under orders of High Court, Calcutta. |
| 3 | Shri Ram Jute Mill | 6-8-81 | Permanently closed. |
| 4 | Kanknarrah Jute Mill | 17-10-82 | |
| 5 | Shri Gaurishankar Jute Mill | 9-12-81 | |
| 6 | North Brook Jute Mill | 27-1-82 | |
| 7 | Eastern Mfg. Co. | 2-6-82 | |
| 8 | Hasimara Jute Mill | 13-6-82 | |
| 9 | Katihar Jute Mills (Bihar) | 5-7-82 | |
| 10 | Calcutta Jute Mfg. Co. | 30-1-83 | |
| 11 | Barnagore Jute Factory Co. Ltd. | 24-1-83 | |
| 12 | Megna Jute Mills, Ltd. (Broad Loom Section) | 18-1-83 | |

**Companies Importing Electronic Compoenents**

2086. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding companies which have been favoured by permitting them to import electronic components for assembly in India during 1982-83 ; and

(b) what are the details regarding the foreign exchange earned through these companies by exporting their assembled products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Import of certain electronic components is allowed under open General Licence. For non-OGL electronic components, import licences are granted to Actual Users and Registered Exporters in accordance with the provisions of the import policy in force. For OGL components, Registered Exporters can obtain Advance licences for export production, under Customs Duty Exemption Scheme. Particulars of all import licences are published in the Weekly Bulletins of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences issued by the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, New Delhi, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) Export statisitics are not maintained exporter-wse. Further, products assembled in the country may not necessarily be exported by the manufacturer himself ; these may be exported by others. In the case of Advance licences and imprest licences issued for export production, the exporters concerned have to execute export bonds as provided in the policy.

**Payment of increased D.A. instalments to Central Government Pensioners.**

2087. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINCANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the instalments of D.A. increased in April and June, 1982 have not been paid to the Central Government pensioners ;

(b) whether intimation for payment has not been issued to the banks and treasury ; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken to expedite the payment ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) . Orders regarding grant of Dearness relief to the pensioners with effect from 1-4-1982 and 1-6-1982 were issued on 31st August, 1982 and 25th October, 1982, respectively. The treasuries and banks were also instructed to make the payment of Dearness relief. All possible efforts are made to make the payments expeditiously.

**Removal of irritants and snags at International Airports in India**

2088. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a recent study made by an agency of PATA in India has revealed that tourists to India were embittered at entry itself and were baulked form making a second visit because of the treatment meted out to them at the Indian International airports ; and

(b) if so, what effective steps do Government propose to take to

remove the various irritants and snags at the entry points ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The report recently received from a sub-committee of PATA (India) Chapter drawing attention to the difficulties experienced by foreign tourists at the international airports entry points is engaging the attention of the Department of Tourism. It may be stated that the Department is already seized of the matters concerning facilitation, and constant steps are taken to remove irritants at the entry points.

**Loan assistance from United States Export-Import Bank**

2089. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact thst the United States Export-Import Bank is willing to provide loan assistance in excess of $ 1 billion to India to finance import of US goods and services :

(b) if so, whether the Bank has offered to assist our other projects also ;

(c) if so, the names of such projects as well as the amount going to be taken as loan ; and

(d) the details regarding the rate of interest and other conditions, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) : The United States Export-Import Bank has not indicated any specific loan amount for India for purchase of US goods and services. However, the Bank has expressed its interest in substantially increasing its exposure in India, particularly in the fields of power, oil exploration and development and the aviation industry.

(d) The loans from US Export-Import Bank for India are likely to be available at an interest rate of 10% per annum and are normally repayable over a period of 5—10 years.

**Export of Jewellery**

2091. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of the jewellery exported during the year 1982 and the gold involved ;

(b) the quantity of gold received from abroad against the export of jewellery during the year 1982 ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to export jewellery during the year 1982 ;

(d) if so, the value of the jewellery likely to be exported during the year 1983 ;

(e) the agency through which the export is being made ;

(f) the names of the countries where there is a demand for Indian jewellery ; and

(g) what steps are being taken to increase the export of jewellery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). During April, 1982-January, 1983, export of gold jewellery through the Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India Ltd. (HHEC) was of the order of Rs. 42.66 crores. The gold content of the jewellery so exported was 2356 kgs, valued at about Rs. 29.73 crores. The quantity of

gold received from abroad under the above Scheme during April, 1982-January, 1983, against the above exports was 2356 kgs.

(d) Export of gold jewellery is allowed as per the policy announced from year to year and estimate of of exports for 1983 connot be made at this stage.

(e) The Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India Ltd

(f) UAE, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, U.K., West Germany, Singapore, Japan and USA.

(g) Efforts are made to increase exports of gold jewellery by undertaking market studies, organising exhibitions, etc,. form time to time.

**Code of Conduct For Employees of Nationalised Banks**

2092. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM ; Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there is any code of conduct as to how bank employees should conduct themselves inside bank premises (nationalised banks) ;

(b) if so, the details thereof :

(c) are Government aware that many employees are found smoking inside the bank in duty hours , and

(d) whether this kind of activity is permitted in duty hours ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The conduct of officer employees in the 20 nationalised banks is governed by respective Officer Employees (Conduct ) Regulations. Workmen employees are Governed by various awards and bipartite settlements. Neither the conduct regulations nor the awards and settlements contain any exhaustive list of misconducts. While drinking, gambling, betting, disorderly behaviour, etc. On the premises of the bank are specifically prohibited by the regulations/settlements, the regulations/settlements, do not contain any specific provision regarding smoking in the bank's premises. Some nationalised banks have, however, issued instructions prohibiting their employees from smoking while on duty. A few nationalised banks have limited this prohibition to smoking in the record rooms, cash departments, strorg rooms etc.

**Agreement with Poland for Supply of Garments**

2093. SHRI N. K.SHEJWALKAR Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether an agreement between India and Poland has been ageed for supply of garments to Poland recently ;

(b) if so, the names and status of the leader and other Members of Polish delegation who visited India in this respect, value of the agreement and outcome of discussions held with the Indian counterparts ; and

(c) the extent to which the agreement will have effect on the Indian market in addition to the woollen goods to be supplied to the Soviet Union ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) (a) and (b) Export of readymade garments from India to Poland is included in Annual Trade Plan. A delegation led by Deputy General Director of the Polish Foreign Trade Onjanisation "PEWEX" visited India in September 1982 and signed contracts with various Indian parties for the purchase of textiles, including knitted and readymade garments, for a total value of around Rs. 30 lakhs.

(c) No adverse effect on Indian market is visualised.

**Schemes and Programmes For Development Of Backward And Tribal Areas**

2094. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be plesased to state:

(a) what are the schemes and programmes started by his Ministry for the development of backward areas and tribal areas along with the upliftment of the tribal and weaker sections of the society in the country;

(b) funds provided for the schemes during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 and the money earmarked for tribal Sub-Plan Areas as per the accepted norms of Tribal Sub-Plan ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA):

(a) Schemes for development of weaker sections in bacward areas and tribal areas cover a good proportion of the beneficiaries in decentralised industries like handlooms, handicrafts and sericulture. The plan schemes are composite in nature and are intended to benefit the entire sector including those in the backward and tribal areas. There are no separate scheme which cater exclusively to the backward and tribal areas in particular.

As far as the industries other than the decentralised ones are concerned, the general policy for preference to setting up of industries in backward areas is followed.

(b) Separate earmarking of funds for backward areas and tribal areas in the case of decentralised industries like handlooms, handicrafts and sericulture has not been done. wherever ther is a concentration of tribal weavers and craftsmen or Scheduled caste Weavers in backward areas, the flow of funds is automatically to such areas.

(c) The Schemes for development of handlooms are implemented by the State Governments and they have been requested to ensure that such assistance is utilised for the economic development of backward and tribal areas to the extent possible.

**Issue of green cards to Exporters**

2095. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to issue green cards to exporters to facilitate easy clearance at all levels to help the hundred percent export units ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how it will be helpful ; and

(c) whether all other departments have been consulted in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The intention is that the units in possession of 'Green Cards' should be given priority treatment and sympathetic consideration by all the concerned Departments of the Central and state Governments within the overall framework of the policy in the matter of providing different infrastructural and other facilities.

(c) Yes, Sir. All concerned Ministries/Departments are being consulted.

**Refusal of credit/advances For Self-Employment in priority Sector by verious branches of Banks in Bihar**

2096 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 887 on 8th October, 1982 regarding non-advancing of credit to small industrial units by various branches of banks in Bihar and state :

(a) whether any enquiry has been made and responsibility fixed for total refusal of credit advances for self-employment in the priority sector as a matter of policy by Jaley, Madhubani, Baheri branches of Bank of India, Kamtaul, Madhubani branches of the State Bank of India, Punjab National Bank in the district of Madhubani and other bank branches in the above districts ;

(b) if so, the details thereabout ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not doing so ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a)to (c) Enquiries made from the banks reveal that their branches in the areas referred to in the question have not been refusing any viable proposal and are providing need based loans for priority sector, including self-employment ventures.

**Payment of Pension to Defennce Services Pensioners through Nationalised Banks**

2097. DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether. Government have taken any decision to pay the Defence Services pensioners, who held Honorary Commisions at the time of retirement and are at present drawing pension through Post Offices to the nationalised banks as per practice prevailing in the case of Civil pensioners ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and how long more will it take to take a decision in the matter and afford this much needed relief to retired Defence personnel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

**Central and State Governments Collaboration For 3-Star Hotels**

2098. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been drawn up by the Central Govern ment with the collaboration of State Governments regarking the construction of 3-Star hotels ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF THE TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The India Tourism Develolment Corporation Ltd. has formulated a scheme for setting up medium priced hotel projects in collaboration with State Governments/ State Tourism Development Corporations. The Scheme envisages setting up a separate company the States where Hotel projects are being put up with nearly equal equity partici-

pation bp ITDC and State Governments/State Corporations. ITDC would provide consultancy sorvices in planning, designing and construction of hotels and also manage and market these hotels after commissioning.

**Illegal felling of trees in North Bengal Distrits by Army Officers and Jawans**

2099. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that a section of army officers and jawans were found guilty of illegal falling of trees in North Bengal district.

(b) if so, the total value of the trees illegally cut and sold by the army personnel ; and

(c) details of the action against the army personnel and of the steps taken bp Government to stop illgegal felling of trees in that part of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No Sir, however one such incident has been reported involving a few army personnel.

(b) and (c) A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate into the incident, Necessary action will be taken after the report becomes available.

**Customs Duty Imposed on Imported Steel Scrap**

2100. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of customs duty imposed on the input of stainless steel melting scrap for the year 1982-83 ;

(b) the quantity of stainless steel melting scrap imported during April—September, 1982 ; and

(c) the quantity of stainless steel melting scrap imported during the said period, through which agency and at what rate and how it was disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The rates of import duty leviable on stainless steel melting scrap during the year 1982-83 are indicated in the table below .

TABLE

| With effect from | Rate of | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Basic duty | Auxiliary duty | Additional duty |
| 1-3-1982 | 60 | .. | .. |
| 2-11-1982 | *.. | .. | .. |
| | **60 | .. | .. |
| 8-12-1982 | * | 5 | .. |
| | **60 | 5 | .. |
| 17-12-1982 | 60 | 5 | .. |
| 1-3-1983 | 60 | 10 | .. |

*When imported for use in induction furnace of capacity 500 Kgs and below.

**All others.

(b) and (c). Import of stainless steel scrap is canalised through the Metal Scrap Trading Corporation. Information regarding quantity of scrap imported during April-September, 1982, at what rate etc. is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

**Credit given by R.B.I. to States for purchase of paddy and Jawar**

2101. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has given credit to some States to purchase paddy and jawar ;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have availed of the credit from the RBI to buy paddy and jawar ;

(c) the amount of credit given to each of those States in 1982-83 and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). The Reserve Bank of India has authorised limits aggregating Rs. 522·30 crores to be made available by banks to the State Governments of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bhihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Pondicherry for financing procurement of food grains including paddy and jawar etc. under the food consortium arrangements for Kharif 1982-83 season.

**Policy Regarding Overdrafts by States**

2102. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the recent policy announcement regarding the overdrafts by various states ;

(b) whether the States have welcomed the new policy; and

(c) whether there have been any constraints in the implementation of the new policy reegarding overdrafts by various States ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Overdraft Regulation Scheme in force is as under :

(i) If a State Government is indebted to the Reserve Bank of India for over 45 days, even with in the limits of the Ways and Means advance, the position will be discussed with the State Government, initally at the official level to rectify the imbalance and, if necessary, at the level of the Chief Minister to devise such corrective measures as may be called for ; and

(ii) As soon as any State Government has availed itself of 75% of the authorised ways and means limit, the RBI will caution the State Government and, if despite such caution, the State Governments account is overdrawn for more than *7 working days*, the RBI will suspend payments of the State Government which will not be resumed until after the overdraft has been cleared.

(b) The Union Finance Minister wrote to all the Chief Ministers explaining the policy decision of the Government of India regarding

Overdraft Regulation Scheme. Replies have been received from all the State Governments and none of them has opposed the arrangements proposed.

(c) Does not arise.

**मिलों द्वारा भारतीय रुई निगम से रुई की खरीद**

2103. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री मिलों के कपास की सप्लाई लेने से इन्कार किये जाने के बारे में 22 अक्तूबर, 1982 के अतारांक्ति प्रश्न संख्या 3267 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उन कारणों की जांच की है जिनके कारण कुछ मिलों ने भारतीय रूई निगम से रूई खरीदने से इन्कार कर दिया था और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक मिल ने भारतीय रुई निगम से कितनी मात्रा में रुई की मांग की थी और क्या मिलों ने निगम के पास कुछ अग्रिम धनराशि भी जमा कराई गई थी; और

(ग) भारतीय रुई निगम ने देशवार कितनी मात्रा में रुई का आयात किया है ?

**वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा)**: (क) और (ख) अलग अलग मिलों को भारतीय रुई निगम द्वारा रुई की बिक्री, जिन में ये शर्तें भी शामिल हैं जिन पर ऐसी बिक्रियां की जाती हैं, भारतीय रुई निगम के रोजमर्रा के वाणिज्यिक कार्यों के क्षेत्राधिकार में आती हैं और सरकार द्वारा उनके बारे में जांच नहीं की गई है । जितनी हानि उठाई गई है उसका मामला तथा उससे सम्बन्धित अन्य मामले भारतीय रुई निगम और उन मिलों के बीच विवादग्रस्त हैं जिनके नाम 22 अक्तूबर, 1982 को पूछे गये अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 3267 के उत्तर में बताये गये हैं । भारतीय रुई निगम ने अपने द्वारा उठाई गई हानि की वसूली के लिये मिलों के विरुद्ध पहले ही मुकदमे दायर कर दिये हैं ।

(ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

**विवरण**

| देश | मात्रा (170 किग्रा. की प्रत्येक, गांठों में) |
|---|---|
| सूडान | 2,67,870 |
| तंजानिया | 80,428 |
| ईरान | 4,645 |
| यूनान | 1,468 |
| टर्की | 42,828 |
| सं. रा. अमरीका | 3,84,615 |
| पश्चिम अफ्रीका | 5,333 |
| अफगानिस्तान | 53,730 |
| सैंट्रल अमरीका | 20,000 |
| सैंट्रल दक्षिण अमरीका | 26,470 |
| ग्वाटामाला | 75,454 |
| निकर गोआ | 51,340 |
| मैक्सिको | 34,560 |
| ब्राजील | 44,800 |
| पारीगुआ | 17,920 |
| सोवियत संघ | 47,000 |
| अर्जेन्टीना | 12,800 |
| योग | 11,61,261 |

स्रोत : भारतीय रुई निगम ।

**Steps To Curb Growth of Black Money**

2104. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that even though Government have taken various methods to contain proliferation of black money in our country by raids and anti-smuggling activities, the means of black money continue to bedevil the economy ;

(b) if so, what other measures Government propose to take to supplement the existing steps to curb the growth of black money ;

(c) whether Government propose to consider to stop expenses during election time either by a party or by an individual for all legislative elections and instead bear the cost themselves so that a large chunk of black money does not go in to circulation and create inflationary trends in the economy ; and

(d) if so, whether Government have considered this proposal and if so, their reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b). The Government are aware of the problem of black money and its deleterious effect on the economy of the country.

The drive against black money is a continuous process. All possible measures—administrative, legislative and institutional—are being taken from time to time to check circulation and prevention of further proliferation of black money.

(c) and (d). Various issues concerning election expenses by political parties/individuals and sharing of these expenses by the Government etc. are receiving attention of the Government and the matter is under consideration of Cabinet Committee on Electoral Reforms.

**Hotels/lodges/Boardings and holiday homes in Delhi**

2105. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of hotels, lodges, boardings aud holiday homes other than star hotels in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) whether Government are aware that the room rent varies from hotel to hotel and the rates do not remain stable;

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to see the rent is fixed in each of those hotels; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Under the Delhi Police Act, 161 hotels, lodges, boarding and holiday homes other than star hotels in Delhi and New Delhi have been registered. The title of 33 premises is under dispute.

(b) to (d). The Department of Tourism is concerned only with hotels approved by it. The room rent in such hotels is regulated as per a prescribed formula which takes into account operating and overhead expenses and return on capital employed.

**सैनिक विमान दुर्घटनाएं**

2106. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) ऐसे सैनिक-विमानों की संख्या क्या है, जो दिनांक 31 जनवरी, 1983 को समाप्त हुए गत छः महीनों के दौरान विभिन्न प्रकार से दुर्घटना-ग्रस्त हुए; और

(ख) दुर्घटनाओं के मुख्य कारण क्या थे तथा दुर्घटना में मारे गये प्रत्येक सैनिक/वायु-सैनिक/अधिकारी के मामले में मुआवजे की कितनी-कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया गया?

**रक्षा मंत्री (श्री आर. वेंकटरामन)**: (क) और (ग). यह सूचना प्रकट करना लोक हित में नहीं होगा। सैनिक विमान दुर्घटनाओं में मारे गए रक्षा सेवा कार्मिकों के परिवारों को मुआवजे की निम्नलिखित अदायगि तथा लाभ प्रदान किए जाते हैं :-

(1) अनुग्रहपूर्वक अदायगी
(2) विशेष परिवार पेंशन
(3) मृत्यु एवं सेवानिवृत्ति उपदान
(4) परिवार उपदान
(5) विशेष संतान भत्ता

उपर्युक्त के अलावा वे सामूहिक बीमा योजनाओं से अदायगियां पाने के भी हकदार होते हैं। सदस्य हवारा किसी व्यक्ति विशेष के बारे में सूचना मांगे जाने पर वह उन्हें भेज दी जाएगी।

**Export of agricultural goods from Kerala**

2107. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total amount of agricultural exports from India in each of the years from 1975 to 1982; and

(b) what is the respective export from Kerala during those years, with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) A statement is attached. The final figures for 1981-82 have not yet been made available by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Calcutta.

(b) Foreign trade statistics are not maintained Statewise.

**Statement**

*Exports of Agricultural & Allied Products (including Plantation)*

(Value in Rs. Crores)

| | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (i) Agriclutural & Allied Products . . . | 1184.90 | 1105.66 | 907.67 | 1080.82 | 1347.67 | 1401.15 |
| (ii) Plantation. . . | 303.46 | 419.15 | 764.11 | 484.41 | 531.15 | 639.74 |
| (iii) Total Agricultural & Allied Products (including Plantation) . | 1488.36 | 1524.81 | 1671.78 | 1565.23 | 1878.82 | 2040.89 |

Source : Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics Calcutta.

**Demand for Indian sugar in Sri Lanka**

2108. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sri Lanka, a traditional importer, which has hitherto largely met its sugar requirements from the Philippines and other foreign countries, has got unspecified quantities of Indian sugar *via* foreign private channels;

(b) if so, whether any demand of Indian sugar for supply has recently been made to Indian Government; and

(c) if so, the quantity as well as how much foreign exchange is likely to be earned through this process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Out of an estimated quantity of 57,808 Mts. of Indian sugar reaching Sri Lanka in 1982-83, 13,200 Mts. was directly exported by STC.

(b) Yes, Sir;

(c) The quantity of sugar to be exported during 1983 has not yet been decided.

**Retirement of Government servants re-employed in various banking service recruitment Boards**

2109. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister's directive to retire the superannuated senior Government servants who are presently at the age of 62 years and above re-employed in the various Banking Service Recruitment Boards after having earlier put in similar service in some other bodies after retirement is applicable to them;

(b) if so, the particulars of such persons and what action is being taken to relieve them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and why an exception is being made in such cases ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c) In terms of the scheme of recruitment in public sector banks, the Chairman and Members of the Banking Service Recruitment Boards (BSRBs) are appointed by the coordinating banks. Information regarding such appointments is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Visit of a Japanese Delegation to India**

2110. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Japanese delegation of marine product importers visited India for export of prawns and shrimps; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Two delegations sponsored by the Japanese Marine Products Importers' Association, Tokyo, visited India in February 1983. The first delegation consisting of five members led by Mr. Minoru Makihara, Vice-President, Japan Marine Products Importers' Association visited India mainly to participate in the Fifth Indian Seafood Trade Fair, organised by the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) at Madras and the delegation had also visits and discussions at Calcutta, Bombay and Cochin. Two members of this delegation also visited Trivandrum and Quilon.

The second delegation led by Mr. T. Morikawa, Managing Di ector, Japan Marine Products Importers' Association, Tokyo, consisted of seven members. The delegation visited Calcutta and Madras and thereafter, proceeded to Shri Lanka. The purpose of this delegation was to explore new supply possibilities for marine products in India.

**Closure of Powerlooms**

2111. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of powerlooms both in large textile mills and in small scale sector that have been closed on account of liberal permission given by Government to the large textile mills for the processi g of outside cloth during the p. st few years ; and

(b) the reasons that have impelled Governmert to adopt this course of liberal permission to the large textile mills for the processing of outside cloth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Government are not aware of any case in which the closure of powerlooms in large textile mills and in the sma ll scale sector have been caused by the permission given to the large textile mills to process outside cloth.

(b) Permission is accorded to composite mills to process outside cloth in accordance with the provisions of Clause 20 C of the Cotton Textiles Control Order 1948. The historical reason that has caused Govt. to adopt a policy of granting liberal permission is that the processi.g capacity of mills should be fully utilized especially in the context of providing adequate processing facilities to the decentralised sector.

**Pre-sale payment of duty on excisable items**

2112. SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps are being contemplated to decrease the financial burden of manufacturers arising from pre-sale payment of duty and late realisation of duty and, if so, the details of the same; and

(b) whether any incentive scheme is being proposed to be implemented for higher production to cover all excisable items; and if so, the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Government does not consider that the existing manner of collection of central excise duty on excisable goods before their clearance costs any undue financial burden on the manufacturers and, therefore, no change is contemplated in this regard.

(b) The scheme of excise duty relief for encouraging higher production announced in the 1983-84 Budget applies only to certain specified commodity groups and not to all excisable items.

**Recruitment to posts of probationary officers in Nationalised Banks**

2113. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of candidates were examined/recruited for the posts of Probationary Officers in nationalised banks in 1982-83;

(b) if so, the number of officers selected for each of the banks;

(c) whether it is also a fact that although these candidates are selected in a competitive examination, their merit list is not announced as is done in respect of UPSC examinations;

(d) if so, the reasons for not doing so ; and

(e) how the candidates who were/are selected in the above manner are given seniority in the respective banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY). (a) Out of the nine Banking Service Recruitment Boards (BSRB) set up for the recruitment of personnel in the 20 nationalised banks, six Boards had conducted selection tests in, 1982 for the posts of Probationary officers.

(b) The information regarding number of Probationary Officers allotted to the banks, on the basis of the 1982 round of recruitment, by 3 of the Banking Service Recruitment Boards, is as under:—

| S. No. | Name of the Board | Name of the Bank | No. of candidates allotted |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | BSRB, Delhi | 1. New Bank of India | 25 |
| | | 2. Oriental Bank of Commerce | 25 |
| | | 3. Punjab National Bank | 200 |
| | | 4. Punjab & Sind Bank | 290 |
| 2 | BSRB, Bombay | 1. Bank of India | 241 |
| | | 2. Bank of Maharashtra | 142 |
| | | 3. Union Bank of India | 90 |
| 3 | BSRB, Bangalore | 1. Canara Bank | 97 |
| | | 2. Syndicate Bank | 66 |
| | | 3. Corporation Bank | 36 |
| | | 4. Vijaya Bank | 56 |

The remaining three Banking Service Recruitment Boards are yet to make the allotments.

(c) to (e) The Recruitment Boards have reported that the results of the successful candidates are announced only in the order of serial number of the candidates. The order of merits is however indicated to the participating banks of the BSRBs at the time of allotment of candidates. The candidates finally selected are also informed individually. While making allotments to the individual banks, the concerned Boards provide the banks with lists of candidates in the descending order of merit. In terms of Regulation 18 of the Officers Service Regulations, the *inter-se* seniority of of directly recruited officers (ie. Officers recruited through Banking Service Recruitment Boards) within a bank is determined in accordance with the rank obtained by them in the examinations.

**सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की तुलना में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के वेतन और भत्तों में असमानता**

2114. **श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों और उद्यमों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों, जिनका काम एक समान है, के वेतन और भत्तों में बहुत अधिक अन्तर है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस असमानता को दूर करने का, कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) यदि, हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभिरामा राव)**: (क) से (ग). केन्द्रिय सरकारी कर्मचारियों और सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के कर्मचारियों के वेतन, भत्तों और अनुलाभों के बीच असमानताएं विद्यमान हैं। जबकि ऐतिहासिक तथ्यों और सेवा तथा रोजगार की शर्तों में अन्तर के कारण इस संबंध में पूर्ण समानता लाना संभव नहीं है तथापि, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि अनुचित असमानताएं न हों, सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को अपने कर्मचारियों के वेतन और भत्तों में संशोधन करने के लए सरकार की पूर्व सहमति लेना आवश्यक है । वित्त मंत्री ने 28-2-83 को लोक सभा में अपने बजट भाषण में चौथा वेतन आयोग नियुक्त किये जाने के संबंध में घोषणा की। आयोग के विचारार्थ विषय कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ परामर्श करने के बाद यथाशीघ् निर्धारित किए जाएंगे ।

**Raids on Golden Tobacco Co.**

2115. SHRI R. MUTHUKUMARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Lok Sabha Question No. 4088 on 5th November, 1982 and state:

(a) whether Government have since collected the information regarding the excise approval of the Company's price list and its outstanding excise liabilities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) what action Government propose to take against the Golden Tobacco Co. whose premises were raided by the Central Excise on 16th September, 1982;

(c) whether he has seen the news-item in the 'Economic Times' dated 10th February, 1983, alleging that oral orders have been issued to stop probe of Golden Tobacco Company and whether the news-item is true; and

(d) has the Excise Department charge-sheeted the cigarette company or issued any show cause notice, and if not, what is the reason for the inordinate delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) Following the interim orders of the courts before whom certain matters relating to determination of assessable values of cigarettes manufactured by various companies are in dispute, the price-lists are being approved provisionally in terms of the directions of the courts. No confirmed unstayed demand for duty is reported to be pending recovery against Golden Tombacco Co.

(b) and (d) No show cause notice has been issued yet, nor has any charge-sheet yet been filed. As also

mentioned in reply to the earlier Question No. 4088, such action as may be necessary and appropriate in the light of the results of the investigations which are in progress, will be taken upon their completion by the concerned competent authority in accordance with the relevant law.

(c) The news item is not correct.

**Stamping and selling of Sarees and Dhotis as "Co-optex" by N.T.C.**

2116. SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the allegation that the National Textile Corporation is stamping and selling its "Sarees and Dhotis" as "Co-optex" at reduced rates with a view to promote its sales;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) what steps Government propose to take against such an act of the National Textile Corporation to protect the "Co-optex"; and

(d) whether Government propose to probe into the matter to find out the truth ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) NTC mills are not stamping their products as "Co-optex".

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**CBI inquiry against STC Officer**

2118. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high-ranking officer found guilty of accepting illegal gratification while in S.T.C. has been appointed as a Marketing Director of the National Textile Corporation; and

(b) why no action was taken against him when his guilt was established beyond doubt in C.B.I. inquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

**उत्तर प्रदेश में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की शाखायें खोलना**

2119. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में उन स्थानों के क्या नाम हैं जहां पर उनके मंत्रालय ने क्षेत्रीय ग्रामिण बैंकों की शाखाएं खोली हैं और उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां बैंक की शाखाएं वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान खोलने का विचार है ।

(ख) क्या इस बैंक की शाखा उत्तर प्रदेश के पिथौरागढ़ जिले में भी खोलने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी)** : (क) माननीय सदस्य का आशय संभवत: उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में अब तक खोले गए क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की संख्या तथा उनके परिचालन के क्षेत्रों से है । इस समय राज्य में 36 जिलों को व्याप्त करते हुए 30 क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक कार्यरत हैं । इन बैंकों के नाम तथा इनके द्वारा व्याप्त जिले संलग्न क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक कार्यरत हैं। इन बैंकों के बैंक, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की शाखा लाइसेंसिंग नीति के अनुसार अपने परिचालन क्षेत्र में शाखाएं खोलते हैं । जून 1982 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार उक्त तारीख को विद्यमान 29 क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों ने 911 शाखाएं खोली थीं और इन बैंकों के पास 661 अतिरिक्त शाखाएं खोलने के वास्ते लाइसेंस मौजूद थे । 1982-85 के दौरान शाखाएं खोलने के वास्ते राज्य में कार्यरत क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के लिए और 703 केन्द्रों का आवंटन किया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग). नये क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की स्थापना के वास्ते स्थानों का निर्धारण करना एक निरन्तर प्रक्रिया है और ऐसे स्थानों का निर्णय वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की शाखाओं द्वारा क्षेत्र की अपर्याप्त व्याप्ति, छटे/सीमान्तिक किसानों और अन्य कमजोर वर्गों के ऋण-अन्तराल की पूर्ति, एवं क्षेत्र में सहकारी ऋण ढांचे के कार्यकलापों को ध्यान में रखकर किया जाता है । इस समय पिथौरागढ़ जिले में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक की शाखा खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

**विवरण**

| क्रम संख्यांक | क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक का नाम | व्याप्त जिले | प्रायोजक बैंक का नाम |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | प्रथमा बैंक, मुरादाबाद | मुरादाबाद रामपुर | सिंडीकेट बैंक |
| 2. | गोरखपुर क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक गोरखपुर | देवरिया गोरखपुर | भारतीय स्टेट बैंक |
| 3. | संयुक्त क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक, आजमगढ़ | आजमगढ़ गाजीपुर | यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया |
| 4. | बाराबंकी ग्रामीण बैंक, बाराबंकी | बाराबंकी | बैंक आफ इंडिया |
| 5. | राय बरेली क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक, राय बरेली | राय बरेली | बैंक आफ बड़ौदा |
| 6. | फर्रुखाबाद ग्रामीण बैंक, फर्रुखाबाद | फर्रुखाबाद | बैंक आफ इंडिया |
| 7. | भगीरथ ग्रामीण बैंक, सीतापुर | सीतापुर | इलाहाबाद बैंक |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8. | बलिया क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक, बलिया | बलिया | सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया |
| 9. | सुलतानपुर क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक, सुलतानपुर | सुलतानपुर | बैंक आफ बड़ौदा |
| 10. | हरदोई—उन्नाव ग्रामीण बैंक हरदोई | हरदोई उन्नाव | बैंक आफ इंडिया |
| 11. | कानपुर क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक कानपुर | कानपुर | बैंक आफ बडोदा |
| 12. | श्रावस्ती ग्रामीण बैंक, बहराईच | बहराईच | इलाहाबाद बैंक |
| 13. | इटावा क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक इटावा | इटावा | सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया |
| 14. | किसान ग्रामीण बैंक, बदायूं | बदायूं | पंजाब नेशनल बैंक |
| 15. | क्षेत्रीय किसान ग्रामीण बैंक, मैनपुरी | मैनपुरी | उ०प्र० कोपरेटिव बैंक लि० |
| 16. | काशी ग्रामीण बैंक, वाराणसी | वाराणसी | यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया |
| 17. | बस्ती ग्रामीण बैंक, बस्ती | बस्ती | भारतीय स्टेट बैंक |
| 18 | इलाहाबाद क्षेत्रीमग्रामीण बैंक, इलाहाबाद | इलहाबाद | बैंक आफ बड़ौदा |
| 19 | प्रताप क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक, प्रतापगढ़ | प्रतापगढ़ | बैंक आफ बड़ौदा |
| 20 | फतेहपुर क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक, फतेहपुर | फतेहपुर | बैंक आफ बड़ौदा |
| 21 | फैजाबाद क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक, फैजाबाद | फैजाबाद | बैंक आफ बड़ौदा |
| 22. | बरेली क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक, बरेली | बरेली | बैंक आफ बड़ौदा |
| 23. | देवीपाटन क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक, गोंडा | गोंडा | पंजाब नेशनल बैंक |
| 24. | अलीगढ़ ग्रामीण बैंक, अलीगढ़ | अलीगढ़ | केनरा बैंक |
| 25. | तुलसी ग्रामीण बैंक, बांदा | बांदा | इलाहाबाद बैंक |
| 26. | एटा ग्रामीण बैंक, एटा | एटा | केनरा बैंक |
| 27. | गोमती ग्रामीण बैंक, जौनपुर | जौनपुर | यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया |
| 28. | छत्रसाल ग्रामीण बैंक, जालौन | हमीरपुर जालौन जालौन | इलाहाबाद बैंक |
| 29. | रानी लक्ष्मी बाई क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक, झांसी | झांसी ललितपुर | पंजाब नेशनल बैंक |
| 30. | विदुर ग्रामीण बैंक, बिजनौर | बिजनौर | पंजाब नेशनल बैंक |

**Fire in Punjab National Bank, New Delhi**

2120. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fire in the Punjab National Bank Head Office, New Delhi was man-made as some of the officials who have cheated the Bank of about Rs. 12 crores by manipulating the accounts books had no way out but to destroy the evidence which fact CBI was probing; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the episode and the outcome of the CBI probe ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:) (a) and (b) According to Punjab National Bank, the cause of the fire, which broke out in the early hours of 3rd November, 1982 in their Head Office Building, is still under investigation of the police authorities. They have no indication to the effect that the fire was man-made. No such fraud as alleged has taken place in the bank and no records of any investigation being carried out by C.B.I had been destroyed in the fire.

**Working of cotton textile export Promotion Council**

2121. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the working of the Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council was severely criticised at its Annual General Meeting in November, 1982;

(b) whether the President of Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce attacked the failure of the Texprocil to stop the declining textile exports in the country ;

(c) whether the need for a change in Government policy regarding 100 per cent export-oriented units and burden of taxes was also advocated; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government on each of the above points and the steps to be taken to improve the efficiency and working results of Texprocil ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b) A perusal of the Minutes of the Twenty Eigth Annual General Meeting of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council held on 24-11-1982 shows that various aspects regarding the working of the Council were discusssed in the meeting.

(c) The Chairman of the Council in his speech referred to the high capital cost and interest burden involved in setting up 100 per cent export-oriented units as also to the recuirement of exporting 95% of the production and suggested need for a change in Government policy regarding these units.

(d) The Government policy regarding the scheme for 100 per cent export-oriented units is contained in Govt. of India Resolution No.-8(15)/78-EP dated 31-12-1980. The export performance of the Export Promotion Councils, including TEXIPROCIL, reviewed from time to time to identify the areas for effecting improvement in the working results.

**News-item Captioned "DGS&D—at their Disposal"**

2122. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the article "DGS&D—At their disposal" in "Surya" of December 16-31, 1982 ;

(b) if so, whether Government have gone into the allegations of corruption in the Department and if so, the details of measures taken to streamline the working of the Department ;

(c) whether a steatement will be laid on the Table indicating the grant of overtime to the employees during the last three years, together with steps taken to curtail the same ;

(d) whether nearly 1000 auction files are missing from the Department ; if so, their details and how they are missing and what efforts have been made to locate them and has any investigation been ordered in that behalf ; and

(e) has a survey of assets possessed by employees working in the Department been made to see if they own assets disproportionate to their known sources of income ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The matter has been referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation for investigation.

(c) Yes, Sir. Overtime paid to the Staff in Disposal Dte. (Headquarter) during the last 3 years :

| *Year* | *Total OTA Paid* |
|---|---|
| | Rs. |
| 1980 | 15,622 |
| 1981 | 27,784 |
| 1982 | 27,368 |

(d) No Sir. Files move to other sections for examination or advice and are also needed for progressing pending action and hence may not be readily available for production to audit.

(e) Every case of acquisition of movable property above a particular value and immovable property has to be reported to the Department under the Central Civil Services Conduct Rules, 1964. Whenever suspicion arises about the dis-proportionate assets such cases are reported to Central Bureau of Investigation for investigation.

**Exemption of presumptive income of Owner-Occupied Houses from Income-tax**

2123. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Governments have suggested to the Centre to exempt the presumptive income from owner-occupied houses from Income-tax with a view to encouraging private housing activity ; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government of India thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No such suggestion appears to have been received from State Governments.

(b) Does not arise.

**देश में नये स्टाक एक्सचेंज खोलना**

2124. **श्री तारिक अनवर** :क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार के पास वर्ष 1982-83 के शुरू में नए स्टाक एक्सचेंज खोलने के कितने प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन थे;

(ख) सरकार ने अब तक कुल कितने स्टाक एक्सचैजों की मंजूरी दे दी है और उन स्थानों के नाम क्या है जहां उन्हें खोलना है/खोले जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) अभी तक के विचाराधीन प्रस्तावों पर कब तक निर्णय लिए जाने की सम्भावना है?

**वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी)**: (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1982-83 के शुरू में सरकार के पास प्रतिभूति संविदा (विनियमन) अधिनियम 1956 के अधीन कानपुर, पुणे, राजकोट, लुधियाना और जयपुर के 5 नए स्टाक एक्सचैंजों को मान्यता देने के प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन थे । इनमें से, कानपुर और पुणे में स्थित दो स्टाक एक्सचैजों को उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत क्रमशः 3 जून, 1982 और 2 सितम्बर, 1982 को सरकार ने मान्यता प्रदान कर दी थी और उन्होंने अपना कार्य करना शुरू कर दिया है । इन दो एक्सचैजों के अलावा, अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, कोचीन, दिल्ली, हैदराबाद, इन्दौर और मद्रास स्थित 9 अन्य स्टाक एक्सचैंजे मान्यता प्राप्त है और पहले से ही कार्य कर रही है। अतः कुल मिलाकर देश में अब 11 मान्यता प्राप्त स्टाक एक्सचैंज कार्य कर रही हैं।

(ग) राजकोट, लुधियाना, और जयपुर स्थित स्टाक एक्सचैंजों को मान्यता देने के जो प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं उन पर निर्णय लेने में कितना समय लगेगा, इसे ठीक प्रकार से बताना सम्भव नहीं है, क्योंकि यह बात मुख्यतः विभिन्न अपेक्षाओं को पूर्ति करने पर निर्भर करती है, जैसे कि स्टाक-ब्रोकरों के रूप में कार्य करने के इच्छुक पर्याप्त व्यक्तियों की उपलब्धि और इस ब्रोकरों द्वारा एक सर्वसम्मत प्रस्ताव का प्रस्तुत किया जाना ; इन एक्सचैंजों में काफी पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनियों द्वारा अपने शेयरों को सूचीबद्ध कराने की इच्छा का व्यक्त किया जाना, और सम्बद्ध क्षेत्र में निवेशकों का उपयुक्त रूप से भारी संख्या में विद्यमान होना आदि । तथापि, आशा है कि प्रतिभूति संविदा (विनियमन) अधिनियम के अधीन इन केन्द्रों में स्टाक एक्सचैंजों को निकट भविष्य में ही मान्यता प्रदान कर दी जायेगी ।

**मैरीन डिजिल इंजन प्रोजेक्ट (एम.डी.ई.पी.) लेबर यूनियन का मांग पत्र**

2125. **श्री रोतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा**: क्या **रक्षा मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एम.डी.ई.पी. लेबर यूनियन ने उद्योग, श्रम और राष्ट्र के हित में 14 जून, 1982 को मैरीन डिजिल इंजन प्रोजेक्ट धुबू, रांची के महाप्रबन्धक, माडर्न रीच शिप बिल्डर्स एंड इन्जीनियर्स, कलकता-24, के चैयरमैन, श्रम आयुक्त, बिहार और उप श्रम आयुक्त, रांची को वहां पर कार्यरत मजदूरों में व्याप्त असंतोष को दूर करने की दृष्टि से उनकी मांगों को सिद्धान्तः हल करने और 1 जनवरी, 1982 से वेतन में संशोधन करने और सहित कुछ मुद्दों पर वार्ता चलाने के बारे में एक मांग पत्र पेश किया है ; और

(ख) क्या उद्योग के हित में कोई तारीख तय कर शीघ्र वार्ता चलाने का विचार है यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है?

**रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह देव)**: (क) और (ख). मैरीन डीजल प्रोजेक्ट (एम.डी.ई.पी) रांची की मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन एम.डी.ई.पी कर्मचारी यूनियन ने 27 नवम्बर, 1981 को एक मांग पत्र प्रस्तुत किया था जो वेतनमान के पुनरीक्षण और उनकी सेवा-शर्तों में अन्य सुधार करने के बारे में था । एम.डी.ई.पी. के कामगरों की मजदूरी दरों में पुनरीक्षण और उन्हें अन्य प्रकार से लाभ देने

के मामलों को फिर से सुलझाने के लिए 28-1-1983 को बिहार सरकार के संयुक्त श्रम आयुक्त, के स्तर पर एक त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता समझौता किया गया था। एम.डी.ई.पी. में श्रमिक स्थिति सामान्य है ।

**Introduction of Transcedental Meditation Course by Public Sector Firms**

2126. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the public sector firms and banks have introduced transcedental meditation course as a part of its management programme ; and

(b) if so, the details and purpose thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b). Government are not aware of the matter, nor does it maintain information on such matters. Collection of the material from the 200 and odd public enterprises as well as the Nationalised banks will involve work in-commensurate with the expected replies.

**Setting up of a spinning Mill at Kesinga**

2127. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHARA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any licence has been pending with Central Government for a spinning mill to be set up at Kesinga in Kalahandi District, Orissa ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No application for an industrial licence to set up a spinning Mill at Kesinga in Kalahandi District (Orissa) is pending with this Ministry. The setting up of spinning mills up to a capacity of 50,000 spindles has been delicensed.

(b) Does not arise.

**Representation to SC/ST employees working under MMTC Units of Orissa**

2128. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees working under MMTC units of Orissa;

(b) how many of them are Scheduled Castes/Tribes ;

(c) whether adequate representation has been given to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe condidates; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) On 1-1-1983, 379 employees were working in MMTC's regional offices in Orissa.

(b) 74 of these employees belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(c) and (d). Against the prescribed quota of 22½ % for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the existing representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees is about 20% of the working strength. The marginal shortfall is due to non-availability of suitable candidates despite relaxed standards of educational qualifications. The reserved posts are being kept vacant and no de-reservations have been made till date.

**Information dissemination system regarding financial schemes for technical entrepreneurs**

2129. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up any information dissemination system regarding available financial schemes for technical entrepreneurs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Various organisations of the Central Government, the State Governments, the financial institutions, and the banks, have schemes of assistance to technical entrepreneurs including provision of finance on easy terms. Each Organisation disseminates information relating to these schemes through the public media, the newspapers, the periodicals, through special pamphlets and brochures from time to time. The Small Industries Service Institutes (SISIs), its Extension Centres, the Technical Consultancy Organisations (TCOs), established by the financial institutions also provide information and consultancy services to the technical entrepreneurs. Small Industries Service Institutes located in various parts of the country also conduct training programmes for entreprenurial development in various parts of the country.

**Revision of Wage Structure of Central Government Employes**

2130. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ; what steps have been taken for revision of the wage structure of the Central Government employees on the principal of fair comparison with the wages prevalent in public sector undertakings and grant of Rs. 150/- as interim releif pending finalisation of such talks immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): The appointment of Fourth Central Pay Commission has already been announced in Finance Minister's Budget Speech 1983-84 on 28-2-1983.

**Sale of spurious smuggled Perfumes in Delhi**

2131. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of spurious smuggled perfumes and other products sold on pavement stalls in the capital ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to curb the evil ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) Yes, Sir. Instances of the type have come to Government's notice.

(b) The Customs authorities in Delhi conduct surprise checks and searches on shops, stalls, hawkers and vendors in the principal markets of the city with a view to preventing the open display and sale of smuggled goods.

**Making of Islamic Bomb by Pakistan**

2132. SHRI R.P. YADAV :
PROF. P.J. KURIEN :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJAYEE :
SHRI BABURAO PRANJPE :
SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the potential of A-Bomb making by Pakistan;

(b) whether Government are aware that some other countries are helping Pakistan to make 'Islamic Bomb' and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to meet the threat ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Available information suggests that Pakistan is continuing her efforts to acquire uranium enrichment and nuclear fuel reprocessing capability which would enable her to detonate a nuclear device.

(b) Pakistan has reportedly received assistance in the nuclear field from some countries. It will not be desirable to disclose details.

(c) Government keep all developments impinging on the country's security under constant watch and initiate appropriate measures from time to time to maintain full defence preparedness.

**Problems of man-made Textile Industry**

2133. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the growth and the problems of the cuntry's man-made textile industry in recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to remove the impediments in the growth of the man-made textile industry in the country and for its modernisation keeping pace with the technological changes in advanced countries with a view to bring about all round improvement in its performance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). The growth and the problems of man-made textile industry are considered as a part of the textile policy which is kept under constant review. With a view to ensure availability of raw materials and help in achieving modernization of the industry following measures have already been taken :—

(i) In addition to the steps taken for augumenting indigenous capacity for production of man-made fibres/yarns, imports are allowed freely to meet the domestic requirements;

(ii) Loom-to-loom replacement and import of sophisticated textile machines like shuttleless looms etc. is permitted freely to help 'modernisation" of Textile Industry.

**Free Trade Zones**

2134. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have any proposal to increase the number of free trade zones in the country ;

(b) whether any request has been received from Kerala for setting up a free trade zone in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) (a) to (c). The Government has not yet taken a decision to establish more free trade zones in the co un try.

## Quantity of minerals exported from India

2135. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total quantity of minerals exported from India in 1981-82 and 1982-83 and the foreign exchange earned; and

(b) which are the agencies exporting minerals from India and the names of the importing countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) According to the provisional figures supplied by DGCIS, Calcutta, the total quantity of iron ore, manganese ore and mica exported in 1981-82 was 229.05 lakh tonnes. As against this, the provisional figures for April-September, 1982 were 88.43 lakh tonnes.

(b) The export for iron ore and manganese ore is canalised through MMTC and of mica through MITCO. The major importers of the aforesaid minerals from India are Japan, Romania, South korea. USSR and other countries of Europe and Asia.

## तस्करी की घटनाओं में वृद्धि

2136. श्रीमती उषा प्रकाश चौधरी: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तस्करी की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण के लिये की गई व्यवस्था के बावजूद देश में तस्करी की घटनाए बढ़ रही हैं;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान और इस वर्ष में कितने तस्कर गिरफ्तार किये गये और उनके विरूद्ध किस प्रकार की कानूनी कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार तस्करी की रोकथाम के लिये आगे कार्रवाई और उपाय करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभिरामा राव)** : (क) से (घ). तस्करी पर काबू पाने के लिए सरकार बराबर कार्यवाही करती रहती है और सीमाशुल्क अधिकारी निरन्तर चौकस रहते हैं ताकि देश में चोरी-छिपे माल लाने और देश के बाहर भेजने के हर प्रयास को नाकाम बनाया जा सके ।

बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के सूत्र सं. 19 के कार्यान्वयन हेतु सरकार ने एक कार्ययोजना बनायी है, जिसके अन्तर्गत तस्करी निवारण अभियान तेज कर दिया गया है । कार्ययोजना के अधीन ये उपाय किये गये सीमाशुल्क विभाग के निवारक और आसूचना तंत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाना; विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 के उपबन्ध अधिकाधिक लागू करना ; तस्करी के लिए सुगम्य क्षेत्रों को सहयोजित गश्त लगाना ; और केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों के सम्बन्ध अन्य प्राधिकरणों के बीच अपेक्षाकृत अधिक समन्वय स्थापित करना। किये गये इन उपायों के परिणामतः वर्ष 1981 और 1982 के दौरान किए गए अभिग्रहणों के मामलों की संख्या और पकड़े गये माल का मूल्य इस प्रकार है :--

| वर्ष | अभिग्रहण के मामलों की संख्या | पकड़े गये माल का मूल्य (करोड़ रुपये) |
|---|---|---|
| 1981 | 62,124 | 39.72 |
| 1982 | 71,159 | 65.89 |

(1982 के सम्बन्ध में दिए गए आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं)

(ख) तस्करी में अन्तर्ग्रस्त के होने के कारण गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या वर्ष

1981 और 1982 के सम्बन्ध में उपलब्ध हैं, जो इस प्रकार हैं :--

| वर्ष | गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या |
|---|---|
| 1981 | 2213 |
| 1982 | 2156 |

(1982 के सम्बन्ध में दिए गए आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं)

गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों/तस्करी में अन्तर्गस्त पाये गये व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ कानून के तहत यथापेक्षित कार्यवाही की जाती है । इस कानूनी कार्यवाही के अन्तर्गत समुचित मामलों में, विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 के अन्तर्गत की जाने वाली कार्यवाही भी शामिल है ।

**New Industries in Haryana**

2137. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new industries heavy, medium and light started in Haryana by Central Government during previous year ; and

(b) the details of the industries, with location and capital invested ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b) : The total investment by the Central Government in Haryana in the Central public sector as on 31-3-1982 and that during the previous year, namely, 1981-82, in terms of gross block, were of the order of Rs. 288·91 crorers and Rs. 27·76 crores respectively . The major investment during 1981-82 in terms of priorities of the Sixth Plan, were made on the on-going projects of National Fertitlizers Ltd. at Panipat, Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and Maruti Udyog Ltd. at Gurgaon, Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. at Pinjore and Indian Oil Corporation at Faridabad. The following two units also came in the Central public sector fold during the period :—

(i) A sick cement unit at Charkhi (Dadri) was vested with the Cement Corporation of India in June, 1981, the investment on which during 1981-82 amounted to Rs. 1·08 crores.

(ii) A concentrate plant at Faridabad was purchased by the Modern Bakeries (I) Ltd. for Rs. 33·50 lakhs during the period.

**सिविलियन कर्मचारियों को बकाया धनराशि का भुगतान**

2138. **श्री जगपाल सिंह** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि केन्द्रीय (फालतू स्टाफ) कक्ष-निम्न पदों पर फालतू स्टाफ की पुनर्नियुक्ति पदधारी को निजी तौर पर पिछले वेतनमान को स्वीकार करने के लाभ से संबधित दिनांक 4 दिसम्बर, 1968 के गृह मंत्रालय कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 0/1/10/68–सी. एस. (111) में उल्लिखित आदेशों का रक्षा मंत्रालय में पालन नहीं किया गया है?

(ख) सरकार द्वारा मूल वेतन से काटी गई धनराशि को वापिस करने में हिचक दिखाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं कि रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वीरा सिविलियन कर्मचारियों के बकाया धनराशि का शीघ्र भुगतान कर दिया जाए ?

**रक्षा मंत्रापय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह देव** : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है ।

**Closure of Marsden-Monogram Textile Mill in Ahmedabad**

2139. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Marsden-Monogram Texile Mill in Ahmedaba. has been closed down since September/ Octobaer, 1982;

(b) if so, the details and number of workers affected ;

(c) whether workers had not been paid their wages even when the mill was functioning ;

(d) if so, steps being taken in the matter ;

(e) whether workers have been agitating and demanding take over of the mill ; and

(f) if so, whether Government have considered this suggestion/ demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (f). M/s Marsden Spinning and Manufacturing Company Ahmedabad and Monogram Mills, Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad have been closed since 19th October, 82 because of financial difficulties. The Mills have not paid wages to workers since August, 1982 and the Textile Labour Association has moved the labour court for recovery of dues. Workers have been agitationg and demanding takeover of the mills. One Cotton Merchant interested in taking over of the mill has moved Gujarat High Court for not passing winding up orders on pending petitions from creditors. The High Court of Gujarat has appointed a provisional official liquidator to take possession of the mills. The number of workers employed by M/s Marsden Mill is about 1900 and by M/s Monogram Mills about 2750. Further developments are being watched by the Government of Gujarat. Government have no intention of taking over the management of either of these two undertakings at present.

**Provision of credit facilities to Technical Entrepreneurs**

2140. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government have made arrangements to provide technical entrepreneurs with credit and guidance of market opportunities for expeditious clearance of schemes and grant of permits for such persons for provision of inputs through any institution ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) Yes, Sir. The small Industries Devlopment Organisation through its network of local offices assists the technical entrepreneurs by way of counselling, dissemination of marketing intelligence, getting preferential treatment for purchase of their products by the Government etc. The District Industries Centres (DICs) are a focal point for providing the various services and support needed by the entrepreneurs at various stages of setting up of a poroject. The banks and financial institutions provide credit facilities on easy terms.

**Public Undertakings without Functional Directors**

2141. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDER HALDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of whose public sector enterprises which are at present without their functional directors; and

(b) his reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b). There were 29 vacancies of Functional Directors in 22 public sector enterprises as on 28-2-1983. The names of these enterprises are given in the attached statement. The Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) have already made recommendations for 19 vacancies of Functional Directors. They are expected to send their recommendations for the remaining 10 vacancies shortly. Appointment orders have also been issued in 3 cases and the appointees have yet to join. Recommendations of the PESB for other vacancies are under active consideration of the Government.

**Statement**

*Names of Enterprises which are having vacancies of functional directors as on* 28-2-83.

1. Burn Standard Co. Ltd.
2. Engineers India Ltd.
3. Bharat Petroleum Corporation.
4. National Mineral Development Corporation.
5. Bridge & Roof Co. Ltd.
6. Maruti Udyog Ltd.
7. Indian Railway Construction Co. Ltd.
8. Coal India Ltd.
9. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.
10. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
11. Hindustan Cables Ltd.
12. Eastern Coalfields Ltd.
13. Braithwaite & Co.
14. National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.
15. Steel Authority of India Ltd.
16. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.
17. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.
18. Hindustan Paper Corporation.
19. Indian Oil Corporation.
20. M.M.T.C.
21. S.T.C.
22. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.

**दुबई तथा पाकिस्तान के तस्करों द्वारा तस्करी**

2142. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया:** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दुबई और पाकिस्तान के तस्कर बाड़मेर, कच्छ और भुज के रास्ते से बम्बई के निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों से तथा बाहर से इन क्षेत्रों में बहुत-सी महंगी-महंगी स्वदेशी तथा विदेशी वस्तुओं की तस्करी कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यह हां, तो इस तस्करी की रोकथाम करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव:** (क) और (ग). सरकार को मिली रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, कच्छ का समुद्र तटवर्ती क्षेत्र तथा भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र तस्करी के लिए सुगम्य रहा है । इस क्षेत्र के जरिये जिन मदों का देश में तस्कर-आयात किये जाने की आशंका है, वे सोना, टेक्सटाइल और इलैक्ट्रानिक माल हैं, जिनके बारे में यह बताया गया है कि इस माल को अन्य स्थानों के साथ-साथ बम्बई ले जाया जाता है । इस क्षेत्र से भारत से तस्कर-निर्यात किये जाने की आशंका वाली मुख्य मद चांदी है, जिसे अंशत: बम्बई से लाया जाता है ।

सरकार, गुजरात, विशेषकर कच्छ क्षेत्र में कार्यरत, दुबई और पाकिस्तान स्थित अनेक तस्कर-गिरोहों की गतिविधियों से पूर्णत: सजग है, और क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को

चौकस कर दिया गया है कि वे सतर्क रहें। इस क्षेत्र में कार्यरत सीमाशुल्क विभाग के निवारक और आसूचना तन्त्र को मजबूत बना दिया गया है और केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों के सम्बन्धित प्राधिकारियों के समन्वित सहयोग से तस्करी निवारण हेतु उचित उपाय किये गये हैं। इस मामले की लगातार समीक्षा की जाती रहती है।

**Memorandum from Icchapore Ordnance Factory Mazdoor Union**

2143. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Icchapore Ordnance Factory Mazdoor Union in the second week of January, 1983;

(b) if so, the main points of the said memorandum; and

(c) action taken by Government on the said memorandum ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Union had submitted a memorandum dated 12-1-83 to the General Manager, Rifle Factory Icchapore.

(b) The memorandum contains a number of demands of general as well as local nature e.g. Production programme, Recruitment, Functioning of Works Committee, Promotion prospects, Additional residential accommodation, Sanitation, Medical facilities, Canteen etc.

(c) The demands are under examination.

**Group Insurance Scheme for Employees of Central Silk Board**

2144. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the reasons as to why the Central Silk Board has failed to implement the Group Insurance Scheme for the employees of the Board ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : The Central Silk Board has not been able to implement the Central Government Employees Group Insurance Scheme, 1980 because the employees of the Board, not being Central Government employees, are not covered by this Scheme.

**Vayudoot service for Cooch Behar**

2145. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Vayudoot service has been started from Cooch Behar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The work on the repair of the runway at Cooch Behar is in hand. The date from which Cooch Behar would be air-linked will be considered after essential infrastructure development has been completed.

**Directions to Units of Public Undertakings to step up Export Performance**

2146. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has recently directed the Public Undertakings under his Ministry to speed up the export performances of their units;

(b) if so, the details of items to be exported by the Public Undertakings under his Ministry; and

(c) what incentives have been provided by Government in this regard to speed up export performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) All the trading public sector undertakings under the Ministry are expected to improve their export performance from year to year as part of their policy objective. However, no formal directives have been issued for this purpose.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Upgradation of Calcutta Airport**

2147. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum signed by 80 Members of both the Houses of Parliament drawing the attention of Government to the neglected and denigrated position of Calcutta Air port; and

(b) if so, what remedial measures have been taken to upgrade the Calcutta Airport and increase the number of national and international flights from the Calcutta Aiprort ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Calcutta airport is fully equipped to take all types of aircraft including wide bodied aircraft.

The number of domestic flights presently operated by Indian Airlines ex-Calcutta are considered adequate to meet the traffic requirements and there appears no need to increase them for the time being.

In so far as international flights are concerned, Government will be happy to permit international carriers to operate to Calcutta within the frequency entitlement of the airline under the bilateral air services agreement. Air India at present does not find it economically viable to introduce additional frequencies on the basis of the existing traffic potential.

**रक्षा मंत्रालय के वाहनों के साथ होने वाली दुर्घटनाएं**

2148. श्री मूल चन्द डागा: क्या रक्षा मंत्री येह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली को छोड़कर देश के उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां 1980-81 और 1981-82 के दौरान मंत्रालय के वाहन दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुए जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप मानव जीवन की हानि हुई और ये वाहन किन-किन तारिखों को दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुए; और

(ख) मंत्रालय को ऐसी दुर्घटना के प्रत्येक मामले में मृतक के आश्रित अथवा कानूनी उत्तराधिकारी को मुआवजे की कितनी राशि अदा करनी पड़ी और 1981-82 तथा 1982-83 में इन दुर्घटनाओं के कारण मंत्रालय को कितनी वित्तीय हानि हुई और अभी कितने दावे विचाराधीन हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह देव): (क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने पर सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**Vayudoot service for Bilaspur and Bastar in M.P.**

2149. SHRI LAXMAN KARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 99 on 26 February, 1982 regarding linking of Bastar and Bilaspur by air and state:

(a) the progress made or action taken so far to link Bilaspur and Bastar (Jagdalpur) by Vuydoor Air service:

(b) whether it is a fact that Bastar has already an airstrip and there is no need to make special arrangements in this regard; and

(c) if so, the time by which air service would be made available between Bilaspur and Bastar to cover a distance of about 600 km ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Subject to development of infrastructural facilities availability of suitable aircrafts and route viability Bilaspur and Bastar will be considered for Vayudoot operation.

(b) The airfield at Jagdalpur is owned by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh and its development for making it fit for operation of Vayudoot services is estimated to cost about Rs. 130 lakhs.

(c) At present a definite date for the introduction of Vayudoot service between Bastar and Bilaspur in Madhya Pradesh cannot be indicated.

**Indian Currency in Relation to Dollar and Pound**

2150. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the US Dollar is now selling at about Rs. 10/- as compared to Rs. 7.50 three years ago;

(b) whether this means an effective devaluation of Indian currency by 30 per cent since 1980;

(c) the extent to which this continuing trend is adversely affecting our balance of trade and payments; and

(d) whether Government propose to keep the rupee pegged to Sterling as the "currency of intervention", despite the latter's sharp decline.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The rates for sale of US dollar prescribed by Reserve Bank of India as on 15-2-80 and 18-2-83 were Rs. 8.10 and Rs. 10.10 respectively. This means downward adjustment of the rupee vis-a-vis US dollar by about 20 per cent.

(c) It is not possible to isolate the economic loss or the impact on balance of trade and payments position which could be ascribed to a change in the exchange rate of rupee vis-a-vis other currencies including US dollar.

(d) The exchange rate of the rupee is fixed with reference to the daily exchange rate movement of a suitably weighted basket of currencies mainly of countries which are India's major trading partners. The exchange rates between rupee and other various currencies move upward or downward depending upon the fluctuations in the value of these currencies. Thus the pound sterling, as intervention currency, is only a medium through which our exchange rate is expressed. No proposal for the change in intervention currency is under consideration.

**Modern Facilities in Hotel Samrat**

2151. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI N. E. HORO :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India Tourism Development Corporation has recently provided some latest and modern facilities in Samrat 5-Star Hotel; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and(b). ITDC's centrally air-conditioned 5-Star Samrat Hotel will have some latest and modern facilities including close circuit coloured televisions, steroephonic music in all rooms, electronic telephone exchange, smoke detectors, paging system, health club, discotheque, etc.

**Restricting Import on Items Manufactured in the Country**

2152. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are actively considering the question of restricting the import of certain items which are manufactured in the country to improve the economy; and

(b) if so, what are those items ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). Import policy for 1983-84 is under formulation, and no details can be given at this stage.

**Air India's Earnings "Foreign" in Some African and West Asian Countries**

2153. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air India's earnings have been frozen in some African and West Asian countries due to acute foreign exchange crises experienced by those countries ;

(b) what is the total amount so frozen ;

(c) whether Air India has stopped operating through those countries ; and

(d) whether there is any chance of recovering these frozen amounts in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, as on 31-12-1982, an amount equivalent to Rs. 29·03 crores approximately was awaiting repatriation from some of the West Asian and African countries due to a foreign exchange crisis being experienced by those countries.

(c) Air India has not stopped operating through these countries.

(d) Continuous efforts are being made to repatriate the funds and as a result some amount has been repatriated in the last few months but the amount involved is not very substantial.

**Insufficient coast Guards Deployed for Guarding Oil Rigs**

2154. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Coastal Guards deployed to guard

our oil rigs and to enforce drive against smuggling operations in the Bombay High area are insufficient ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to deploy more coastal guards to avoid sabotage of our oil rigs and also to curb smuggling operations ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) . The strength of the Coast Guard which is a young service is being gradually increased to enable it to patrol the Exclusive Economic Zone more comprehensively. The Coast Guard Development Plan 1979-84 provides for the induction of modern ships, aircraft and helicopters to augment the present force-level of the Coast Guard.

**Travel Circuits for Eastern and North Eastern Regions**

2155. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the rich tourist potential of the North-Eastern region ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to explore the same with the infrastructure proposed to be provided for the purpose and the allocation made therefore during the current Plan period ; and

(c) the steps taken to devise travel circuits which would cover the entire Eastern and North-Eastern regions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c). In consultation with the State Governments/ Union Territories a comprehensive scheme for development of tourism has been drawn up on the basis of Travel Circuits concept. Under this concept 61 Travel Circuits covering 441 centres have been identified. A list of Travel Circuits in Eastern and North Eastern Regions is at Annexure 'A' laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT*-6018/83]. Development of facilities at tourist centres falling on these identified Travel Circuits is being taken up in an integrated and phased manner with the combined resources of Central, State & Private Sectors and depending upon the availability of funds and interse priorities.

A list of schemes taken up/proposed to be taken up in the Eastern & North Eastern Regions during the Sixth Five Year Plan is at Annexure 'B' laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT*-6018/83].

**Absorption of Ex-Jamir Employees in IA/AI Vayudoot**

2156. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what steps have been taken to absorb the ex-Jamair employees in the Indian Airlines/Air India/Vayudoot, etc. ;

(b) whether the Ministry has advised the concerned authorities to absorb the retrenched employees ; and

(c) if so, how many have been absorbed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c). Air India, Indian Airlines and Vayudoot have

been instructed to consider the applications of the retrenched employees of M/s Jamair Co. and when received provided they have the requisite qualifications and experience required for the vacant posts.

**Pigmy Deposits in Nationalised Banks**

2157. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) has it come to his notice that nationalised banks are not receiving new pigmy deposits since it affects a large number of pigmy collectors and small depositors ; and

(b) whether Government propose to issue necessary instructions through the Reserve Bank to continue the pigmy deposits as it was in vogue for a long time past ?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Janardhana Poojary)** : (a) and (b). Some of the public sector banks have stopped opening of new accounts under the Daily Deposit Collection Scheme on account of a number of factors including high cost of collection of funds, high incidence of misappropriation of funds and frauds etc. Government had already advised the Indian Bank's Association to consider the continuance of the scheme. At the same time Reserve Bank of India's views were sought on how to make the scheme more economically viable. Reserve Bank of India's report is awaited.

**Excise Duty on Washing Soap**

2158. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) is it possible under the law of the land to pay Excise Duty on washing soap on the basis of the rate applicable for toilet soap ;

(b) if so, the reasons for such an unethical taxation ; and

(c) does such a payment of the Excise Duty on a scale higher than due entitle the payer of the tax to claim that the washing soaps produced by him has thereby turned into a toilet soap ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Pattabhai Rama Rao)** : (a) to (c). The effective rate of basic Central Excise duty on household and laundry soap as also on toilet soap of value below Rs. 7,800 per M.T. is 5% *ad valorem* and on other toilet soaps, 15% *ad valorem* The classification of soap for purposes of assessment is determined with reference to the established use of the soap for which the manufacturer's literature and newspaper advertisement can be relevant guiding factors. If, in terms of what is explained above, any soap is classified as washing soap, it will attract duty only as washing soap and not as toilet soap.

**चीन के निर्यात प्रचार का भारत के निर्यात पर प्रभाव**

2160. **श्री शांतुभाई पटेल:** क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीन बड़े पैमाने पर निर्यात प्रचार कर रहा है जिसका भारत से निर्यात की जाने वाली विभिन्न वस्तुओं पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है या पड़ने की संभावना है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो निर्यात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें विश्व बाजार में चीन की वस्तुओं के साथ प्रतिस्पर्द्धा करनी पड़ रही है;

(ग) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहां भारत की वस्तुओं का चीन की वस्तुओं के साथ प्रतिस्पर्द्धा है;

(घ) क्या चीनी निर्यात प्रचार का भारत के निर्यात पर इस समय तथा भविष्य में पड़ने

वाले प्रभाव का कोई अध्ययन किया गया है; और

(ङ) इस स्थिति से निबटने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा): (क) से (ग) जी हां। पश्चिम यूरोप, पूर्वी एशिया, दक्षिण एशिया, अमरीका और आस्ट्रेलिया के कुछ देशों में चीन सूती वस्त्र, परिधानों, निट-वियर, रेशम, पटसन, उत्पाद, कालीन, चाय, इंजीनियरिंग की हल्की मदों, चमड़ा के सामान, खेलकूद के सामान, मसालों आदि में प्रतियोगिता कर रहा है।

(घ) जी हां।

(ङ) अपने निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए अनेक व्यापार संवर्धन उपाय किए जा रहे हैं जैसे व्यापार मेलों और प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेना, व्यापार प्रतिनिधि मंडलों का आदान प्रदान, व्यवसाय और उद्योग के बीच सम्पर्क बढ़ाना, क्रेता-विक्रेता सम्मेलनों का प्रबनध करना, आदि।

**Setting up of Indian Institute of Tourism and Management**

2161. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up the Indian Institute of Tourism and Management ;

(b) if so, the details in regard to the method, courses and mode of selection of students ;

(c) the location of the Institute ; and

(d) when the proposed Institute commence its work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management was inaugurated on 27th January, 1983,

(b) to (d). This Institute, which has been registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860, will offer programmes to all segments of the tourism industry in India, namely :

(i) Hotels and Restaurants ;

(ii) Travel Agents and Tour Operators ;

(iii) Transportation industry—airlines, steamship companies, Railways and Road Transport ; and

(iv) Government Department and Agencies (Central & State) dealing with Tourism Promotion.

The programmes of the Institute will be offered in two categories :

(i) Post Graduate Programme (PGP) for fresh entrants in the Tourism industry

(ii) Post Experience Programmes or Executive Development Programmes (EDP) for various levels of management—at top, and senior management middle management and junior management levels.

These EDPs will cater to general as well as financial management such as Marketing, Finance, Accounts, Human behaviour etc. and other Techniques and Task-related programmes.

Phase I of the Programme will commence later this year with the Institute offering the EDPs in various parts of the country. On the basis of experience gained during Phase I

the permanent location of the Institute will be determined.

The Phase II—offering the PGPs—will be initiated towards the end of the Sixth Plan after reviewing the position.

**Levy of Agricultural Income Tax**

2162. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre had made any suggestion to the States to levy agricultural Income-Tax to mop up the excess incomes from the affluent section of the farmers;

(b) if so, which States have responded to the Centre's suggestion and are levying such a tax; and

(c) what is the reaction of other States in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Revival of Sick Industrial Units in Books of Nationalised Banks/ Financial Institutions**

2163. SHRI GULSHER AHMED: SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick industrial units in the books of nationalised banks/financial instititions at the end of 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982; and

(b) measures adopted to revive such sick units; and with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The number of sick industrial units in the assistance portfolio of nationalised banks and the all India Term Lending Financial Instititions viz. Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) as at the end of December, 1979, December, 1980 and December, 1981 (latest available) are given below:

| | No. of sick units as at the end of | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | December, 1979 | December, 1980 | December, 1981 |
| 1. Nationalised Banks . . . . . | 16,296 | 19,101 | 21,767 (Provisional) |
| 2. IDBI, IFCI & IGICI . . . . . | 202 | 205 | 224 |

(b) It has been the policy of the Government that the banks and financial institutions should make efforts to identify sickness in an industrial unit at the incipient stage itself, carry out viability studies and nurse such of those sick units which are considered potentially viable. In accordance with this policy, banks and institutions draw up rehabilitation programmes in respect of the potentially viable units on case by case basis. The rehabilitation programme may contain both short term and long term measures which include financial concessions like waiver of penal interest, funding of interest, reduction in the rate of inte-

rest and margin, reshceduling the overdue liabilities, grant of need based working capital and term loan facilities etc. Various organisational arrangements have been evolved by the Government, banks and financial institutions to tackle the problem of industrial sickness. The information regarding the number of units which have been revived so far by the banks and financial institutions is not readily available.

**Loan Assistance to National Agricultural and Rural Development Bank**

2164. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of Rs. 50 crores, as contemplated in the supplementary demands for grants-second-1982-83, for giving loan assistance to the National Agricultural and Rural Development Bank was to be received from the International Development Association and other donor countries;

(b) if so, the amount of loan assistance given by Government to the bank out of that amount and from other heads; and

(c) the amount and the names of the projects for which the Bank has advanced the loan assistance so far and whether the Banks, pefor mance has been found to be satisfactory?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b): The Government provides loans to NABARD to the extent of rupee equivalent of foreign exchange available under various on going IDA/IBRD projects and other assistance provided bilaterally by donor countries. The amount of aid received under these projects is released to NABARD through Government budget on the basis of claims preferred by it. In the year 1982-83 it is proposed to give loans of the order of Rs. 197 crores, which includes the proposed supplementary grants of Rs. 50 crores.

(c) The names and the amounts of the on-going projects to be assisted by IDA/IBRD as on June, 1982 are given in the attached statement. As at the end of June, 1982, the total number of World Bank assisted projects implemented through the erstwhile ARDC stood at 41 out of which 32 were State projects, 5 were multi-State projects and 4 general lines of credit. Out of the total disbursements of Rs. 2808 crores made by ARDC as at the end of June, 1982 disbursements under the projects assisted by external aid amounted to Rs. 1669 crores or 59 per cent of the total. The performance of NABARD in the implementation of these projects is satisfactory.

**Statement**

1. *Fourth ARDC Credit Projec*

| | |
|---|---|
| I DA assistance | $ 160 million |
| IBRD | $ 190 million to be routed through ARDC. |

2. *Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Project*

| | |
|---|---|
| IDA assistance | $ 17.5 million cut of which $ 3.9 million to be routed through ARDC. |

3. *Andhra Pradesh Irrigation & Command Area Development (Composite Project)*

| | |
|---|---|
| IBRD Assistance | $ 145 million out of which $9.1 million to be routed through ARDC. |

4. *Gujarat Fisheries Project*

IDA Assistance . . . . . $ 18 million out of which $4.7 million to be routed through ARDC.

5. *Haryana Irrigation Project*

IDA Assistance . . . . . $ 111 million out of which $41.4 million to be routed through ARDC.

6. *Inland Fisheries Project*

IDA Assistance . . . . . $ 20 million out of which $9.3 million to be routed through ARDC.

7. *Integrated Cotton Development Project*

IDA Assistance . . . . . $ 18 million out of which $12.9 million to be routed through ARDC.

8. *J & K Horiticulture Project*

IDA Assistance . . . . . $ 14 million out of whiche $9.6 million to be routd through ARDC.

9. *Karnataka Dairy Development Project*

IDA Assistance of $ 6.1 million to be routed thro ugh ARDC.

10. *Karnataka Irrigation Project*

IDA Assistance . . . . . $ 126 million out of which $7 million to be routed through ARDC.

11. *Karnataka Sericulture Project*

IDA Assistance . . . . . $ 54 million out of whichd $4.4 million to be route through ARDC.

12. *Kerala Agricultural Development Project*

IDA Assistance . . . . . $ 30 million out of which $26.7 million to be routed through ARDC.

13. *Maharashtra Irrigation and Command Area Development Composite Project*

IDA Assistance . . . . . $ 70 million out of which $5.5 million to be routed through ARDC.

14. *Multi State Cashewnut Project*

IDA Assistance . . . . . $ 22 million out of which $13.7 million to be routed through ARDC.

15. *National Seed Project Phase I*

IBRD Assistance . . . . . $ 25 million out of which 18.2 million to be routed through ARDC.

16. *National Seed Project Phase II*
IDA Assistance . . . . . $ 16 million out of which 14.5 million to be routed through ARDC.

17. *Orissa Irrigation Project*
IDA Assistance . . . . . $58 million out of which 2.4 million to tbe routed through ARDC.

18. *Punjab Irrigation Project*
IDA Assistance . . . . . $129 million out of which 46 million to be routed through ARDC.

19. *Chambal Command Area Development Project*
IRBD assistance of $ 6.85 million to be routed through ARDC.

20. *Rajasthan Canal Command Area Development Project*
IDA assistance of $ 22.5 million to be routed through ARDC.

**Recruitment by Goa Shipyard Ltd. from outside candidates.**

2165. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many candidates from outside Goa have been recruited by Goa Shipyard Ltd., for different posts during the last five years ;

(b) whether local candidates were not available for these posts; and

(c) whether the Goa Shipyard Ltd. proposes to recruit its employees through the local employment exchange rather than by direct advertisement in different parts of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) During the last five years, a total of 909 persons were recruited for different posts in Goa Shipyard Ltd. Out of these, 605 were from the Goa region and 304 from outside.

(b) and (c). Goa Shipyard Limited recruit workers and clerical staff through local employment exchange; recruitment from outside was made when candidates possessing requisite qualifications were not available through the local Employment Exchange. Officers with technical and professional qualifications were recruited by advertisement in local and all India Newspapers simultaneously.

**चान्दी के निर्यात से अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा**

2166. **श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितनी चान्दी का निर्यात किया गया;

(ख चान्दी के निर्यात से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार चांदी का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए निकट भविष्य में कुछ योजनाएं बनाने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा**: (क) और (ख). चान्दी

धातु-खण्ड, चांदी की शीटों तथा प्लेटों, जो रोलिंग के बाद किसी विनिर्माण प्रक्रिया में नहीं आई हैं, के निर्यात पर 20-2-1979 को रोक लगाई गई ।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते

**Plans for Increased Tourism Earnings**

2167. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what plans Government have envisaged for increased tourism earnings in the coming years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). The plans envisaged by the Government are promotion of Charter traffic, hosting international Conferences/Conventions, increased marketing and promotion overseas, opening of new offices overseas in Sri Lanka, Kuala Lumpur and the Gulf Region, development of facilities at touristm centres falling along identified travel circuits, expansion of existing Airports and construction of new Air terminals, promoting regional tourism including countries of West Asia, etc.

**Tea Estates of Darjeeling**

2168. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no conditions has been attached to the liberal State-aid programme for revamping the privately owned tea estates of Darjeeling;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that most of these owners were primarily responsible for the ill health of these units and there are allegations of rampant corruption in utilizing the liberal credit flow from Government allotted funds; and

(c) if the answers to parts (b) and (c) be in the affirmative, whether Government will consider imposition of necessary remedial conditions ?

THEMINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) All the schemes of the Tea Board under which a State aid is given for the tea estates including those in Darjeeling are subject to several conditions stipulated as regards securities, instalments of disbursal linked to completion of work on the field, recoveries etc. The health of the tea units is determined by various factors one of which is "management practices". The Board has taken action whenever allegations have been received regarding misutilisation of credit flows and recovery steps have been initiated wherever warranted.

(c) Does not arise.

**Deposit Growth in Nationalised Banks**

2169. iISHR R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minster of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) what was the rate of deposit growth in the nationalised banks for 1981-82;

(b) how does the above compare with the figures of growth achieved during 1980-81;

(c) whether this shows a decline in the rate of deposit growth; and

(d) if so, what incentives are being onsidered for mobilising deposits rom urban and rural areas and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY): (a) to (c.)Available provisional data show that the deposits of all scheduled commercial banks increased by Rs. 5832 crores (15.4 per cent) during financial year 1981-82 as compared to an increase of Rs. 6229 crores (19.6 per cent) in 1980-81. Declaration in deposit growth is a complex phenomenon brought about by several factors including availability of alternative media for holding savings. Besides, there is no uniform trend in this regard For example, according to the available provisional data, the deposit growth was higher at Rs. 3597 crores in the first half of 1981-82 as compared to that of Rs. 2725 crores in the corresponding period of 1980-81, while it was lower at Rs. 2235 crores in the second half of the 1981-82 as compared to that of Rs. 3504 crores in the corresponding period of 1980-81.

(d) The Government and Reserve Bank of India keep a close watch on trends in deposit growth. Reserve Bank of India had appointed a working group under the chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to look into the factors effecting deceleration in deposit growth and the measures needed to correct this trend. Based on an interim recommendation of this group, Reserve Bank of India has introduced with effect from 26-10-1982 a new category of deposits of over 5 years maturity having a rate of interest of 11 per cent per annum. With effect from 1-4-1983, Government have also proposed revision of the ceiling of income tax exemption limit from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 7,000 in respect of income from interest on certain specified longterm investments, including bank deposits. Banks have also been asked to devote greater attention to mobilise savings of the people through formulation of innovative schemes suited to the requirements of different categories of saver. During 1982-83 (upto 11-2-1983), deposits of all scheduled commercial banks increased by Rs. 6,659 crores (15.2 per cent) as compared to an increase of Rs. 5,221 crores (13.7 per cent) in the corresponding period of 1981-82.

**Facilities for Tourists Visiting Sanchi**

2170. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that SANCHI, an important place of Buddhism, has been included in the national circuit route of tourism ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the new facilities Government propose to provide there in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Sanchi has been included in Travel Circuit No. 2 which consists of Bhopal—Sanchi-Vidisha —Udaigiri— Bhopal — (Bhimbetka, Bhojpur)—Ujjain—Indore—Mandu—Maheshwar—Mandleshwar—Omkareshwar—Indore.

(c) Proposal in this regard is awaited from the State Government.

**Securing of Loans by Government from Asian Development Bank**

2171. SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) what is the capital of the Asian Development Bank and the major countries contributing to the resources of the Asian Development Bank ;

(b) the major Western donors to the Asian Development Bank ;

(c) the cumulative funds given by Indian to the resources of the ADB; and

(d) wherhter Government propose to secure loans from the Bank if so, the details thereof ; ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The capital of the Asian Development Bank as on 31st December, 1982 is as under :

*Authorised Capital*

| | million |
|---|---|
| In terms of current US $ | 7965 |
| In terms of Constant (1966) US $ | 7221 |
| *Subscribed Capital* | |
| In terms of current US $ . . | 7899 |
| In terms of Constant (1966) US$ | 7160 |

The major countries contributing to the resources of the Bank are (1) Japan (2) U.S.A. (3) India (4) Australia (5) Indonesia (6) Canada (7) Korea (8) Federal Republic of Germany (9) U.K. (10) Malaysia.

(b) The major Western shareholders of the Asian Developmen Bank are the U.S.A., Canada,t Federal Republic of Germany ard th U.K.

(c) As on 31st December, 1982 India's subscribed capital in terms of current US $ is $ 602.7 million while in terms of Constant (1966) US $ it is $ 546.4 million of which an amount of US $ 105 8 million has been paid-in and the rest is callable. Of the paid-in portion $47 million has been paid in convertible currency and $ 58·8 million in the form of Rupee Demand Notes. In addition, India has also contributed to the Technical Assistance Special Fund of the Bank an amount of Rs. 83 lakhs over the period 1970 to 1982.

(d) The Government of India has made known to the Management of the Bank its intention to commence borrowing from it. The details of this borrworing programme will be finalised after the Third General Capital Increase of the Bank, presently under consideration, is completed.

**Farm Produce Exports**

2172. SHRI CHHOTEY SINGH YADAV:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state what is the present position with regard to India's farm produce exports to various countries stating the produce exported during the last two years and the amount of foreign exchange earned as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : The export of farm produce (excluding plantation crops) like tea, coffee & cardamom ) include principal items itke Tobacco, Cashew, Processed Foods, Spices, Deoiled Extractions, Castor oil, Sugar, Rice, Shellac, Barley, etc. According to provisional figures the export of agricnltural products exported to various countries were of the order of Rs. 1405 crores in 1981-82 as compared to Rs...1053 crores in 1980-81.

**Amendment of Income-tax Act**

2173. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government are planning to amend the Income-tax Act to empower the I.T. Department to straightaway prosecute tax dodgers as well as asking assessee to deposit the assessed amount first and then to appeal for redressal of any grievances in the assessed amount ;

(b) if so, the details of the said amendment and by what time the

said amendment is going to be introduced ; and

(c) ifnot, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) Under the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act, there is no bar to prosecution of a tax dodger even before finalisation of his assessment provided that there is evidence to establish wilful attemptin any manner whatsoever to evade any tax, penalty or interest chargeable or imposable under the Act. The existing provisions of the Income-tax Act also provide that no appeal may be admitted by the appellate authority unless the assessee has paid the tax due on the income returned by him or, where no return has been filed by him, he has paid an amount equal to the amount of advance tax which was payable by him.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The question whether the existing provisions of law relating to prosecution and collection and recovery of tax, etc. require further modification is a continuous process and Government would initiate such further measures as are considered necessary in the light of our experience and the recommendations made by Parliamentary Committees, the Economic Administration Reforms Commission, etc.

**Income-tax Arrear**

2174. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimate of income-tax arrears which will be outstanding by the end of this financial year;

(b) similar figures separately for the last two years ;

(c) what are the arrears of income-tax pending against big industrial houses; and

(d) measures proposed to speedily recover the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b) In the Income Tax Department, the phenomenon of tax arrears is a continuing one. While on the one hand collection/reduction is being effected, fresh demands are being created as a result of completion of assessments. The tax-in-arrears as on a particular date would, therefore, depend on these two factors namely, the quantum of reduction achieved as well as the quantum of fresh demand created. It is, therefore, not possible to make an estimate of Tax-in-Arrears for this year.

The figures of tax-in-arrears as well as Demand created but not fallen due for the financial years 1980-81 and 1981-82 are as under:

| As on | Tax-in-Arrears | Demand created but not fallen due |
|---|---|---|
| 31-3-1981 | Rs. 635.54 crores | Rs. 477.35 crores |
| 31-3-1982 | Rs. 708.38 crores | Rs. 530.95 crores. |

(c) The number of concerns regarded as belonging to big industrial houses may be around 1,200. Complete information about income-tax arrear outstanding against each of these concerns is not readily available. However, the information is available about the concerns registered under section 26 read with 20(6) of the MRTP Act, 1969 against which tax demands exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs were outstanding as on 30-9-1982. A statement showing the details in respect of these concerns is at Annexure. laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT*—6019/83]

(d) The Income-tax Act, 1961 provides for several steps for enforcing collection and recovery of tax-in-arrears such as levy of penalty, attachment of monies due to the defaulters, distraint and sale of movable property, attachment and sale of immovable property, committing the defaulter to civil imprisonment etc. Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken from time to time by the Income-tax authorities concerned for recovey of tax arrears.

**I.M.F. Loan to India**

2175. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the toal amount of loan sanctioned to India by the I.M.F. and how much of it has been drawn so far ;

(b) when will the rest of the amount be drawn ;

(c) whether the effects of these drawals of loans from I.M.F. on Indian economy have been studied; land

(d) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) International Monetary Fund had approved on November 9, 1981 an extended arrangement for India authorising purchases upto the equivalent of SDR 5 billion (approx. 5·65 bullion dollars) over three years. Of the total anount, purchases todate amount to SDR 2400 million.

(b) As per the present schedule another 300 million will be available until June 30, 1983, leaving SDR 2300 million for the remaining period of the programme.

(c) and (d) The extended arrangement with the IMF is intended to support the medium term structural adjustment programme which is an integral part of the Sixth Five Year Plan. A statement has already been made in the House on November 23, 1981 and again on July 13, 1982 on India's extended arrangement with the IMF.

**Export of sub-standard Cardamom**

2176. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that the decline in the export of quality cardamom in the World market is due to its mixture with inferior quality of cardamom smuggled from Guatemala at cheeper prices ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to stop this smuggling and mixture and consequent export of sub-standard cardamom from India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The dec-

line in the export of cardamom is due to severe competition from Guatemala whose prices are lesser than those of Indian cardamoms and due to shortfalls in production on account of adverse weather conditions. Govt. have no information regarding any smuggling of Guatemala cardamom into India.

(b) Does not arise.

**Amount Drawn from IMF**

2177. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the amount of loan drawn from the IMF during this financial year ; and

(b) taking this loan into account, what was the foreign exchange reserve at the beginning of this financial year and that expected by the end of this financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) during this financial year, an amount of SDR 1800 million equivalent to Rs. 1892.85 crores has been drawn from the IMF under the Extended Fund Facility.

(b) Including the drawals of Rs. 637 crores during 1981-82 from the IMF under its Extended Fund Facility, the foreign exchange reserves (excluding Gold and Special Drawing Rights) stood at Rs. 3354.42 crores as on 1-4-1982. With the drawal of Rs. 1892.85 crores from the IMF's Extended Fund Facility during the current financial year, the reserves are estimated to reach a level of around Rs. 3500 crores by the end of the current financial year.

**Import of Garments**

2178. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries which are importing garments and Textiles Fabrics from India;

(b) the amount of export of such items made to those countries during the year 1981-82 ;

(c) what is the target fixed for the year 1982-83 ; and

(d) the amount of export made during April-December, 1982.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERICE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) A large number of countries are currently importing garments and textile facbrics from India. The major importing countries in the case of garments are the USA, EEC members-states, Austria, Finland, Canada, Sweden, the USSR Japan, Switzerland and Australia etc. The major importing countries in the case of cotton textile fabrics from India are the USSR, EEC members-states, USA, Australia, Canada, Austria, Newzeland etc. Besides, garments and cotton textile fabrics are exported to many countries in the Middle-East and Africa.

(b) Exports of garments to all countries during 1981-82 amounted to Rs. 669.80 crores (provisional). In the same period, the value of global export of cotton fabrics from India (including handloom fabrics) was Rs. 264.01 crores (provisional).

(c) The target fixed for garment. export for the year 1982-83 is Rss 750 crores while that for the export of cotton fabrics is Rs. 355 crores.

(d) In the period April-Dec., 1982 exports of garments to all countries were valued at Rs. 428.39 crores (provisional) while exports of cotton fabrics (including handloom) to all countries in the same period were valued at Rs. 191.52 crores (provisional).

**Committee for Rationalising Customs duty**

2179. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had set up a Committee of experts to suggest specific measures to be taken to rationalise customs duties some time back ;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has made any suggestion ; and

(c) if so, the action taken the reon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHIRAMA RAO) : (a) While attempts are continually made to rationalise the Customs tariff, no Committee was lately set up exclusively for this purpose.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**दिल्ली में होटल मालिकों द्वारा आयात**

2180. **श्री दया राम शाक्य:** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशी व्यापार में 2500 करोड़ रुपये की हानी के बावजूद दिल्ली में बने होटलों के मालिकों को 1982 में दूरदर्शन सेट, टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज आदि का आयात करने की अनुमति दी गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन होटलों के नाम क्या हैं और इन वस्तुओं का कितनी मात्रा में आयात किया गया था और उनकी कीमत क्या थी; और

(ग) छूट देने के क्या कारण हैं और सरकार को कितनी हानि हुई है ?

**पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां):** (क) 1982 के दौरान दिल्ली में होटलों के निर्माण के लिए स्टार श्रेणी के होटलों को चलाने के लिए अपेक्षित पूंजी गत/गैर पूंजीगत सामान के आयातों के लिए महानिदेशक तकनीकी विकास से प्राप्त देशी (इन्डीजैन्स) क्लियरेंस और केपीटल गुड्स कमेटी द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा रिलीज करने के आधार पर सिफारिश की गई थी ।

(ख) और (ग). पर्यटन विभाग ने निम्नलिखित होटलों के लिए पूगत वस्तुओं के लिए कुल 27.04 करोड़ रुपये के और गैर पूंजीगत वस्तुओं के लिए कुल 0.76 करोड़ रुपये के आयात लाइसेंसों को जारी करने की सिफारिश की है :

1. एशियन होटल
2. सूर्या इन्टरनेशनल
3. सिद्धार्थ कांटीनेंटल
4. गौर्य शैराटन (विस्तार)
5. ताज पैलेस होटल
6. सैंटोर होटल
7. सम्राट होटल
8. मेरिडियन होटल
9. पार्क होटल
10. अशोक यात्री निवास
11. होटल कनिष्क
12. भारत होटल

इनमें से कुछ होटल अभी तक पूरे नहीं हुए हैं और इन्हें जारी किए गए आयात लाइसेंसों का पूरा-पूरा उपयोग नहीं किया गया है ।

**Proposal to increase Private Sector Participation in defence Production**

2181. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to increase the private sector's participation in Defence Production; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b). Government would like to utilise the available infrastructure in the private sector to the extent possible to widen the indigenous defence production base. While no specific proposal is under consideration, attempts to identify areas for utilisation of the private sector are being made.

**Violation of Central Excise Act by Industrial Units in Sikkim.**

2182. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some industrial units in Sikkim have been defying and violating the Central Excise Act;

(b) if so, the estimated loss of excise duty suffered by Government; and

(c) the steeps taken by Government to correct the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO). (a) No, Sir. No reports to this effect have reached Government.

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above, does not arise.

**होटलों के आरक्षित कमरों में विदेशी अतिथि नहीं ठहरते**

2183. **श्री एन. ई. होरो:** क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने एशियाड 82 के दौरान सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी होटलों में कुछ कमरे आरक्षित किए थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या विदेशी अतिथि भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम और गैर-सरकारी होटलों में नहीं ठहरते हैं और क्या किसी अन्य होटलों में आरक्षित कमरों का भी उपयोग नहीं किया जाता है और सरकार को उनका भी किराया देना पड़ता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है और अप्रयुक्त कमरों के संबंध में सरकार को होटल मालिकों को कितनी राशि का भुगतान करना पड़ता है ?

**पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां)** : (क) और (ख) नवम एशियाई खेलों की विशेष आयोजन समिति ने एशियाड 1982 के दौरान होटलों में कमरे बुक कराये थे जिनके ब्यौरे निम्नानुसार हैं :—

| होटल का नाम | बुक किए गए कमरे |
|---|---|
| 1. अशोक होटल | 183 |
| 2. अकबर होटल | 75 |
| 3. सम्राट होटल | 110 |
| 4. कनिष्क होटल | 192 |

| होटल का नाम | बुक किए गए कमरे |
|---|---|
| 5. लोधी होटल | 100 |
| 6. रणजीत होटल | 5 |
| 7. जनपथ होटल | 0 |
| 8. ताजमहल होटल | 10 |
| 9. मौर्य शैराटन | 123 |
| 10. सिद्धार्थ होटल | 71 |
| 11. एशियन होटल | 150 |
| 12. यात्री निवास | 200 |
| 13. सैंटोर होटल | 10 |

(ग) विदेशी अतिथि भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के कुछ होटलों तथा कुछ प्राइवेट होटलों में ठहरे। बुक कराये गए सभी कमरों का उपयोग नहीं किया गया । तथापि, सरकार ने अपयुक्त कमरों के लिए किराये का भुगतान नहीं किया ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Report of Expert Committee on Abolition of Sales Tax**

2184. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee for the abolition of Sales Tax have since submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the date of the submission of the report and the main recommendation; and

(c) the date when the Committee was set up alongwith the composition, and the terms of reference and the period by which the Committee was asked to submit the report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c). In pursuance of the Resolution adopted at the Chief Ministers Conference on Sales Tax held on 15-2-1981 an Expert Committee was set up on 21-12-1981 under the Chairmanship of Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia, Member of Parliament and with Dr. P.H. Prasad, Professor of Economics, Anugrah Narain Sinha Institute of Social Studies, Patna as an Economist Member and Shri N.V.Krishnan, Joint Secretary, Plan Finance, Ministry of Finance as an Administrative Member and Member-Secretary. In view of the demise of Shri Sukhadia, Shri Kamlapati Tripathi, Member Parliament, was appointed as the Chairman of the Committee on 1-3-1982. Consequent upon the transfer of Shri N.V. Krishnan as Secretary, Finance Commission, Shri K.V. Rabindran Nair, Joint Secre-Secretary, Plan Finance, Ministry of Finance was appointed as Member Secretary of the Committee.

The terms of reference of the Committee were as follows :—

(i) to study the financial implications of the proposal for inclusion in the list of declared goods and for levy of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax on vanaspati, drugs and medicines, cement, paper and paper board and petroleum products and the manner in which the financial interests of the States can be safaguarded;

(ii) to suggest necessary changes in the relevant Central and State tax laws to give effect to the Committee's recommendations; and

(iii) to make recommendations regarding any other related matter.

The Committee was to submit its report by the 31st, March, 1982. However, on account of certain unforeseen circumstances, time was extended upto 31st, January, 1983. The Committee submitted its report on the 29th January, 1983 and their main recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

**Modernisation of Icchapore Ordnance Factory and Icchapore Metal and Steel Factory**

2185. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are intending to modernise the Icchapore Ordnance Factory and the Icchapore Metal and Steel Factory in the coming future;

(b) if so, the details of the said plan; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same, with particular reference to the justification of importing the defence hardwares at a high price ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) Modernisation of the equipment and establishing new items of production are part of the above plan. It is not in public interest to give further details in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

**Financial Assistance Sought by Kerala Government**

2186. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has lost Rs. 183 crores as a result of the abolition of Sales Tax on exportable commodities in 1976;

(b) whether the State Govt. has asked for financial assistance to make good this loss; and

(c) if so, the quantum of assistance asked for and the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The Government of Kerala have claimed that the accummulated loss from 1976-77 onwards on account of amendment of the Central Sales Tax Act was around Rs. 183 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Government had requested for compensation of the entire claim of accumulated loss of Rs. 183 crores. It has not been possible to agree to the request of the State Government.

**Civilian Officers and Service Officers working in D.G.I. under Extension of Service**

2187. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many civilian officers and service officers presently working in D.G.I. Organisation in the Department of Defence Production are under extension of service, grade-wise ;

(b) if there were to be no extensions when these officers should have normally retired; and

(c) what action the Ministry of Defence have initiated to implement P.M's. directive in respect of those officers in D.G.I. who are already serving under age extensions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) One Service Officer of the rank of Major General/Dir. Grade I. No Civilian Officer is on extension.

(b) The Officer would have retired on 4th December, 1982, on attaining 55 years which is the age of retirement of service officers in the DGI.

(c) The Directive does not apply in this case.

**Promotion of SC & ST employees in L.I.C.**

2188. SHRI BABU RAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes employees of General Insurance Corportion of India are not promoted after completion of 5 years of service as per rules of Life Insurance Corporation;

(b) whether a Law Graduate belonging to SC/ST is exempted to appear in a written test conducted by Life Insurapce Corporation for the post of Senior Assistant as Per LIC rules;

(c) if so, why this is not followed;

(d) are Government aware that in LIC 50 per cent marks are taken into consideration for general candidates and only pass marks for Graduates are required for appearing in the test of Assistant Administrative Officers Cadre belonging to SC/ ST candidates;

(e) if so, the reasons for not following the same procedure in General Insurance industry ; and

(f) the criteria for promotion of an Assistant Administrative Officer to Administrative Officer for SC/ST officers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (e) The promotion and recruitment rules for the employees of the General Insurance Corporation have been framed by the Corporation taking into account the specific requirements of the organisation. These rules, therefore, need not necessarily correspond to those obtaining in the Life Insurance Corporation. However, it may be mentioned that the Life Insurance Corporation rules do not provide for any automatic promotion after completion of 5 years of service. The various concessions which the GIC gives to encorage the proper representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates at various levels are indicated in the attached statement.

(b) There is no post of Senior Assistant in LIC.

(c) The question does not arise.

(d) Yes Sir.

(f) The general eligibility criteria for promotion from Assistant Administrative Officer to Administrative Officer in the GIC is minimum three years of service in that grade. Promotion to the post of Administrative Officer depends upon seniority, performance and suitability.

**Statement**

*Concessions/ Relaxation for SC/ST (Recruitment)*

The concessions/relaxations given to SC/ST candidates in the matter of direct recruitment are as under:—

(a) The upper limit limit for SC/ST candidates is relaxed by five years;

(b) Passing percentage in pre-recruitment test for clerical staff has been reduced by 10 percentage points for SC/ST candidates.

(c) Cut-off point for short listing candidates for interview is generally lower for SC/ST candidates than for general category candidates.

(d) SC/ST candidates are totally exempted for payment of application fees;

(e) SC/ST candidates called for Test/Interview are reimbursed travelling expenses if they have to travel from outstation to the Test Centre.

(f) A SC/ST member is nominated on the interview Committee for SC/ST candidates;

(g) SC/ST candidates interviews are carried out separately if necessary.

(g) For recruitment to the cadre of AAO SC/ST candidates with 45% passing marks are eligible as against 50% for general category.

The concessions/relaxations given to SC/ST employees in the matter of promotion are as under:

(a) Under the Promotion Policy for Clerical and Sub-Staff SC/ST candidates appearing for the Departmental Test are declared passed with 40% marks ; whereas general requirement is 50%

(b) Under the marks rating system laid down under the Promotion Policy for Development Staff, for 22½% vacancies available the marks scored by SC/ST candidates are loaded by 10% to improve their promotion chances.

(c) In the Departmental Promotion Committee formed under the Clerical and Subordinate Staff Promotion Policy, a SC/ST Officer is co-opted as a member while interviewing SC/ST candidates.

(d) To encourage SC/ST employees to acquire professional qualifications , and, improve their promotional prospects, postal tuition fees and also cost of study courses are reimbursed for examinations conducted by the Federation of Insurance Institutes.

*General*

The above concessions have encouraged adequate representation of SC/ST in the various cadres during the recent years.

**मिर्जापुर भदोही क्षेत्र के गलीचा उद्योग में संकट**

2189. **श्री उमाकान्त मिश्र** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मिर्जापुर भदोही क्षेत्र के गलीचा उद्योग को संकट से बचाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

**वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा)** : कालीन उद्योग को उसके निर्यात ग्रायातों के सम्बन्ध में सहायता देने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए जा रहे हैं :—

(1) कालीन के लिए एक अलग निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद् स्थापित की गई है ।

(2) खाड़ी के देशों जैसे नए बाजारों का पता लगाने तथा वर्तमान बाजारों का विकास करने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ।

(3) एक अध्ययन दल से कालीन उद्योग के लिए निर्यात ऋण का अध्ययन करने के लिए कहा गया है ।

(4) उत्पादन आधार को बढ़ाने के लिए कालीन बुनाई के प्रशिक्षण को जारी रखा जा रहा है ।

**Crashlanding of IAF Jet Plane**

2190. SHRI P. RAJGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Air Force jet crashlanded recently at Zila Parishad High School grounds near Vangapalli Railway Station in Nalgonda District, Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, whether there was any damage to the jet and injury to the pilots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir, an Indian Air For cetrainer

aircrat crashed near Zila Parishad High School grounds near Vangalpa Village of Nalgonda District on the 29th Jan'83.

(b) Aircraft was totally destroyed. The Captain of the aircraft sustained back injury during the ejection.

**तम्बाकू बोर्ड के उद्देश्य**

2191. **श्री मोतीभाई आर. चौधरी :** क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तम्बाकू बोर्ड के उद्देश्य क्या हैं और उन्हें प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं;

(ख) गुजरात के मेहसाना जिले में पैदा किए जाने वाले तथा लगाये जाने वाले वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू की खरीद सुनिश्चित करने के लिए तम्बाकू बोर्ड द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ;

(ग) इस क्षेत्र में कितना वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू पैदा किया जाता है और 1981-82 तथा 1982-83 के दौरान पृथक-पृथक इसकी कितनी मात्रा में बिक्री की गयी ;

(घ) क्या इस क्षेत्र में वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के लिए बीजों की सप्लाई आई. टी. सी. करता रहा है और गत तीन वर्षों से उसके उत्पादन की खरीद करता रहा है और क्या इसने इस वर्ष भी बीज सप्लाई किए हैं लेकिन उत्पादन की खरीद नहीं की है और यह दूसरी कम्पनियों को भी वहां कार्य नहीं करने देता जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 4 लाख किलोग्राम वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू वहां पड़ा है ; और

(ङ) क्या तम्बाकू बोर्ड का विचार वहां पड़े हुए वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू को खरीदने के लिए तुरन्त कोई उचित कार्यवाही करने का है ?

**वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) :** (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) से (ङ). 1981-82 के दौरान इस क्षेत्र में वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू की लगभग 5 लाख किग्रा. की मात्रा का उत्पादन किया गया तथा विपणन किया गया । 1982-83 में 8 से 9 लाख किग्रा. का उत्पादन होने का समाचार है ।

तम्बाकू बोर्ड ने बताया है कि आई. टी. सी. गुजरात में वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के उत्पादकों को बीज की सप्लाई करता रहा है । आई. टी. सी. गुजरात में 1982 तक वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू खरीदता रहा किन्तु इस वर्ष इसने इस क्षेत्र से अभी तक वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू नहीं खरीदा है । अन्य व्यापारी इस क्षेत्र से वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू खरीद रहे हैं और ऐसा पता चला है कि अब तक उन्होंने लगभग 4 लाख किग्रा. की खरीद की है । तम्बाकू बोर्ड, व्यापारियों के संबंध में बराबर यह कोशिश कर रहा है कि वे शेष मात्रा शीघ्र खरीद लें ।

**विवरण**

तम्बाकू बोर्ड के कार्य निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) भारत में और विदेशों में, वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू की मांग के दृष्टिगत उसके उत्पादन एवं उपचार का नियमन करना ;

(2) भारत और विदेशों में, वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के बाजार पर निरन्तर नजर रखते हुए यह सुनिश्चित करना कि उत्पादकों को उनकी पैदावार का उचित तथा लाभकारी मूल्य मिलता रहे और उन मूल्यों में अधिक घट-बढ़ न हो ;

(3) मजूदा बाजारों को कायम रखना व उनका संवर्धन करना और भारत के वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू और उसके उत्पादकों के लिए भारत के बाहर नये बाजारों का विकास करना और भारत के बाहर उसकी मांग से मेल खाते हुए विपणन की नीति तैयार करना जिसके अन्तर्गत सीमित ब्रैंड नामों का समूह-विपणन भी शामिल है ;

(4) पंजीकृत उत्पादकों व उपचारकों द्वारा वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू की बिक्री हेतु, केन्द्र सरकार की पूर्व स्वीकृति लेकर बोर्ड द्वारा नीलाम मंचों की स्थापना और उसके द्वारा कायम या पंजीकृत नीलाम मंचों पर, केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा निर्दिष्ट किए जाने वाले बंधनों के अधीन रहते हुए नीलाम-कर्ता के रूप में बोर्ड का काम करना ;

(5) निर्यातकों में अस्वस्थ स्पर्धा को टालने के विचार से वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के निर्यात हेतु न्यूनतम मूल्यों का निर्धारण करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार से सिफारिश करना ;

(6) भारत में वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के विपणन का अन्य विषयों में नियमन करना और उत्पादक, निर्माता, व्यापारी तथा राष्ट्र के हितों का उचित ढंग से ध्यान रखते हुए वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के निर्यात का नियमन करना;

(7) वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के उत्पादकों, व्यापारियों और निर्यातकों (पंकर सहित) तथा वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के विनिर्माताओं और वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू व उसके उत्पादों से संबंधित अन्य व्यक्तियों में उपयोगी सूचना का प्रचार करना ;

(8) उत्पादकों के हित-संरक्षण के लिए आवश्यक या उपयुक्त जंचने पर उनसे वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू खरीदना और उचित एवं अनुकूल जंचने पर भारत में और भारत के बाहर उसकी बिक्री करना ;

(9) उत्पादकों के स्तर पर तम्बाकू के श्रेणी अंकन के लिए प्रोत्साहन देना;

(10) तम्बाकू उद्योग की उन्नति के लिए वैज्ञानिक, प्राविधिक एवं आर्थिक खोज का प्रवर्तन करना, सहायता करना, समन्वय करना और बढ़ावा देना ।

तम्बाकू बोर्ड द्वारा किए गए महत्वपूर्ण उपाय हैं:-वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू की मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए उसके उत्पादन का विनियमन, अधिक उत्पादन की अवस्था में वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से कीमत समर्थन कार्य आरम्भ करने के लिए सिफारिश करना, क्वालिटी तम्बाकू की खेती को प्रोत्साहित करना और अनुपयुक्त भूमि में इसकी खेती को हतोत्साहित करना, वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के उपजकर्ताओं को शीघ्र भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आन्ध्र प्रदेश और कर्नाटक में तम्बाकू पत्ता खरीद वाउचर योजना का लागू किया जाना, वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के लिए उपजकर्ताओं के स्तर पर ग्रेडिंग का मानकीकरण, वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के उत्पादकों तथा उपचारकों, और तम्बाकू उत्पादकों के निर्यातकों आदि का पंजीकरण, न्यूनतम निर्यत कीमतों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से सिफारिश करना, तम्बाकू और उत्पादकों के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देना और तम्बाकू के लिए पद्धति को सरल बनाना ।

**Bombay Texttile Mill Strike**

2192. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Textile workers strike in Bombay has resulted or is likely to result in depression of cotton production and direct reduction in wages of agricultural and other labour involved in the production, handling of textile industry: and

(b) If so, the estimates of such losses, direct and indirect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA):

(a) The preliminary estimates made by the Cotton Advisory Board in September, 1982 estimate cotton production at 82 lakh bales which will be near about the production in the previours year. Wages of agricultural workers are relatable to the general level of activity in the agricultural sector and not only to the production of one crop.

(b) Does not arise.

**IA's computerisation**

2193. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has decided to implement shortly a programme of computerisation ; and

(b) if so, the details of this programme along with the value of machinery and equipment to be imported for this purpose and also about the training of personnel required for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM DHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The programme envisages connecting all the stations of Indian Airlines in phases with a new centralised computer at Delhi through codmunication channels in order to provide quick reservation facilities to passengers. The value of computer machinery and equipment to be imported is US 3·8 million.

The training of personnel involves 21,463 training man-days within the country and abroad, before implementation of the passenger reservation system.

**Filling up of vacant post of Tech. Assistants in JCB through Departmental Candidates**

2194. SHRI HIRA LAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether prior to 1966, all the vacant posts of Tech. Assistants in JCB used to be filled by promotion from the departmental candidates;

(b) if so, the reason why the authorities are not making provision to fill up the 73 vacant posts of Tech. Assistant out of the total posts of 142 from the eligible departmental candidates, who have rich cipher experience of more than 20 years in JCB; and

(c) how many Tech. Assistants were recruited through UPSC for JCB upto date and how many of them have resigned from their posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Prior to 1966, only a small percentage of vacant posts of Technical Assistants in J.C.B. used to be filled by promotion of the departmental candidates. Even now, in accordance with the existing recruitment. rules a major portion of vacancies is filled by direct recruitment As on date, 60 posts (and not. 73) of Technical Assistant are vacant Out of the 60 vacancies, only 20 fall in the departmental promotion quota. The filling up of the vacancies falling in the promotion quota was held up for want of a decision regarding the *inter-se* seniority of the persons in the feeder categories. A decision in this regard has now been taken and action to fill the posts falling to departmental promotion quota is being taken.

(c) Since 1966, 137 Technical Assistants have been recruited through UPSC and 55 out of them have resigned.

**Pre-Shipment Inspection of Millmade Cotton Cloth**

2195. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of mill-made cotton cloth is subject to pre-shipment inspection under Mill-made Cotton Cloth Inspection Regulations, 1966 of Section 17 of Textile Committee Act, 1963,

(b) whether Government have also issued directives to the effect that pre-shipment inspection is necessary and should be strictly followed;

(c) if so, the exceptions to the Regulation permitted in specific cases;

(d) whether Government are aware that the said Regulations were set aside vide Chief Inspecting Officer, Textile Committee's circular No. B. 158, No. X/37/82/IN dated 24-12-82 to all Officers in Textile Inspectorate of Textile Committee at Headquarters and Regional Offices and Inspectors posted at outstations, issuing authorisation for export in respect of mill-made cotton cloth meant for export to the USSR on the basis of inspection by USSR buyers without second inspection by Textiles Committee; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Preshipment inspection of mill-made cotton cloth is carried out according to the Mill-made cotton Cloth Inspection Regulations, 1966.

(b) Government have issued a Notification dated 29-11-1966 in exercise of the powers conferred on it by Sub.Section (1) of Section 17 of the Textiles Committee Act, prohibiting the export from India to any foreign country, the material defined under Regulations 2 (d) of the Mill-made Cotton Cloth Regulation Act, 1966 unless the material is covered by a certificate issued under the Regulations by the Textiles Committee.

(c) The definition to the term meterial of the mill-made Cotton Cloth Regulations includes coloth marked as "Second" narrow width cloth and other clothes like duster cloth, mop cloth and cotton waste blankets as may be specified by the Textiles Committee.

Further, regulation 4 (c) provides that in the case of foreign buyers nominating other agencies to inspect material before shipment, the material will not be re-inspected by the Textiles Committee provided that the stipulated conditions mentioned therein are fulfilled

(d) The contents of the directions issued in persuance to the decisions of the Textiles Committee, taken in its meeting held on 10-12-1982, have been brought to the attention of Government.

(e) Government have indicated to the Textiles Committee that the implementation of the decision should be stayed pending decision on the matter by the Government.

**Minimum Pension not to be Lower than Minimum Wage**

2196. SHRI SUBHAS YADAV:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Central Government pensioners have been getting pension lower than the minimum wage which is violation of the recommendation of the Bhoothalingam Committee "that minimum pension should not be lower than the minimum wages" and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(b) whether Government propose to review the policy taking into the consideration the recommendation of she Bhoothalingam Committee and if not, what are the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) The present Government does not treat the report of this Committee as providing basis for its policies on Wages and Incomes.

(b) In view of (a) above the question does not arise.

**Review of Liberalised Import Policy**

2197. SHRI RASHEED MASOD:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any review of the working of the liberalised import policy with a view to assessing the extent to which the policy has helped in pushing up exports and in buliding up foreign exchange resources ; and

(b) if so, details thaereof and the steps comtemplated by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) ; (a) and (b), The Import policy is designed to assist exports and reduce dependence on imports as for as possible : and the import pooliy has helped in achieving these objectives. However, a number of factors have a bearing on the export effort. Therefore, it has not been possible to assess as to what extent the import poloicy as such has helped in pushing up exports and in building up foreign exchange resources.

**Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Tribal Areas.**

2198. SHRI AIJ NARAYAN ROAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branches of nationalised banks opened so far in the tribal areas of the country, State-wise figures; and

(b) the number of branches of nationalised banks to be opened in the tribal areas of the country, State-wise figures ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India maintain data relating to the branch network of commercial banks on a districtwise basis and do not have details regarding tribal areas separately. However, *Annexe* sets out the data available with the Reserve Bank of India regarding the network of bank offices as at the end of June 1982, in districts having a significant concentration of tribal population.

Reserve Bank's branch expansion policy for 1982-83 to 1984-85 aims at a banking coverage of one bank office, on an average for 17,000 people in rural an semi-urban areas. The broad estimates worked out by the Reserve Bank of India of the number of branches required for obtaining the stipulated level of banking coverage in the aforementioned districts are indicated in the attached statement.

**Statement**

*Statement showing branch net work of Commercial Banks as on 30-6-82 in districts having a significant concentration of tribal population*

| State/Union Territory/ Districts | Number of offices as on 30-6-82 | | | | | No. of additional offices required to be opened at rural unbanked centres as per the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India under the New Licensing Policy for the period April, 1982 to March 1985. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rural | Semi-Urban | Urban | Metro-politan/ Port Towns | Total | |
| 1 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. *Andhra pradesh* | | | | | | |
| 1. Adilabad . | 35 | 17 | .. | .. | 52 | 29 |
| 2. Khammam . | 77 | 26 | .. | .. | 103 | .. |
| Total | 112 | 43 | .. | .. | 155 | 29 |
| 2. *Assam* | | | | | | |
| 1. Dibrngrah . | 23 | 46 | .. | .. | 69 | 15 |
| 2. Kamrup . . | 75 | 17 | 53 | .. | 145 | 100 |
| 3. Goalpara . . | 41 | 24 | .. | .. | 65 | 73 |
| 4. Lakhimpur . | 14 | 5 | .. | .. | 19 | 32 |
| 5. Darrang . . | 36 | 22 | .. | .. | 58 | 59 |
| Total | 189 | 114 | 53 | .. | 356 | 279 |
| 3. *Bihar* | | | | | | |
| 1. Hazaribagh . | 60 | 25 | .. | .. | 85 | 33 |
| 2. Palamau . . | 68 | 15 | .. | .. | 83 | 24 |
| 3. Ranchi . . | 98 | 18 | 39 | .. | 155 | 47 |
| 4. Santhal Paraganas | 94 | 23 | .. | .. | 117 | 67 |
| Total | 320 | 81 | 39 | .. | 440 | 171 |
| 4. *Himachal pradesh* | | | | | | |
| 1. Chamba . . | 17 | 4 | .. | .. | 21 | .. |
| 2. Kinnaur . . | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. |
| 3. Lahaul & Spiti . | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. |
| Total | 29 | 4 | .. | .. | 33 | .. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5. *Karnataka* | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Kodegu . . | 58 | 13 | .. | .. | 71 | .. |
| | Total | 58 | 13 | .. | .. | 71 | .. |
| 6. *Kerala* | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Idikki . . | 43 | 30 | .. | .. | 73 | .. |
| | Total | 43 | 30 | .. | .. | 73 | .. |
| 7. *Madhya pradesh* . | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Balaghat . . | 41 | 8 | .. | .. | 49 | 24 |
| 2. | Bastar . . | 77 | 9 | .. | .. | 86 | 19 |
| 3. | Betul . . | 25 | 10 | .. | .. | 35 | 12 |
| 4. | Bilaspur . . | 102 | 24 | 8 | .. | 134 | 27 |
| 5. | Chhindwara . | 41 | 16 | .. | .. | 57 | 11 |
| 6. | Dhar . . | 54 | 12 | .. | .. | 66 | .. |
| 7. | East Nimar . | 34 | 14 | 11 | .. | 59 | 7 |
| 8. | Jhubua . . | 34 | 6 | .. | .. | 40 | 15 |
| 9. | Mandla . . | 27 | 7 | .. | .. | 34 | 27 |
| 10. | Raigarh . . | 33 | 7 | .. | .. | 40 | 45 |
| 11. | Seoni . . | 23 | 6 | .. | .. | 29 | 17 |
| 12. | Shadhol . . | 39 | 5 | .. | .. | 44 | 25 |
| 13. | Sarguja . . | 90 | 6 | .. | .. | 96 | .. |
| | Total | 620 | 130 | 19 | .. | 769 | 229 |
| 8. *Maharashtra* | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Thane . . | 91 | 70 | 55 | .. | 216 | .. |
| 2. | Nasik . . | 71 | 32 | 49 | .. | 152 | 49 |
| 3. | Dhulia . . | 49 | 20 | 19 | .. | 88 | 39 |
| | Total | 211 | 122 | 123 | .. | 456 | 88 |
| 9. *Manipur* | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Manipur(Central) | 10 | 2 | 13 | .. | 25 | 31 |
| 2. | Manipur(East) . | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| 3. | Manipur(South) | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 2 |
| 4. | Manipur(North) . | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 2 |
| 5. | Manipur(West) . | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| 6. | Tengnonpal . | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| | Total | 24 | 2 | 13 | .. | 39 | 35 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10. *Meghalaya* | | | | | | | |
| 1. East Garo Hills | | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| 2. East Khasi Hills | | 16 | 26 | .. | .. | 42 | .. |
| 3. Jaintia Hills | | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 1 |
| 4. West Garo Hills | | 11 | 4 | .. | .. | 15 | 4 |
| 5. West Khasi Hills | | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 7 |
| Total | | 37 | 30 | .. | .. | 67 | 12 |
| 11. *Nagaland* | | | | | | | |
| 1. Kohima | | 6 | 14 | .. | .. | 20 | .. |
| 2. Mokokchung | | 5 | 3 | .. | .. | 8 | .. |
| 3. Mon | | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 |
| 4. Phek | | 4 | .. | .. | | 4 | .. |
| 5. Tuensang | | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 3 |
| 6. Wokha | | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 |
| 7. Zunheboto | | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 |
| Total | | 28 | 17 | .. | .. | 45 | 7 |
| 12. *Orissa* | | | | | | | |
| 1. Balasore | | 99 | 20 | .. | .. | 119 | 11 |
| 2. Ganjam | | 86 | 16 | 22 | .. | 124 | 44 |
| 3. Kalahandi | | 63 | 5 | .. | .. | 68 | 12 |
| 4. Keonjhar | | 41 | 11 | .. | .. | 52 | 13 |
| 5. Koraput | | 85 | 21 | .. | .. | 106 | 27 |
| 6. Phulbani Boudh Khondmals | | 26 | 2 | .. | .. | 28 | 14 |
| 7. Sundergarh | | 38 | 7 | 27 | .. | 72 | 11 |
| 8. Sambalpur | | 69 | 36 | .. | .. | 105 | 17 |
| Total | | 507 | 118 | 49 | .. | 674 | 149 |
| 13. *Rajasthan* | | | | | | | |
| 1. Banswara | | 29 | 6 | .. | .. | 35 | 15 |
| 2. Dungarpur | | 23 | 7 | .. | .. | 30 | 12 |
| 3. Udaipur | | 74 | 9 | 28 | .. | 111 | 45 |
| Total | | 126 | 22 | 28 | .. | 176 | 72 |
| 14. *Tamil Nadu* | | | | | | | |
| 1. Nilgrist | | 17 | 39 | .. | .. | 56 | .. |
| Total | | 17 | 39 | .. | .. | 56 | .. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Union Territories* | | | | | | | |
| 1. *Arunachal pradesh* | | | | | | | |
| | 1. West Kameng<br>2. East Mameng | 5 | .. | | .. | 5 | .. |
| | 3. Lohit . . | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | |
| | 4. West Siang<br>5. East Siang | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | |
| | 6. Lower Subansar<br>7. Upper Subansari | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 5 |
| | 8. Tirap . . | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | |
| | 9. Dibanj Valley . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| | Total | 25 | .. | .. | .. | 25 | 5 |
| 2. *Mizoram* | | | | | | | |
| | 1. Aizawal . . | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | 10 | |
| | 2. Chimtupui . | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 |
| | 3. Lunglei . . | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | |
| | Total | 8 | 5 | .. | .. | 13 | 3 |
| All India Total | | 2354 | 770 | 324 | .. | 3448 | 1079 |

**Crisis in Indian Leather Industry**

2199. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a sense of gloom has descended on the leather export front ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Indian Leather Industry has been facing a severage crisis due to dwindling exports and the target set for the current fiscal year ending March, 1983 at Rs. 480 crores will remain a far cry ; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for this severe crisis and what special efforts are being made by Government to over come it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). The export prospects of leather and leather products have been adversely affected by a severage recession in international leather markets and also due to international currency fluctuations. In the light of these external constraints, which are totally beyond our control, it may not be possible to achieve the export target level of Rs. 460 crores fixed for the year 1982-83.

Several measures have been undertaken by the Government in the recent past with a view to reviving exports from the leather sector. These include (i) fixation of liberalised export quota for semi-finished leather during 1982-83, (ii) import of wet blue leather on duty free basis, (iii) inclusion of footwear in the list of products, which are eligible for speical facilities on ground of 100% exports.

**Embezzlement in Punjab National Bank branch in Delhi**

2200. SHRI TRILOK CHANDRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a case of embezzlement of more than a lakh of rupees from a Punjab National Bank Branch in Delhi was detected sometime in November, 1982 ; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating the result of the investigation made into the case and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Officer-in-charge of the Extension Counter at Red Fort, Delhi of the Punjab National Bank had embezzled a sum of Rs. 1,52,042.50. The embezzlement was detected in November, 1982. The officer concerned has been placed under suspension with effect from 24-11-82. The Bank also immediately lodged a complaint with the police on 24-11-82 and the police investigation has not yet concluded. The police have since arrested the officer concerned.

**Distilleries and Alcoholic Factories in Sikkim Exempted from Excise duty and Income Tax**

2201. SHRI P.M. SUBBA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the distilleries and alcoholic factories in Sikkim are exempted from excise duty and income-tax ;

(b) how many distilleries and alcoholic factories are functioning in Sikkim and who are their owners;

(c) if the answer to "a" above is "yes", what are the reasons for such exemption and the amount of loss in revenue incurred yearly thereby;

(d) whether it is proposed to do away with the exemption from taxes enjoyed by distilleries and alcoholic factories in Sikkim ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b). Income-tax Act, 1961 has not yet been extended to the State of Sikkim. The question of extending the direct tax laws to the State of Sikkim is being periodically reviewed in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Duties of excise on alcoholic liquors are collected by respective states in terms of Entry 51, List II, Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase etc. of intoxicating liquors also fall within the jurisdiction of respective State Governments in terms of Entry 8 of the said list. As such, the matter does not fall within the jurisdiction of the Central Government.

(c) to (e) Does not arise in view of (a) & (b) above.

**फोनिक्स टैक्सटाइल मिल्स**

2202. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **वाणिज्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फोनिक्स टैक्सटाइल मिल्स की मांग पर भारतीय रुई निगम द्वारा सप्लाई की गई रुई की गांठों की डिलीवरी फोनिक्स टैक्सटाइल मिल्स ने नहीं ली है और इस प्रकार निगम को 77 लाख रु. की हानि हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा)**: (क) जी हां । मैसर्स फोनिक्स मिल्स लि. बम्बई द्वारा रुई की गांठों को क्लियर न किए जाने के कारण भारतीय रुई निगम लि. को 76,79,733.44 रू. की हानि हुई ।

(ख) भारतीय रुई निगम ने हानि की वसूली के लिए मैसर्स फोनिक्स मिल्स के विरूद्ध एक वाद दायर किया है ।

**Income-Tax Arrears Against Motion Picture Producers, Actors and Musicians**

2203. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) details of arrears of income-tax against twenty top motion picture producers, actors and musicians of the country; and

(b) what action has been taken to realise the amount from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) The Department collects periodically information about Film Artists, Producers and Musicians against whom Income-tax demands exceeding Rs. 1 lakh are outstanding. On the basis of such information which is presently available as on 30-9-82, the names of top 20 Actors (including Actresses) and Producers, identified on the basis of gross outstanding tax demand on that date are give in the statment annexed. In respect of Musicians, there were only three persons with tax demands over Rs. 1 lakh on 30-9-82 and these three names are listed in the annexure. The details of tax in arrears and demands raised but not fallen due for collection have been indicated in the statement.

(b) As regards part (b) of the question it may be stated that substantial demands remain irrecoverable due to stays granted during the pendency of appeals. Intensive steps have been taken to expedite the disposal of such appeals by augmenting the strength of Appellate Assistant Commissioners and Commissioners of Income-tax (Appeals), requesting them to dispose of the appeals with large arrears on priority basis, and requesting the Appeallate Tribunal to dispose of the appeals, in suitable cases where taxes are stayed, out of turn. Wherever the taxes are in arrears within the meaning of section 220 (4) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Act provides for Serval steps for enforcing collection and recovery of taxes in arrears such as levy of penalty, attachment of moneys due to the defaulter, distraint and sale of movable property, attachment and sale of immovable property etc. Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken from time to time by the Income-tax authorities concerned for recovery of tax arrears. Suitable arrangements have also been made to continuously review the outstanding demands and collect/reduce them as quickly as possible.

**Statement**

(In lakhs of Rs.)

| Sl.No. | Name of the Actor/Producer/Musician | Details of demand | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Income-tax in arrears | Demand not fallen due for payment |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | *ACTORS* | | |
| 1 | Ranbir Raj Kapoor | .. | 36·60 |
| 2 | Jitendra Kapoor | 34·88 | .. |
| 3 | Sanjay Alias Abbas Khan | 0·91 | 25·88 |
| 4 | Km. Malika V. Sarabhai | .. | 23·48 |
| 5 | Hema Malini. | 22·51 | 0·50 |
| 6 | A. Nageswara Rao | .. | 22·69 |
| 7 | Shashi Raj Koopar | 0·27 | 18·54 |
| 8 | K. Kalpana. | 11·31 | 6·14 |
| 9 | V. G. Ganesan. | 5·16 | 5·75 |
| 10 | Randhir Raj Kapoor | 7·00 | 2·17 |
| 11 | M. R. Radha | 7·97 | .. |
| 12 | Smt. G. Savithri. | 6·93 | .. |
| 13 | Ashok Kumar Ganguly | 6·87 | .. |
| 14 | Smt. J. Jamuna. | 0·36 | 5·96 |
| 15 | Miss Rekha Ganeshan. | 4·73 | 1·22 |
| 16 | Prem Nazir. | .. | 5·77 |
| 17 | Kamaluddin Kazi alias Tonywaker. | 5·32 | .. |
| 18 | Meena Kumari. | 4·53 | .. |
| 19 | Dara Singh Randhawa | 3·65 | 0·36 |
| 20 | Smt. G. Vijaya Nirmala. | 3·98 | .. |
| | *PRODUCERS* | | |
| 1 | K. R. Films (P) Ltd. | 46·31 | .. |
| 2 | Satyandrapal Chowdhry | 3·31 | 34·66 |
| 3 | P. K. Rana | 34·66 | .. |
| 4 | Prakash Mehra Combine | 6·38 | 18·16 |
| 5 | Prakash Mehra. | .. | 23·79 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Shakeel Pictures | 21·15 | .. |
| 7 | Cine (India) Production | 19·88 | .. |
| 8 | Emgeeyar Pictures (P) Ltd. | 17·88 | .. |
| 9 | Srinivasan A. L. (Decd.) | 13·75 | .. |
| 10 | Usman Sheriff Kadar Sheriff | 13·73 | .. |
| 11 | Shanmugham, K. | .. | 13·37 |
| 12 | R. R. Pictures. | 5·61 | 6·08 |
| 13 | Neera Mehra (Smt.) | 3·96 | 7·40 |
| 14 | Sivaji Films (P) Ltd. | 1·24 | 9·11 |
| 15 | Nariman Irani (Decd.) | 10·05 | .. |
| 16 | Kaimal P. K. | .. | 7·56 |
| 17 | Subbiah K. T. (Decd.) | 7·41 | .. |
| 18 | Pratap Mehrar | .. | 7·22 |
| 19 | Chakravarthy T. R. | 7·21 | .. |
| 20 | Mahal Pictures (P) Ltd. | 5·26 | 1·89 |
| | *MUSICIANS* | | |
| 1 | Kishor Kumar Ganguli | 7·20 | 1·16 |
| 2 | Balasubramaniam S. P. | .. | 3·19 |
| 3 | Smt. Geeta Dutta (Decd.) | .. | 1·14 |

**Income-tax arrears in Bihar**

2204. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the names of Income-Tax assessees in Bihar whose arrears of Income Tax exceed Rs. one lac each?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): The information about tax payers against whom tax demand exceeding Rs. 1 lakh are outstanding is not readily available. However, quarterly statements are centrally received in respect of tax payers with demands of Rs. 10 lakhs and above. The names of the tax payers assessed in the charges of Commissioners of Income

tax located in Bihar, against each of whom such demands were outstanding on 30-9-82 are as under:

| Sl. | Name of the assessee |
|---|---|
| 1. | Bihar State Forest Development Corporation Ltd. |
| 2. | Late Ram Deo Singh. |
| 3. | Bihar State Bridge Construction Co. Ltd. |
| 4. | The News Paper & Pubication (P) Ltd. |
| 5. | Late Rajya Laxmi Sahiba. |
| 6. | Srilal Saraf. |
| 7. | Late Kamakhya Narain Singh. |
| 8. | Laxmi Narain Ram Narain. |
| 9. | Sardar Sewa Singh. |
| 10. | Bihar State Text-Book Publishing Corpn. Ltd. |
| 11. | Tata Robins Fraser Ltd. |
| 12. | Parikhi Engineering and Building Co. |

**Business contracted by L.I.C. abroad**

2205. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new annual business contracted by LIC abroad has declined over the past five years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor:

(c) the business contracted and expected to be contracted during the current year; and

(d) whether any positive steps have been taken to tap the foreign countries where prosperous Indians are living?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The foreign new business written by the LIC—in U. K., Fiji and Mauritius and also up to 26th July, 1979 in Kenya—during the last five years has been as under:—

| Year | No. of policies | Sum Assured (crores of Rs.) |
|---|---|---|
| 1977-78 | 4,242 | 15·85 |
| 1978-79 | 3,809 | 15·92 |
| 1979-80 | 2,796 | 11·23 |
| 1980-81 | 3,628 | 14·23 |
| 1981-82 | 3,560 | 15·74 |

During 1982-83, the LIC has budgeted new business of Rs. 18 crores as against new business of Rs. 16 crores during 1981-82.

(d) With a view to increasing the volume of its new business in these countries, the LIC is reviewing its policies and practices, keeping in view the conditions obtaining there.

**Textile Agreement with the U.S.A.**

2206. SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India held textile talks with the U.S.A. in Washington in November last;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) what concessions were given by the U.S. Government towards

finalisation of a new textile agreement with India under the extended Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA); and

(d) the growth rate achieved as a result of this agreement in the export of textiles to that country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A new Textile Agreement under the aegis of the Multifibre Arrangement was concluded and has been ratified by the two Governments. The Agreement, which became effective from 1-1-1983, is valid for a period of four years with an option to extend the Agreement by another year up to 31-12-1987 by mutual consent.

(c) and (d). The salient features of the new Agreement are as followers :—

(i) In Group I (fabrics and made-ups) there is no Group limit, and only one item is under specific restraint. In the previous Agreement, there was a limit on Group I.

(ii) In Group II (apparels), the Group limit has been raised to 100 million square yards equivalent (SYE) for 1983, as against the limit of 46.4 million SYE under the previous Agreement for 1982.

(iii) There is no Aggregate Group limit in the new Agreement, which was there in the previous Agreement.

(iv) Handloom fabrics, made-up items of handloom fabrics and "India Items" are exempt from quantitative restraint.

(v) Growth rate for import of made-up item under restraint is 7%. For apparel items under restraint, growth rates range from 3% to 7% per annum.

(vi) Adequate flexibilities have been provided for.

(vii) Procedures for administration of the bilateral Agreement have been improved.

In overall terms the new Agreement is an improvement over the previous one.

**Deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks**

2207. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the aggregate deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks as on 1 January, 1983; and

(b) the total deposits with these banks at the time of nationalisation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Deposits of all Scheduled Commercial Banks stood at Rs. 50,671 crores as on the last Friday of December, 1982 (31-12-1982) as compared to Rs. 4669 crores as at the time of nationalisation of 14 major commercial banks as on July 19, 1969.

**Quota of Sugar Export**

2208. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quota of sugar export fixed for the current year under the International Sugar Agreement ;

(b) whether it is fact that India may not be able to fully utilise the export quota ;

(c) if so, the quantity likely to be exported; and

(d) what are the reasons for not utilizing the fixed quota ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) India has been assigned a quota in effect of 700,400 MT raw value for the calendar year 1983.

(b) and (c). A decision has yet to be taken on the quantity of sugar to be exported during 1983.

(d) Does not arise.

**Trade Deficit with the U.K.**

2209. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a continued trade deficit in trade with the U.K.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the exporters of tea, groundnut and tobacco are facing certain difficulties in this trade; and

(d) if so, what are those difficulties and what measures are being taken to solve the problem and increase the trade with the U.K. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India's imports from U.K. have grown repidly on account of fast increasing requirements of our developmental activities. At the same time our exports to UK have not shown the same degree of buoyancy. Some of the reasons for the slow down in our exports to UK are (i) fall in unit value realisation of certain important items like tea, coffee, tobacco, leather etc. (ii) domestic constraints (iii) growth of protectionist tendency in UK in certain sectors and (iv) the general economic recession in that country.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The size of the British market for unmanufactured tobacco has been shrinking because of the campaign against cigarette smoking on health grounds and at the same time competition from other sources has become stiffer. The preferenatial margin earlier enjoyed by Indian tobacco has been eroded as a result of he concessions granted by EEC in the multilateral trade negotitions bringing down the MEN rates of duty.

As this matter comes within the realm of the EEC, we have been pressing them to restore the preferential margin under their GSP.

Exports of groundnut extractions are facing a problem because of the restrictions imposed on permissible level of aflatoxin content on health grounds. The issue has been taken up with U.K. and the EEC for finding a mutually acceptable solution.

The problem faced by Indian exporters of tea is mainly on account of the entrenched position of the established British Tea Companies which blend teas from different sources and market it under their brand names. In order to bring down prices, these companies tend to use more of the inferior quality tea from cheaper sources for the purpose of blending. In order to help quality Indian tea, we are making efforts to create greater quality consciousness among British tea consumers.

**Disposal of claims by Madurai Division of L. I. C.**

2210. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of claims of life and endowment policy received by Madurai Division of L. I. C. Tamil Nadu during the year Ist January, 1982 to 21st December, 1982;

(b) total number disposed of and the total number pending for more than six months and the reason for such pending cases ; and

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed for disposal of such claims?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) and (b) The claims received and disposed of by the Madurai divisional office of the LIC during calendar year 1982 were as under:—

| Claims under | Claims received | Claims disposed |
|---|---|---|
| Whole life polcies . | 80 | 68 |
| Endowment polcies . | 1,358 | 1,145 |
| Total : | 1,438 | 1,213 |

On 31st December, 1982, there were 48 claims of the divisional office pending for more than six months, analysed as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| For want of requirments from caliments . . . . . | 29 |
| Pending investigation of title . | 16 |
| Pending investigation of early claims . . . . . | 3 |
| Total ; | 48 |

(c) Yes, Sir. Three months in cases other than early death claims.

**Liberalisation of terms and conditions for Bank Credit to Ex-servicemen**

2211. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether terms and conditions for bank credit to ex-servicemen have been liberalised:

(b) if so, the details thereabout including the maximum lending limit rates of interest, etc.;

(c) whether Bank of India's branches at Madhubani (Bihar) and other bank branches there have also been directed to lend on new terms ; and

(d) if so, the details thereabout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

**Icome-tax Payers in Dhanbad District nf Bihar**

2212. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons paying Income-tax in Dhanbad district of Bihar and the amount paid in the last three years;

(b) same amongst the non-salaried people:

(c) same amongst the political and trade union leaders ;

(d) whether he is aware that there is a sudden increase of unaccounted assets in Dhanbad district, creating a monstrous phenomenon or black money in the coalfields; and

(e) if so, the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

**Meeting of All India Ex-Servicemans Confederation jn Bangalore**

2213.. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Ex-Servicemen's Confederation met recently in Bangalore and discussed the poor plight of Ex-Servicemen;

(b) whether there are nearly 17 lakh ex-servicemen in Karnataka and most of them were facing problems of unemployment and general neglect;

(c) whether they have pointed out that the schemes and measures of the Centre for the overall welfare of ex-servicemen were not being implemented properly;

(d) if so, whether they have also pointed out that while provisions had been made for their re-employment, fixation of salaries was not adequate;

(e) if so, whether the Union Government have taken up the matter with the State Government and discussed the problems of the ex-servicemen in Bangalore; and

(f) if so, what help and assistance will be provided to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (f) The only recognised organisation of the ex-servicemen is the Indian Ex-Services League and it has its affiliated Branches at State and district levels throughout the country. However, a number of other associations have emerged on regional basis who claim to be the spokesman of the ex-servicemen. The all India Ex-Servicemen's Confederation is one of such groups. It is difficult to keep a close liaison with such groups. It is also not know whether any meeting of All India Confederation was held recently in Bangalore.

According to the information available, the total number of ex-servicemen in Karnataka is 91,000 and the number of ex-servicemen on the live roll seeking re-employment is approximately 3400. Karnatka State has been one of the most progressive states in so far as resettlement and welfare of ex-servicemen is concerned. Most of the Schemes initiated by the Central Government have already been implemented by the State Government. The State Government have already exempted full pension in respect of all service pensioners below officers rank for the prupose of fixation of their pay on re-employment since 9th November, 1978. The pension of service officers re-employed in Sainik Boards in Karnataka is also exempted for the purpose of fixation of their pay.

**Committee to Review Working of Country's Monetry System**

2214. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has decided to set up a high level Committee review the working of the country's monetary system in all its aspects and make recommendations for enhancing its efficiency;

(b) if so, what will be the main functions of this high-level Committee;

(c) whether Government had approved its proposal; and

(d) if so, by what time the high-level Committee is to be appointed ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a),(b) and (d) Yes , Sir. The Reserve Bank of India has appointed a Committee on Monetary Reforms to review the Structure and operation of the monetary system and to assess the inter-action between monetary policy and other Government policies. The Committee will also evaluate the various instruments of monetary and credit policy in terms of their impact of the credit system and on the economy in general.

(c) Although it was not necessary for the RBI to have formal Government approval, the Government was consulted before the appointment of the Committee.

**Improvement in Tourist Traffic during 1983**

2215. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tourism Ministry is actively considering to introduce special charters for foreign tourists in addition to sea and rail travel facilities to give fillip to tourism in India;

(b) if so, whether the tourism in India registered a growth of two per cent in 1982 as against six per cent in 1981;

(c) to what extent the tourist traffic is expected to improve during 1982;

(d) whether various measure are being undertaken to explore the possiblilities of improving the tourist traffic to India during 1983; and

(e) if so, the details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) The Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation is already promoting special air charters for bringing in foreign tourists;

(b) During 1982, the foreign tourist arrivals in India (including nationals from Pakistan and Bangladesh) registered a growth of 0.5 per cent compared to the previous year. However, when the nationals from Pakistan and Bangladesh are excluded, a growth of 0.8 per cent was recorded in tourist traffic as against 6.6 % in 1981.

(c) The growth in tourist traffic during 1983 would depend upon the situation prevailing in the tourist generating markets of the world and around India, the air fare structure, and such other factors.

(d) and (e) The measures envisaged are promotion of charter traffic, holding of international conferences/conventions, increased marketing and promotion overseas, opening of new offices overseas in Sri Lanka,

Kuala Lumpur and the Gulf Region, development of facilities at tourist centres falling along indentified travel circuits and expansion/construction of new airport and air terminals etc.

**Colour T.V. Sets gift scheme**

2216. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the colour T.V. sets gift scheme has turned out to be an organised racket in many cases;

(b) if so, whether such reports have reached the Finance Ministry;

(c) is it also a fact that most of the sets being imported were under fake names and the agents in India were trying to make a fast buck out of the OGL facility in collusion with their counterparts in the Gulf countries; and

(d) if so, what action was taken against the culprits and whether Government are still considering to continue the OGL scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise in view of above.

(c) No. Sir, It is not correct that most of the sets being imported were under fake names.

(d) In 22 cases of import of Colour T.Vs, investigations as to bonafides of the gifts have been intiated and the action will depend on the nature of outcome of such investigations. The OGL gift scheme has since expired on 4-12-1982 and has not been continued thereafter.

**Arrival of Foreign Tourist during 1981-82**

2217 SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the number of foreign tourists arrival in the country during 1981-82 ;

(b) whether there has been any increase in the number of tourists compared to the corresponding period of last year ; and

(c) the details regarding the earning of foreign exchange as well as the money sanctioned for the utilisation of Plan allocatin and the expenditure incurred thereon during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The statistics of international tourists visiting India are compiled on calendar year and not on financial year basis. During 1982 a total of 1,286,079 internaional tourists (including 222, 574 Pakistan nationals and an estimated 203,327 Bangladesh nationals) visited India recording an increase of 0.5% over the year 1981.

(c) The foreign exchange earnings from tourism are also computed on calendar year and not on financial year basis. The same for the year 1982 have been estimated at Rs. 750 crores recording an increase of 6.8% over the previous year.

The following are the figures of Plan Outlays and expenditure in respect of thd Department of Tourism and ITDC for the year 1981-82 :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

| | Plan Outlay (Revised) | Actual Expdt-ture |
|---|---|---|
| Deptt. of Tourism . | 370·00 | 355·34 |
| I.T.D.C. . . | 1450·00 | 1330·00 |

**Foreign Airlines in India Undercutting Fares**

2218. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreign airlines operating in India are illegally undrecutting the fares in their bookings made in India;

(b) if so, what steps are being contemplated to check it ;

(c) details of the investigation going on in the matter; and

(d) names of the airlines and agents found in making under cutting of IATA fares in the years 1981-82 and 1982 83 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The intelligence/information is received by the Enforcement Directorate from time to time, alleging undercutting of fares by some of the foreign airlines. Sometimes the llegations are of a general nature and sometines specific. As and when any specific informations is received, appropriate action is taken by the Enforcement Directorate under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973. Apart from this the foreign airlines operating in India have been recently cautioned by the Director General of Civil Aviation against such practices.

(c) and (d). During the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 (upto 28-2-83) no case of undercutting the fares by foreign airlines, has been booked by the Enforcement Directorate.

**International Airport Status for Trivandrum Airport**

2219. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a ) whether it is a fact that Government are thinking of declaring Trivandrum as an international airport considering the number of international flights being operated from there ;

(b) if so, by what time ;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) what is the number of countries that ae linked with Trivandrum airport ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The runway and infra-structural facilities at the Trivandrum airport are not adequate for intensive international operations. Further, the existing international airports are consideredadequate for meeting the present requirements.

(d) Sri Lanka, Maldives, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates are connected by international flights to Trivandrum Airport.

**Supply of HMT Tractors to Czechoslovakia**

2220. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Czechoslovakia Government has expressed a desire to buy HMT tractors from India ;

(b) if so, whether any negotiation has been started either by the Industry or Agriculture or Commerce Ministry in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this matter, with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No specific offer has been received from the Government of Czechoslovakia for purchase of HMT tractors.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

**Trade Gap in 1983-84**

2221. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state what are the prospects of the trade gap in the year 1982-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : It is early to make assessment about the likely trade gap for the Year 1983-84. However, it would be the effort of the Government to reduce the trade gap.

**Steps to collect huge Tax arrears**

2222. SHRI BALASHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge sum of Rs. 400 crores is lying as tax arrears of the Central Government ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take a final decision in this regard ; and

(c) whether steps have been taken to fix a date beyond which arrears will not be allowed to be accumulated and the decisions taken promptly to recover them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMARAO) : (a) The arrears of revenue on the Central Excise side as on 30-11-1982 amounted to Rs. 345.45 crores (provisional).

The arrears of revenue on the the Customs side as on 31-12-1982 amounted to Rs. 18.62 crores.

Demands of Income-tax arrears outstanding out of those raised during 1981-82 and earlier years stood at Rs. 888.40 crores on 31-12-82. Of current demdnds, *i.e.* demands raised during 1982-83, upto 31-12-82, Rs. 378·03 crores was outstanding as on 31-12-82. A substantial portion of the current demand had not fallen due for collection as the statutory period allowed for payment had not expired.

(b) The phenomenon of tax arrears is a continuing one. Even though the tax outstading at the beginning of the financial year is collected/reduced to a sizeable extent by the year end, arrears again go up mainly because a part of fresh tax demand raised during

the year is not fully collected by the year end and that part of demand becomes fresh arrear.

(c) All possible measures—administrative, legislative and institutional—are being taken from time to time to check the accumulation of arrears of taxes of the Central Government.

**Prospect for Tea Industry**

2223. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the latest (upto 31 December, 1982) position of production, export and internal consumption of tea produced in India and what is the amount of cost of production and price per unit, area-wise ; and

(b) what is the prospect for tea industry in 1983 and onwards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Particulars of estimated production and exports of tea for the period from 1-1-1982 to 31-12-1982 are given below : —

| | |
|---|---|
| Production (In million Kgs.) | 564·00 |
| Exports (In million Kgs.) | 185·39 |
| Value (Rs. in Crores) . . . | 343·69 |

Separate figures of internal consumption for whole or part of a year are not compiled. For a whole year production less exports, is treated as domestic retention which largely goes for consumption within the country. During the calendar year 1982, domestic retention was 378.61 million Kgs.

The latest year for which cost o production figures per unit of tea (area-wise) were worked out by the Tea Board is 1980.

These figures are given bleow :

| | (Rs. \|Kgss) Average cost of production during 1980. |
|---|---|
| Assam Valley | 15.18 |
| Cachar | 14.70 |
| Doosas | 14.00 |
| Terai | 14.40 |
| Darjeeling | 30.15 |
| Kerala | 14.01 |
| Tamil Nadu | 14.01 |

Price-figures, area-wise, have not been separately worked out. During 1982, the average auction prices were Rs. 16.82 per Kg. in Calcutta auctions and Rs. 15·75 per Kg. in Cochin auctions.

(b) The prospects for tea industry in 1983 and onwards would depend upon several factors—weather conditions that would influence production, production situation in India and other tea producing countries, rise in the rate of tea consumption in India and other consuming countries etc.

**Pay Body for Central Government employees**

2224. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government of India have appointed any pay body or like that to review the pay structure, D.A H.R.A., C. C. A. etc. for the Central Government Employees ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is some proposal to revise the rates of HRA and CCA;

(d) when the above proposal is likely to materialise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (e). The appointment of the Fourth Central Pay Commission has already been announced in Finance Minister's Budget Speech for the year 1983-84 on 28-2-1983. The terms of reference of the Pay Commission will be announced as soon as possible after consulting the representatives of the employees.

**पियरलेस जनरल फाइनेंस एण्ड इनवेस्टमेंट कम्पनी लिमिटेड के कार्यालाप**

2225. **श्री निहाल सिंह:** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने उपर्युक्त कम्पनी के इनवेस्टमेंट कम्पनी लिमिटेड, एस्प्लानेड ईस्ट, कलकत्ता कब स्थापित की गई थी और इस समय इसके अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है और देश में कुल कितना पूंजी निवेश किया गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उपर्युक्त कम्पनी के कार्यकलापों की जांच की है ताकि यह पता लगाया जा सके कि यह कम्पनी लोगों के पैसे का दुरुपयोग तो नहीं कर रही है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को कम्पनी द्वारा की गई अनियमितताओं के बारे में कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी):** (क) से (घ). भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार यह कम्पनी मूलत: ढाका (जो कि अब बंगलादेश में है) में, 1932 में "दि पियरलेस जनरल इंश्योरेंस कम्पनी लि." के नाम से नियमित हुई थी। 1939 और 1947 में दो बार नाम बदलने के बाद अब यह कम्पनी 17 अक्टूबर 1974 से "दि पियरलेस जनरल फाइनेंस एण्ड इन्वेस्टमेंट कम्पनी लि." के नाम से काम कर रही है। इस कम्पनी के तुलन पत्र के अनुसार, 31 दिसम्बर, 1981 की स्थिति के मुताबिक, इसके 30 शाखाकार्यालय, 18 संगठन कार्यालय और 4 क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय थे और इसकी चुकता शेयर पूंजी उस तारीख को 36.81 लाख रुपये थी। इस कम्पनी द्वारा नियोजित अधिकारियों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

इनामी चिट और धन परिचालन स्कीमें (पाबंदी) अधिनियम, 1978 (जो 12-12-78 से प्रवृत्त हुआ) के उपबंधों और उसके अधीन बनाए गये नियमों के अनुसरण में पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने 10 सितम्बर, 1979 को, इस कम्पनी को नोटिस जारी किया कि वह अपना समापन कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत करे। किन्तु इस कम्पनी ने यह दावा किया कि इसका कारोबार उक्त अधिनियम से व्याप्त नहीं होता और उसने केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकार तथा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के विरुद्ध कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय में एक रिट याचिका दायर की और स्थगन-आदेश प्राप्त कर लिया। यह मामला अभी न्यायाधीन है।

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने दिसम्बर, 1978 और अप्रैल, 1979 के बीच इस कम्पनी की हिसाब बहियों का निरीक्षण किया था। कम्पनी कार्य विभाग, विधि-न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय ने भी कम्पनी अधिनियम की धारा 209 'क' के अधीन 1979 में इस कम्पनी की हिसाब बहियों और अन्य रिकार्डों का निरीक्षण किया था। इन निरीक्षणों से कम्पनी के कामकाज में कुछ अनियमितताओं और प्रतिकूल बातों का पता लगा। जैसाकि पहले बताया जा चुका है पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार 10 सितम्बर, 1979 को इस कम्पनी को समापन कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत करने के लिए नोटिस जारी कर चुकी है और यह मामला न्यायाधीन है।

समय-समय पर कुछ व्यक्तियों से शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं जिनमें यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि इस कम्पनी ने उनकी जमा राशियों आदि का भुगतान प्राप्त करने में कठिनाइयां ही रही हैं। इस प्रकार की कम्पनियों में जमा राशियों की स्वीकृति जमाकर्ता और सम्बद्ध कम्पनी के बीच एक संविदा है और संविदा का भंग होने पर अदालत के द्वारा शिकायत दूर करायी जा सकती है।

**Investment by Central Government and Financial Institutions in Bombay, Thana and Kulaba**

2226. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the investment by the Central Government and Central financial institutions in Bombay, Thana and Kulaba during the last three years;

(b) whether there has been any decline in investment in any of the three years mentioned above and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) what are the projected investment proposals for 1983 for these places?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The data collection system of the central Government is State-wise. It does not yield information district-wise. According to available information, investment of Central Public Sector in the State of Maharashtra, in terms of gross block, during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 was respectively Rs. 1313.94 crores, Rs. 1826.80 crores and Rs. 2973.44 crores.

As per the information readily available, details of financial assistance disbursed by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) and Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) to units located in the districts of Bombay, Thana and Kulaba during the last three years are given in attached statement. The trend in investment by the institutions in these districts is generally on the increase. Assistance by financial institutions to units in any particular district depends upon the number of viable proposals received from the district. The institutions consider sanction of financial assistance on the case. Information relating to inmerits of vestment by the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) is not readily available and will be collected and laid on the Table of the House to the extent possible.

(c) As on date ten applications for financial assistance of Rs. 92.55 crores and five applications for financial assistance of Rs. 6.20 crores are with I. F. C. I. and I. C. I. C. I. respectively. Information relating to I.D.B.I. will be collected to the extent possible and laid on the Table of the Hous.

**Statement**

*Statement showing details of assistante disbursed during the last three years:—*

(Rs. in crores)

| | | Bombay | Thana | Kulaba |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *I.F.C.I* | (April-March | | | |
| 1979-80 . . . . . | Do. | 2·65 | 1·31 | 0·57 |
| 1980-81 . . . . . | Do. | 8·09 | 1·90 | 0·62 |
| 1981-82 . . . . . | Do. | 9·08 | 2·81 | 3·35 |
| *I.C.I.C.I.* | (Jan-Dec) | | | |
| 1980 . . . . . | Do. | 22·58 | 8·97 | 3·02 |
| 1981 . . . . . | Do. | 21·01 | 10·49 | 9·48 |
| 1982 . . . . . | Do. | 17·82 | 11·47 | 7·44 |

**Role of Banks in Implementation of 20-Point Programme**

2227. SHRI S. A. DORAI 'SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the principal suggestions that have been made by the Working Group of the Reserve Bank of India which has looked into the role of banks in the implementation of new 20-Point Programme; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The Working Group of the Reserve Bank of India has identified the points under the 20-Point Programme which directly or indirectly concern the banks and has identified the beneficiaries under various points of the programmes and made recommendations about the manner in which banks are to extend credit support to such beneficiaries. The important recommendation of the group relate to broadening the concept of weaker sections to encompass all priority sectors. This 'Weaker Section' would now comprise:

(i) Small and marginal farmers.

(ii) Landless labourers.

(iii) Tenant farmers/share croopers.

(iv) Artisans, village and cottage industries.

(v) I. R. D. P. beneficiaries.

(vi) Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(vii) D. R. I. Scheme beneficiaries.

This group is expected to cover almost the poor beneficiaries of the New 20-Point Programme. In order to ensure that this section of borrowers receives increasing attention from the banks, it has been stipulated that it will account for not less than 25% of the total priority sector credit of public sector banks by March, 1985. In other words, since the priority sectors are to account for 40% of the aggregate credit by that date, weaker section will account for 10% of aggregate credit of public sector banks.

Another important target set before public sector banks relates to loaning to agriculture and allied activities. It has been stipulated that the direct advance to agriculture will account for 15% of the total banks credit by March 1985 and 16% of it by March 1987. The definitions of some of the other priority sector advances like those in retail trade and small business have been redefined to narrow down the coverage of priority sector to the smaller borrowers than before.

The Government has accepted generally the recommendations made by the Working Group and the Reserve Bank has issued instructions to all commercial banks recently to implement the recommendations.

**Irregularities in National Textile Corporation (Gujarat)**

2228. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reports appearing in 'Vyapar', dated 5th January, 1983 (Bombay Edition) to the effect that irregularities involving crores of rupees have taken place in the National Textile Corporation (Gujarat);

(b) whether Government have instituted an inquiry into each one of the cases of corruption and mismanagement ; and

(c) if so, what is the result of such inquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Government has seen the press report.

(b) and (c) NTC Holding Company has appointed a Committee to enqure into the allegations and such action as may be warranted by the report will be taken.

**Complaint against Opium purchasing Officials in Jawad**

2229. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint had been lodged in police station, Jawad (district Mandsaur ) against staff and opium purchasing officers in respect of purchase of opium in opium season 1982;

(b) if so, the investigation and findings of any enquiry conducted by Vigilance Officers of Opium Departsment; and

(c) a copy of the complaint lodged in the said station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c) The purchasing of opium for the crop season 1982 83 is yet to start. There was also no complaint agsinst the staff and opium purchasing officers of the Madhya Pradesh Unit of the Narcotics Department in respect of purchase of opium for the crop season 1981 82.

However, in April, 1981, there were some complaints alleging malpractices in the weighment operations relating to purchase of opium in the Morwan Weighment Centre in Distt. Mandsaur. These complaints were looked into departmentally and on the basis of the preliminary enquiry, 5 officials were suspended and the services of on person employed on daily wages were terminated. The case has also been entrusted to the C. B. I. for enquiry. Their report is awaited.

It has also been ascertained by the Narcotics Department that an F. I. R. in the-matter had been lodged in the police station, Jawad (Distt. Mandsaur) by one Shri Bagdi Ram Keshariya. A copy of the same is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT*—6020/83]

**SC/ST employees in all grades of private secretaries and Senior P.As. and P.As. of C.S.S S Cadre**

2230. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of posts of all grades of Senior Personal Assistants and Personal Assistants of the C.S.S.S. Cadre as on 1st January, 1983 in his Ministry, along with the roster :

(b) total number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in (a) above; and

(c) is it a fact that adequate representation has not been given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in (a) above?

THE MINISTMR OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINAANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The total number of posts of grades A (Private Secretary), B (Senior Personal Assistant), C

(Personal Assistant) and D (Personal Assistant) of the Central Secretriat Stenographers Service of the Finance Cadre as on 1-1-1983 is 29, 58, 251 and 204, respectively. The vacancies entered in the roster as per prescribed procedure for SC/ST in these grades are as follows:

| Grade | S.C. | S.T. |
|---|---|---|
| A . . . | 2 | 2 |
| B . . . | 9 | 6 |
| C . . . | 18 | 10 |
| D . . . | 14 | 6 |

(b) The total number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in the above grades is as under:—

| Grade | S.C. | S.T. |
|---|---|---|
| A . . . | 4 | .. |
| B . . . | 4 | 1 |
| C . . . | 5 | 1 |
| D . . . | 3 | .. |

(c) Yes, Sir. The deficiency is due to non-availability of eligible persons belonging to these categories.

**U.S. Submarines in Indian Territorial Waters**

2231. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether U.S. submatines etc. do enter India's territorial waters; and

(b) if so, the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of the answer given in part(a) of the Question.

**Competitive Examination to grade of Assistant Civilian Staff Officer in Armed Forces Headquarters**

2232. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR:

SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to institute a Limited Departmental Competitive Examination for fifty per cent promotion to the grade of Assistant Civilian Staff Officers in the Armed Forces Head quarters on the lines of the one in the CSSS so as to give chances to the deserving candidates including career improvements; and

(b) do Government also propose to give retrospective effect to the system of drawing up panel instituted from 1981 UPSC Examination besides extending the provisions of the Home Ministry's Office Memorandum No. 7/22/73-CS (II) dated 12 November, 1973; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) In accordance with the well established policy of the Government normally promotions made from the panels are not given retrospective effect.

**Functioning of all India Handicraft Board**

2233. SHRI B.D. SINGH : SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) when the All India Handicraft Board was set up and what are its main objectives :

(b) what is the average annual expenditure being incurred on the Board and to what extent the All India Handicraft Board has achieved the objectives:

(c) whether, at any stage, Government have reviewed the functioning of the Board with a view to knwoing the shortcomings, if and, in its functioning ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps contemplated by Government to ensure that the Board plays a meaningful role and achieves the objectives for which it was set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The All India Handicrafts Board was set up in November, 1952 to study the problems confronting development and the progress of handicrafts, to advise the Government on the solution of these problems and in particular to improve the production techniques, new designs to suit the changed conditions and to promote marketing in India and abraod. The Board was also required as a technical body to advise the Government on grants and loans to be given to the State Governments, private organisations and institutions for financing activities necessary for the development and improvement of the handicrafts.

(b) The average annual expenditure incurred by the Board for the last three years (Plan plus Non-Plan) was Rs. 7·57 crores. The Borad has been studying the problems facing handicrafts from time to time and advising the Govt. on the solution of those problems. Efforts have been made to introduce new designs and improved techniques in various crafts. Training schemes have been undertaken to broaden the production base and to improve the skills of craftsmen. Marketing assistance has also been provided in various craft centres.

(c) While the working of the Board has been under constant review, no formal assessment has been made by Government.

(d) Does not arise.

**Nationalisation of textile industry**

2234. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to nationalise the textile industry in the country;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) if not, the reasors thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY GF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is attached.

**Statement**

The Textile industry constitutes a major segment in the industrial economy of the country. As a large industry, it has a significant weightage in the total industrial production. Unlike the structure seen in many

countries, the Indian textile sector has, alongwith the organised sector, a substantial production base in the decentralised powerloom and handloom sectors. All the three sectors together produce about 11 million metres of cloth per annum.

2. In the organised sector, as on 31-1-83, there are 803 cotton textile mills, comprising 522 spinning mills and 281 composite mills, with an installed capacity of 22·483 million spindles and 2·9 lakh looms, employing about 12·20 lakh workers. The decentralised powerloom sector consists of about 5 lakh looms. According to the available figures, the number of handlooms in the country is of the order of 3·02 million plus 8 lakh domestic looms, particularly in the North Eastern Region.

3. While the textile mill industry is concentrated in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamilnadu, and U.P. , powerloom units and handlooms are spread all over the country. It would be difficult to have a monolithic proprietary control over the entire textile industry. there is also no question of nationalising the decentralised sector.

4. Out of the 803 cotton textile mills, 112 mills had already been nationalised and handed over to the National Textile Corporation. Now about 16% of the total spindleage and 23% of the total loomage of the entire mill sector are under the NTC. Many States have also set up their own State Textiles Corporations managing a number of mills.

5. The Textile Industry, especially the cotton textile industry is presently facing some problems, but nationalisation by itself will neither restore the viability nor solve any problems of internal weakness of the industry. Nationalisation, even if it is conceivable, is a costly exercise and will not be an appropriate solution to the problems of industry. Problems which arise from time to time have to be examined and appropriate remedial measures taken to remove the constraints identified. Nationalisation should not be in the nature of a perpetual nursing process for the units rendered sick by private sector mismanagement at the expenses of the public exchequer. The Textile Policy Statement of the 9th March, 1981 spells out the approach of the Government for the development of this industry. Taking all this into account, the Government therefore do not consider it an appropriate steps to nationalise the textile industry as a whole.

**Import of Foreign Textile Machinery**

2235. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :

SHRIMATI GEETAMUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to permit the import of foreign textile machinery without import duty;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the indigenous manufacturers had to cut their production by about 25 per cent during the year and Government's decision to permit the import of foreign machinery without import duty will result in the closure of many Indian units throwing thousands of workers out of work ; and

(c) if so, the details and whether Government propose to review their decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Government have not decided to allow import of textile machinery without

import duty except in cases of units under 100% export-Oriented Scheme and free trade Zone units.

(b) and (c) The indigenous textile machinery manufacturers are facing difficulties on account of labour unrest in some of their units, as also due to the poblems being experienced by the textile industry. Concessions to 100%export oriented and free trade zone units will not adversely affect the demand for the domestic market.

**Conditions of Darjeeling Tea Estates**

2236. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study was made on the conditions of the Darjeeling tea estates;

(b) when the said study was made, if any ;

(c) what wasthe coutcome of the said study;

(d) action taken on the said findings, if any ; and

(e) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons for the same and by what time action on the findings is expected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : (a) to (e) A Techno-economic Study of the Darjeeling Tea Estates was made by the Tea Manufacturing and Marketing Consultants in October, 1979. This study recommended a strategy for doubling tea production from about 11 million kgs. to 22 million kgs. by the year 2000 A.D. Based on this study, a scheme for rejuvenation of the Darjeeling Tea Gardens was prepared and approved. The scheme has an outlay of Rs. 43 crores. This is to be implemented over a period of ten years, the total area covered under various activities like extension planting, rejuvenation planting etc. being 9500 hectares. Tea Board has clearance to implement this scheme now.

**Relaxation to multinational companies to borrow loans without R.B.I. permission**

2237. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have permitted some multinational companies who are engaged in industrial activity to take overdrafts and loans from their bankers without the prior permission of the RBI ; and

(b) if so, the names of the companies and the considerations for this relaxation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI) (a) and (b) The reference presumably is to foreign Companies i .e. those incorporated outside India or in which non-resident interest exceeds forty per cent. In terms of Exchange Control Manual, the Authorised Dealers can grant short term loans (i.e. repayable within a year) required by foreign companies for their working capital needs without the approval of Reserve Bank of India provided ;

(a) Concerned firm/company has obtained necessary permission of Reserve Bank of India under Section 28 or Section 29 of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 for carrying on trading, commercial or industrial activity for which loan facility is required ;

(b) Its total borrowings both secured and unsecured as compared to its equity do not exceed debt equity ratio of 2:1 ; and

it has not accepted any deposits after 31-12-1973 without prior permission of Reserve Bank of India.

For other loans prior permission of Reserve Bank of India is necessary.

**Top vacancies in public undertakings**

2238. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the names and number of public sector units which are at present functioning without their chief executives ;

(b) whether there are more than 30 more vacancies for Functional Dirctors (level II posts) in public sector units ;

(c) whether the public Enterprises Selection Board has however made recommendations for appoinment of Chief Executives and also for Functional Directors to the Prime Minister's Secretariat ; and

(d) if so, the reason for not clearing the recommendations made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b) Vacancies of full-time Chief Executives and Functional Directors (Level II) as on 28-2-1983 were 16 (as per attached Statement) and 29 respectively.

(c) and (d) The public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) have made recommendations for 9 vacancies of Chief Executives and 19 vacancies of Functional Directors. These recsmmendations which are sent to the administrative Ministries/ Departments controlling the public enter prises are processed by them for obtaining the approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet. Appointment orders have since been issued for 1 Chief Executive and 3 Functional Directors and the appointees have yet to join. The remaining recommendations of the PESB are under active conside ation of the Government and are likely to be finallised shortly.

**Statement**

*Vacancies of Chief Executives in Public Euterprises as on 28-2-1983*

1. Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments Ltd.
2. Hotel Corporation of India.
3. Tea Trading Corporation.
4. Delhi Transport Corporation.
5. Heavy Engineering Corporation
6. Nagaland Pulp & Paper Mills Ltd.
7. National Bicycle Corporation.
8. Hindustan Latex Ltd.
9. Fertilizer & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.
10. Mica Trading Corporation.
11. National Projects Construction Corporation.
12. National Textile Corporation (MN) Ltd.
13. Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd.
14. Triveni Structurals Ltd.
15. Central Coalfields Ltd.
16. National Textile Corporation (APKKM) Ltd.

**Terms And Conditions of Rent/Lease in Respect Of Cantonment Board Fund Property in Delhi Cantonment**

2239. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the terms and conditions of the rent/lease deed and the

terms and conditions thereof in respect of the Cantonment Board Fund Property in Delhi Cantonment, and will a copy thereof be laid on the Table of the House ; and

(b) is sub-letting of Cantonmnet Board Fund Property permissible under the terms and conditions of the lease/rent deed ; if not, what steps have been taken to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) The terms and conditions on which properties belonging to the Centonment Board, Delhi are rented/leased out are prescribed in a standard form of agreement, a copy of which is given in in the Annexure laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in library See No. LT-6021/83*]

(b) Yes, Sir. Under clause (2) of the agreement, Cantonment Board Fund property can be sub-let with the written permission of the Cantonment Executive Officers.

**Acquisition of Arms by Pakistan**

2240. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the acquistion of highly sophisticated warheads and other weaapons and nuclear weapon capability acquired by Pakistan to produce a nuclear bomb without having to conduct a nuclear explosing; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government with regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Government are aware of Pakistan's acquistion of sophisticated military hardware. Government have also seen media reports about transfer of nuclear weapons technology and designs to Pakista There is, however, no reliable information in this regard.

(b) Government keep a constant watch on all developments impinging on the country's security and take appropriate measures from time time to maintain full defence preparedness.

**Charitable Trust Floated By MRTP Houses**

2241. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many charitable trusts have been floated by MRTP houses;

(b) have Government carried on any recent investigation to find out how these funds are being utilised;

(c) is there any restriction on the utilisation of these funds;

(d) if so, what are they; and

(e) whether they are being complied with ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (e) Income derived from property held under trust established in India wholly interalia for charitable purposes is exempt from income-tax under section 11 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. This exemption is available subject to the condition that the requirements of sections 11 to 13 of the Act, including, inter-alia, prohibition on user of trust funds for the benefit of the settlor/concerns in which the settlor/his relatives have substantial interst, are fulfilled every year. Since trusts generally set up by an individual or by a group of individauals the phrase "floated by MRTP houses" is not capable or precise

determinatiln in the absence of the names of persons who have created trusts. An MRTP house could have several persons of the house as well as their relatives who may create trusts. In the absence of any precise indication as to the persons with regard to whom informations is asked, it is not possible to furnish the information.

**Overdrafts By States**

2242. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have ensured that the overdrafts by State Governments are not continuing ;

(b) whether along with this, it has also been ensured that all States are asked to clear RBIs dues and if so the names of the States which are still in default, and

(c) whether the Central Government have assessed the whole situation to see that States are able to meet their own economic requirements and whether any basic restructuring of the financial powers is contemplated ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Government of India have provided a term loan amounting to Rs. 1743.46 crores to 18 States to clear their deficits with the Reserve Bank of India as on 31st March, 1982 and to enable them commence 1982-83 on a clean slate. Along with this, the Plan outlays of the States for 1982-83 have been ulfinanced by States' own resources and Central assistance at the time of their formulation. Since then some of the State Governments had taken up new commitments and were having difficulties in balancing their expenditure. The recent discussions held in the Planning Commission for finalising the annual Plan outlay for 1983-84 revealed that 5 Staes namely Haryana, Manipur, Meghalaya, Punjab and Sikkim would have deficits of Rs. 15 crores, 1.25 crores, 4.00 crores, 14.00 crores and 0.52 crore respectively in the current year. These deficits have been adjusted against the States' resources for 1983-84 and the plan outlays of the 5 States fixed accordingly. Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan and Tripura were in overdraft as on 24.3.1983.

(c) The economic requirements of the State Governments have been taken into account to the extent possible within the constraints of available resources. Basic restructuring of the financial powers is not contemplated.

**Performence of Defence Personnel in Sphere of sports**

2243. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the performance of Defence personnel in the sphere of sports;

(b) what was their performance in the national and international sports meets during the last five years:

(c) whether it is a fact that the result is not encouraging ; and

(d) if so, what are the causes and what steps are being taken not only to correct the same but to improve it vastly because this is the segment of able-bodied men?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO):

(a) to (d) Defence Services have always been in the vanguard of sports activities in the country. Their achievements and successes in national as well as international sports events have been outstanding.

2. In the VIII Asiad 1978, the Servicemen won 18% of the Gold medals, 36% of Silver medals and 67% of the Bronze meads averaging 36% of the medals won by the country team.

3. In the recently concluded IX Asiad, the Servicemen won 46% of the Golds, 21% of the Silver and 32% of the Bronze averaging 32% of the overall medals won by the country.

4. In the Mini Commonwealth Games at Brisbane during October 1981, the Servicemen won 26% of the medals won by India.

5. In the XII Commonwealth Games held at Brisbane during September/October, 1982, the corresponding figure was 19%.

6. In the national chmpionships also the Services teams have done quite well. During the last 5 to 6 years, the Services have stood first in Boxing (Junior), Squash and Best Physique, Except for one year when they slood second in Basket Ball, they have stood first in that event. In athletics, the Services have achieved first position for four years.

7. Government periodically review the performance of the Services in the field of sports. Appropriate measures will continue to be taken in the light of the results of the reviews to further encourage development of sports activities.

**Time Taken for Delivery of Cargo at Bombay Airport**

2244. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether a atatement showing five instances of such cases during the last one year where the maximum time was taken and five instances where the minimum time was taken for delivering the cargo at Bombay airport from the date of arrival of the cargo to the date of actual handling over to the concerned party will be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): A statement showing the details of five cases during the period 31-12-81 to 30-12-82 where maximum/minimum time was taken for delivering the cargo at Bombay Airport from the date of its arrival (by Air India services) to the date of its actual handing over to the concerned party is attached.

**Statement**

| S. No. | Date of arrival of consignment at Bombay Airport by Air India services. | Date of actual handing over the consignment to the consignee. | Name of the Consignee. | Total time taken. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | 01-07-1982 | 01-07-1982 | Thakkar & Company | 1 day. |
| 2 | 12-08-1982 | 12-08-1982 | Venkateswara Hatcheries. | 1 day. |
| 3 | 20-09-1982 | 20-09-1982 | Cox & Kings. | 1 day. |
| 4 | 21-10-1982 | 21-10-1982 | Tondon Megnetic | 1 day. |
| 5 | 29-11-1982 | 29-11-1982 | Japanese Consulate | 1 day. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *MAXIMUM TIME TAKEN* | | |
| 1 | 31-12-1981 . . | 15-04-1982 | Indian Instt. of Technology Bombay. | 106 days. |
| 2 | 31-12-1981 . . | 12-11-1982 | Sandoz. | 317 days. |
| 3 | 02-02-1982 . . | 22-06-1982 | Dhiraj Trading Company. | 141 days. |
| 4 | 14-05-1982 . . | 29-09-1982 | Batliboi | 139 days. |
| 5 | 24-04-1982 . . | 05-10-1982 | Bombay Occan Marine Agencies. | 165 days.<br>165 days. |

**Excise duty due from Indian Tobacco Company**

2245. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a leading tobacco company (Indian Tobacco Company) has not paid excise duty worth Rs. 15 crores on their popular brand cigarette;

(b) the time since when the company has not paid excise duty ; and

(c) Whether any action has since been taken by Government to recover the same and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c) Certain cases involving basic issues relating to the question of determination of assessable value of cigarettes of diffirent cigarette manufatnring companies, including the Indian Tobacco Company, are pending in courts for various length of time. The amount of revenue locked up in this litigation is very large. The question of of payment of duty, or of its being in arrears, can arise anly when these issues get finally settled by the highest court and the demands for the duty involved in these disputes are raised/confirmed.

**Appointment of Hindi Typists in Air**

2246. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Typist working at present in Air India;

(b) the number of letters written in Hindi by Air India during the period 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1-4-1982 to 31-12-1982; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to appoint more Hindi Typists for Air India from amongst the candidates selected by Service Selection Commission and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHMEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) At present, there are 864 Typists/Typist clerks/Senior typists/Senior typist clerks/Senior clerks working in Air India.

(b) The number of letters written in Hindi by Air India is as under:

| Period | No. of letters |
|---|---|
| April, 1980-March, 1981 . . | 186 |
| April, 1981-March, 1982 . . | 149 |
| April, 1982-December, 1982 . | 191 |

(c) There are two posts of Hindi Typists in Air India at present. Two additional posts of Hindi Typists have been sanctioned. In accordance with the prescribed procedure, Air India have initiated necessary action for filling up these posts by inviting applications through Press advertisements, issuance of employment notifications to SC/ST Associations and employment notices etc.

**Income Tax Due Against Firms/ Individuals**

2247. SHRI M.RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Income Tax due as on 1-4-82:

(b) what are the particulars of the firms/individuals against whom more than Rs. one lac is outstanding:

(c) the time since when such amount is outstanding and

(d) steps taken by Government for the recovery of these outstanding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) Detailed figures of income-tax arrears are compiled at the end of each quarter. The tax in arrears and the demand created but not fallen due as on 31-1-1982 were as under:

| | (Rs. in crores) |
|---|---|
| (i) tax in arrears . . . | 708·38 |
| (ii) demand created but not fallen due : . . . | 530 95 |

(b) and (c) The number of all types of assessees such as companies, firms, individuals, HUFs, etc. having arrears above Rs. 1 lakh as on 31-3-1982, comes to 9186. The particulars of such firms/individuals are however, not available and will have to be collected from lower formations all over India, and its collection would involve considerable time and labour. If the Hon'ble Member desires to have information in any particular case, the same can be collected and furnished.

(d) The Income-tax Act, 1961 provides for several steps for enforcing collection and recovery of tax in arrears such as levy of penalty, attachment of monies due to the defaulters, distraint and sale of movable property, attachment and sale of immovable property, committing the defaulter to civil imprisonment, etc, Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken from time to time by the Income-tax authorities concerned for recovery of tax arrears.

**Use of I.A.F. Aircraft by V.V.I.P. for Electioneering Purposes**

2248. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether some V.V.I.P. Indian personnel have used I.A.F. aircraft for electioneering purposes since 1980:

(b) if so, the particulars of such Indian personnel who have used I.A.F. aircraft for such purposes;

(c) whether huge bills are outstanding for the use of aircraft by them and if so, the amount thereof; and

(d) whether steps have been taken to recover such outstanding money and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Shri Charan Singh, former Prime Minister and Smt. Indira Gandhi.

(c) (i) - For use of I.A.F. aircraft by Shri Charan Singh during 1979-80 in connection with Lok Sabha elections in 1980, the total amount recoverable is Rs. 14,13,895.67 of which Rs. 11,87,461.63 is recoverable from Shri Charan Singh and the balance from prese agencies whose representatives accompanied the former Prime Minister.

(ii) For use of I.A.F. aircraft by the present Prime Minister in connection with the Assembly elections in 1980, the entire amount payable on account of her travel has been recovered: a sum of Rs. 67,922.56 is however pending recovery from various press agencies whose representatives accompanied the Prime Minister.

Similarly, for use of I.A.F. aircraft by the Prime Minister in connection with Assembly elections in 1982, the entire amount payable on her account has been recovered and the amount yet to be recovered is Rs. 86,101.05 which is payable by the press agencies whose representatives accompanied the Prime Minister.

(iii) For the un-official tours by Prime Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tripura during December 1982 and January 1983 and of Assam and Meghalaya in February 1983, bills are under preparation.

(d) Efforts are being made to recover all outstanding amounts.

**गुजरात के मुख्य जिले में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा डी. आर. आई. योजना के अंतर्गत ऋण दिया जाना**

2249. **श्री छोटू भाई गामित:** क्या **वित्त मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष, 1978 से 1982 के बीच गुजरात के सूरत जिले में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा ब्याज की रियायती दर योजना के अंतर्गत ऋणों के रूप में कितनी धनराशी दी गई और ये ऋण किस उद्देश्यों के लिए दिए गए; और

(ख) इस क्षेत्र में प्रति वर्ष राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की प्रत्येक शाखा द्वारा कितने आदिवासियों और हरिजनों को ऋण दिए गए थे?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी:** (क) और (ख). आंकड़े सूचित करने की प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत विभेदी ब्याज दर योजना के अधीन दिये जाने वाले अग्रिमों के बारे में जिला-वार/प्रयोजना-वार आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते । विभेदी ब्याज दर योजना के अंतर्गत गुजरात में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के बकाया अग्रिमों के संबंध में उपलब्ध सूचना विवरण में दी गई है ।

**विवरण**

दिसम्बर, 1978, 1979, 1980 और 1981 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार गुजरात में विभेदी ब्याज दर योजना के अधीन सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के अग्रिम

| बैंक का नाम | ऋणकर्ता खातों की संख्या | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | जोड़ | | | | जिसमें से अनु० जाति/अनु० जनजाति | | | |
| | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981* | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981* |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| भारतीय स्टट बैंक . . | 19423 | 24202 | 24849 | 29928 | 9244 | 10420 | 12009 | 19054 |
| भारतीय स्टट बैंक के अनुषंगी बैंक . . | 9573 | 12635 | 14339 | 18025 | 3791 | 5288 | 6010 | 8101 |
| सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया . . | 4202 | 14206 | 20112 | 28416 | 2529 | 9643 | 16335 | 23950 |
| बैंक आफ इंडिया . . | 9478 | 13590 | 16903 | 19470 | 6018 | 8696 | 9817 | 11795 |
| पंजाब नेशनल बैंक . . | 899 | 1131 | 4171 | 5697 | 364 | 390 | 2558 | 4283 |
| बैंक आफ बड़ौदा . . | 39071 | 65469 | 82990 | 100398 | 24354 | 40101 | 55122 | 682222 |
| यूको बैंक . . . | 2221 | 2123 | 3359 | 3983 | 268 | 446 | 1802 | 2139 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| केनरा बैंक . . . | 330 | 309 | 300 | 297 | 79 | 130 | 141 | 110 |
| यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया . | 16 | 81 | 1404 | 3109 | 3 | 39 | 1387 | 3061 |
| देना बैंक . . . | 16055 | 18859 | 23328 | 27749 | 8846 | 12728 | 16554 | 19504 |
| सिंडीकेट बैंक . . . | 602 | 659 | 3760 | 5811 | 219 | 276 | 3058 | 5163 |
| यूनियन बैंक . . . | 6922 | 7152 | 7986 | 9605 | 3092 | 3475 | 4292 | 5436 |
| इलाहाबाद बैंक . . | 138 | 175 | 212 | 315 | 73 | 80 | 100 | 223 |
| इंडियन बैंक . . . | 368 | 364 | 508 | 576 | 147 | 287 | 348 | 461 |
| बैंक आफ महाराष्ट्र . . | 470 | 1226 | 462 | 546 | 75 | 1111 | 342 | 377 |
| इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक . . | 396 | 371 | 800 | 1090 | 181 | 258 | 671 | 870 |
| आंध्र बैंक . . . | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| न्यू बैंक आफ इंडिया . . | — | — | 71 | 187 | — | — | 13 | 81 |
| पंजाब एंड सिंध बैंक . . | — | — | 44 | 102 | — | — | 17 | 28 |
| विजया बैंक . . . | — | — | 70 | 143 | — | — | 25 | 42 |
| ओरियंटल बैंक . . | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| कारपोरेशन बैंक . . | — | — | 188 | 693 | — | — | 158 | 416 |
| सकल जोड़ . . . | 109164 | 162552 | 205756 | 256140 | 59283 | 93368 | 130759 | 173316 |

*आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं।

दिसम्बर, 1978, 1979, 1980 और 1981 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार गुजरात में विभेदी ब्याज दर योजना के अधीन सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के अग्रिम

| बैंक का नाम | बकाया राशि (लाख रुपयों में) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | जोड़ | | | | जिसमें से अनु० जाति/अनु०जनजाति | | | |
| | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981* | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981* |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| भारतीय स्टेट बैंक | 120.51 | 275.10 | 272.19 | 271.77 | 59.36 | 128.71 | 148.93 | 174.25 |
| भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के अनुषंगी बैंक | 52.38 | 94.57 | 1.20 | 144.93 | 21.96 | 41.92 | 0.61 | 63.80 |
| सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया | 45.35 | 271.04 | 280.66 | 419.39 | 35.29 | 218.99 | 250.36 | 343.28 |
| बैंक आफ इंडिया | 87.42 | 137.24 | 231.39 | 270.11 | 65.13 | 76.79 | 125.93 | 156.11 |
| पंजाब नेशनल बैंक | 37.34 | 35.27 | 57.01 | 89.67 | 33.50 | 27.95 | 32.15 | 67.70 |
| बैंक आफ बड़ौदा | 382.14 | 576.62 | 744.68 | 917.48 | 249.56 | 359.99 | 517.07 | 627.98 |
| अको बैंक | 13.82 | 40.11 | 58.88 | 98.26 | 3.70 | 30.84 | 38.32 | 81.88 |
| केनरा बैंक | 1.56 | 1.75 | 1.69 | 1.97 | 0.49 | 0.89 | 0.88 | 0.86 |
| यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया | 2.83 | 2.84 | 29.43 | 51.65 | 2.29 | 2.38 | 29.29 | 49.85 |
| देना बैंक | 114.91 | 191.14 | 220.93 | 259.52 | 76.43 | 145.71 | 174.55 | 193.69 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| सिंडीकेट बैंक . . . | 4.42 | 4.89 | 56.67 | 88.95 | 1.88 | 2.27 | 53.44 | 82.75 |
| यूनियन बैंक . . . | 58.18 | 64.30 | 71.52 | 88.18 | 37.73 | 42.52 | 47.33 | 56.11 |
| इलाहाबाद बैंक . . | 0.68 | 1.46 | 1.67 | 3.64 | 0.22 | 0.21 | 0.50 | 2.58 |
| इंडियन बैंक . . . | 1.91 | 1.99 | 4.20 | 5.00 | 0.60 | 1.49 | 2.79 | 4.07 |
| बैंक आफ महाराष्ट्र . . | 10.95 | 19.58 | 23.94 | 20.75 | 0.56 | 18.33 | 22.56 | 19.14 |
| इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक . . | 1.62 | 1.56 | 18.26 | 18.80 | 0.67 | 1.08 | 11.44 | 10.11 |
| आंध्र बैंक . . . | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| न्यू बैंक आफ इंडिया . . | — | — | 1.19 | 2.69 | — | — | 0.13 | 0.93 |
| पंजाब एंड सिंध बैंक . . | — | — | 0.47 | 2.03 | — | — | 0.07 | 0.30 |
| विजया बैंक . . . | — | — | 1.07 | 3.04 | — | — | 0.15 | 0.44 |
| ओरियंटल बैंक . . | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| कारपोरेशन बैंक . . | — | — | 4.00 | 10.27 | — | — | 3.75 | 7.85 |
| सकल जोड़ . . . | 936.02 | 1719.46 | 2081.05 | 276.810 | 589.37 | 1100.01 | 1460.25 | 1943.68 |

**Air Accidents**

2250. SHRI RAM AWADH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of air accidents in the Air Force which took place during the last three years and the details in regard to the loss of life and property caused therein ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : It will not be in the public interest to disclose this information.

**Import of Technology**

2251. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen a news-items appearing in the "Business Standard" dated 16th December, 1982 under caption "Czechs offer buy-back deal";

(b) whether any technology has been sought from other developed countries, viz., U. K., U. S. A. , France and West Germany, etc.;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For manufacture of cotton yarn referred to as "buy back" proposal in the news item, in question, no import of technology is proposed to be sought from abroad so far.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Import of technology is generally allowed in sophisticated and high priority areas, in export-oriented or import substitution manufacturing or for enabling indigenous industry to update existing technology to meet effectively the changing consumer preference and/or to become competitive in the export market.

**Export of cotton Textiles**

2252. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the USSR is the largest buyer of Indian textiles, as published in the "Patriot" dated 25th November, 1982;

(b) if so, the details of the cotton textiles exported to the USSR and other Communist countries and the Western countries during the last three years;

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to have trade with the USSR in dollars instead of the existing rupee trade; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of steps being taken to improve the export of cotton textiles to Western countries in our conventional markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) (a) The Soviet Union has emerged as the largest buyer of cotton textiles from India. Purchases by the USSR are made under Annual Trade Plan provisions.

(b) The relevant details are given in the attached statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Export Promotion measures such as participation in Trade Fairs and sponsoring of delegations are being undertaken by the Export Promotion Councils. Exports are also being encouraged by granting replenishment licences and duty-draw-back. Cash Compensatory Support is availa-

ble on exports of various textile items. A Study group has also been set up recently to explore the possibilities of increasing exports & tecxtiles & textile products to the West Asia & North Africa region.

**Statement**

*Details regarding value of cotton textiles (including yarn and made-up) exported to the Soveit Union other East European countries and other nations during 1980, 1981 and 1982.)*

(Figures in Millions)

| Country | Year | Cotton Piece goods Value Rs. | Cotton Yarn Value Rs. | Cotton Made-Value Rs. | Total Value Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| USSR | 1982 | 960.96 | .. | 595.90 | 1556.86 |
| | 1981 | 935.10 | .. | 271.90 | 1107.00 |
| | 1980 | 561.56 | .. | 77.33 | 638.89 |
| Other East European Countries (Excl. USSR | 1982 | 28.93 | 103.33 | 9.40 | 141.66 |
| | 1981 | 9.96 | 80.20 | 1.50 | 91.66 |
| | 1980 | 70.73 | 46.31 | 37.58 | 154.62 |
| Other Countries | 1982 | 614.41 | 62.16 | 609.29 | 1285.85 |
| | 1981 | 976.14 | 101.30 | 544.00 | 1621.44 |
| | 1980 | 1334.56 | 131.55 | 757.48 | 2223.58 |
| Total | 1982 | 1604.30 | 165.49 | 1214.58 | 2984.37 |
| | 1981 | 1821.20 | 181.50 | 817.40 | 2820.10 |
| | 1980 | 1966.84 | 177.86 | 872.39 | 3017.09 |

Sources : Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council.

**Exclusive Exhibtion for Soviet Export**

2253. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact a that an agreement has been reached between the Government of India and the Soviet Union for organising an exclusive exhibition in India for Soviet export items;

(b) if so, the names and status of the signatories on both the sides for this agreement; and

(c) when the exhibition is likely to be organised, the location thereof and details of items to be exhibited there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Increase in Air Service to Leh**

2254. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that requests to Indian Airlines authorities have been made by the people of Ladhakh to increase the frequency of thrice a week air service to Leh (twice-via Srinagar and once via Chandigarh)

to five services a week by adding one service each on Srinagar Leh and Chandigarh-Leh routes in view of ever increasing traffic on these routes;

(b) if so, whether steps have been taken to increase the frequency of this service; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The traffic generation on the Srinagar/Leh and the Chandigarh/Leh sectors is seasonal and aircraft and crew capacity are made available at Srinagar to operate additional flights as and when required. However, Indian Airlines has plans to step up the frequency on the Srinagar/Leh/Srinagar sector from twice weekly to thrice weekly in its coming summer Schedule effective from April/May, 1983.

**Action Against Tax Dodgers**

2255. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any list of tax dodgers for the last three assessment years ;

(b) if so, whether Income-tax Department is taking action on the Union Finance Minister's call upon the Income Tax Department given on January 18, 1983 in this regard :

(c) if so, details of the plan; and

(d) if not, the reasons for that ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) No such list has been maintained by the Government.

(b) and (c) In its drive against tax evaders and economic offenders the income-tax Department has stepped up its efforts towards survey and search and seizure operations and also proposes to make vigorous use of prosecution provisions.

(d) Does not arise.

**Income Tax and Corporate Tax Collection**

2256. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : SHRI AJIT BAG :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether only 27·20 per cent of the sum estimated for the current year under the heads Income Tax and Corporate Tax was actually collected;

(b) if so, the reasons why such poor collection could be made ;

(c) how Government are going to make good the shortfall; and

(d) if not, the details of the collections made under these heads the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) and (d) Upto January, 1983, a sum of Rs. 2332·55 crores (Provisional) were collected by way of Income-tax and Corporation-tax. This works out to 59·13 per cent of the Budget estimates of Rs. 3944·75 crores. It is, therefore, not correct to say that only 27·20 per cent of sum estimated for the current year under the Heads Income-tax and Corporation Tax were actually collected ;

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Leave Reserve Posts in it Department**

2257. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Leave Reserve' posts in the cadre of Income Tax Inspectors in the Income Tax Department have not been sanctioned so far;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to sanction 'Leave Reserve' posts in the cadre of Income Tax Inspectors in the Income Tax Department; and

(d) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISYRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHA RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) The creation of 'Leave Reserve' is linked with the work study of Inspector's cadre which is already in progress. It is difficult to say when the final decision would be taken.

**Suits Filed by Exporters of ready made Garments Pending in Courts**

2258. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) how may suits have been pending in various courts filed by the exporters of ready-made garments against his Ministry due to sudden cancellation of cash assistance from 1st January, 1979 though the policy was valid upto 31st March 1979;

(b) the amount involved in all these cases pending before law courts;

(c) In view of the hardships faced by the exporters whether Government propose to take a lenient veiw in regard to payment of the said assistance; and

(d) whether Government have noted with concern the declining trends of export of ready-made garments this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE ( SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) to (c) According to available information, there are 95 cases pending in various courts, in respect of withdrawal of Cash Compensatory Support for the period January-March, 1979. The Matter is subjudice.

(d) During the period April-December 1982 export of garments amounted to Rs. 428·39 crores (provisional) ; the corresponding figure for the period of April-December, 1981 was Rs. 463·75 crores.

**Construction of NITC, New Delhi**

2259. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the New International Terminal Complex, New Delhi, has been approved by Government alongwith its financial sanction;

(b) if so, what has been the cost of the New International Terminal Complex, the date of sanction and the amount (total) sanctioned so far;

(c) the extent of work completed and the expenditure incurred ending December, 1982;

(d) whether it is a fact that the work order was awarded without following the normal procedure for tendering system; and

(e) wheher it is a fact that National Building Construction Corporation was not considered for the construction of New International Terminal Complex, New Delhi; if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The construction of NITC (Phase I) at Delhi airport was approved by the Government in August, 1980 at an estimated cost of Rs. 63.95 crores. The total provision made in the budget of IAAI for this project during years 1980-81 to 1982-83 is Rs. 20 crores.

(c) About 30% of the work has been completed and the expenditure incurred upto December, 1982 is Rs. 17.98 crores.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) No., Sir. NBCC did not apply for the purchase of tenders for NITC, New Delhi.

**Smuggling in Kutch Area**

2260. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to press reports that contraband goods worth about Rs. 150 crores cross India's borders annually through seven bing smuggling syndicates operating in Kutch area under the supervision of one Shri Kutchi Mastan; and

(b) facts in this regard and the action being taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) The Government's attention has been drawn to an article on the smuggling activities in the Kutch are a of Gujarat, appearing in the "Current" dated the 22nd January, 1983.

(b) According to reports received by Government, the coast of Gujarat continues to be vulnerable to smuggling. Government are fully alive to the activities of several smuggling syndicates operating in Gujarat, particlarly in the Kutch area, and the field formations in the area remain vigilant. The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs Department in the region has been strengthened and appropriate anti-smuggling measures have been adopted in close coordination with the concerned Central and State Government authorities. The matter is also kept under constant review.

In connection with the seizure of silver valued at about Rs. 3.50 crores by the Gujarat Police near Naliya in the Coastal region of Kutch on 14th February, 1983, Juma Vali Mohamed *alias* Kutchi Mastan was arrested by the Customs authorities on 20th February, 1983. A detention order under the National Security Act was also served on Juma Vali Mohamed on 21st February, 1983 and he is presently lodged in jail.

**Loan assistance by commercial banks to low income group for building houses**

2261. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGARAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE b e pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has sent some specific instructions to the commercial banks to provide loan assistance to the low income group to build houses;

(b) if so, the response of various commercial banks in this connection;

(c) the State-wise progress made in this regard; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d) On the basis of the recommendations made by the Working Group appointed by the Reserve Bank of India to examine the role of banking system in providing finance for housing schemes, instructions were issued by the latter to all Scheduled commercial banks to provide per annum funds of the order of 0.5 per cent of its total advances as at the end of previous year under the category "housing finance". A major portion of this finance was to be in the form of subscription to the guaranteed bonds and debentures of HUDCO and State Housing Boards which cater mainly to the less well-to-do sections of the society and by way of direct finance to the housing projects for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, economically weaker sections, low income group and middle income group. The quantum of such finance was increased from Rs. 75 crores in 1979 to Rs. 100 crores during the year 1981 and to Rs. 150 crores for the year 1983. While apportioning the funds for the year 1983, the Reserve Bank of India has also indicted to the banks the amount of direct finance earmarked for individuals/groups of borrowers belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and economically weaker sections (Rs. 30 crores) low income group (Rs. 20 crores) and others (Rs. 15 crores). The banks have also been advised to invest a sum of Rs. 75 cores in he guaranteed debentures/bonds of HUDCO and Housing Boards etc. and a sum of Rs. 10 crores for Housing Development Corporation Limited.

As at the end of December, 1981 the total outstanding advances of all scheduled commercial banks for housing schemes were Rs. 194.43 crores.

**Export of Indian Garments**

2262. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries to which India exports garments;

(b) whether the export of garments to some countries is expected to go up in 1983-84; and

(c) if so, the details of the export performance expected in the financial year 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The major countries to which India exports ready-made garments are the USA, EEC Member-States, Sweden, Finland, Austria, Canada, the USSR, Japan, Switzerland and Australia etc. In addition, garments are also exported to many countries in other regions like the Middle-East and Africa.

(b) and (c) Target for the export of ready-made garments during 1983-84 has not yet been finalised. Export of garments is dependent upon a variety of factors like the demand pattern fashion trends, consumer preferences and economic conditions in the importing countries as also price competitiveness of Indian exports.

**Campaign by certain countries Against Development of Main Battle Tank**

2263. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister] of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it has been reported in the press that certain countries with the intention of selling defence equipment to India have launched a concerted campaign against the development of main battle tank to be inducted into the Indian Army in the Nineties ;

(b) if so, whether it has also been further reported that the series of anti-MBT press reports are calculated attempts to demoralise Indian Defence scientists, and scuttle their efforts aimed at producing an engine suitable for the MBT; and

(c) if so, whether due to the criticism, Governement are likely to change the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):Yes, Sir. A report by United News of India (UNI) to this effect was published in Evening News of '*The Hindustan Times*' on 26 October, 1982.

(b) Yes, Sir. The above news-item reports on this aspect also.

(c) No, Sir. The development of MBT is being progressed with u ll vigour.

**Indo-Belgia n Credit Agreement**

2246. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister oi FINANCE be pleased to state .

(a) whether a Rs. 7 crore Belgian creadit agreement was recently signed in New Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the terms of credit;

(c) how the loan is to be utilised; and

(d) what is the extent of adverse balance of payments against India at present and the annual import-export trade with that country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) An agreement was signed with Belgium on 17-1-83 whereby Belgium will provide financial assistance of BF 350 million (approximatly Rs. 7 crores) to India. This loan is interest-free and is repayable over a period of 30 years, including a moratorium of 10 years. Out of this amount BF 60 million would represent Belgian assistance towards rescheduling of India's loan debt service for 1982. BF 290 million have been provided for the purchase of Belgian capital goods or industrial equipment and services related thereto. BF 150 million of this loan will be allocated for making payments due to bell Telephone Manufacturing Company in Antwerp, Belgium, in accordance with their contract with Indian Telephhne Industries who are setting up a cross-bar telephone switching equipment factory in Rae Bareli (U.P.).

(d) The latest information on balance of payments (current account)

for the financial year is available only for 1979-80. The net invisibles in 1979-80 were Rs. 4·39 crores. On this basis, the deficit in the balance of payments (current account) was Rs. 92·45 crores in 1979-80. The annual export-import trade with that country is as follows:–

| Year | Export | Import | Balance of Trade |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (Value in crores) | | |
| 1978-79 | 227.85 | 356.53 | —128.68 |
| 1979-80 | 166.85 | 263.69 | —96.84 |
| 1980-81 | 148.25 | 306.04 | —157.79 |
| 1981-82 (Prov.) | 157.83 | 509.86 | —352.03 |

**Flying Clubs and Security arrangements for Haryana Aerodromes**

2265. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to states:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item "are aerodomes meant for smugglers only " published in the issue of Hindi daily "*Nav Bharat Times*" dated 26th December, 1982 highlighting the lack of any activity in the aerodromes built by Haryana Government in six cities of the State;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that there are no flying club activities in these aerodromes;

(c) is it also a fact that they lack adequate security arrangements; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government to put these aerodromes to proper use ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Flying/Gliding Club activities are available at Hissar, Karnal and Pinjore.

(c) and (d). Since these aerodromes belong to Haryana Government, the security arrangements and also any use of the aerodrome is the concern of the State Government of Haryana.

**Development of Wing-Missile Skill by IAF.**

2266. SHRI HANAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the IAF has developed wing-missile skill;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have approved the programme ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO ) : (a) to (d) The reference is, perhaps, to the on-going project of modifying the Jaguar aircraft to enable it to carry air-to-air missiles. This project is being co-ordinated by the IAF and several agencies, including HAL, are participating in the project. The project is at an advanced stage of development. It will not be in public interest to give further details.

**Decline in Textiles Export**

2267. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the export performance of textiles has fallen this year;

(b) if so, by how much and what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps are being taken to increase the export during the remaining period to achieve the target fixed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) There has been a some decline in the export of garments and cotton fabrics during the period April to December, 1982 as compared to export of these items in the corresponding period of 1981. However, export of woollen, man-made and silk textile items have registered an increase during the current year till December, 1982.

(b) During the period April-Dec., 1982 exports of garments amounted to Rs. 428.39 crores, (provisional); the corresponding figures for the period April-December, 1981 was Rs. 463.75 crores. Cotton fabrics (including handloom fabrics), exports in the period April-Dec., 1982 were of Rs. 191.52 crores (provisional) as compared to export of Rs. 225.11 crores in the period April-Dec., 1981. Recessionary trends in the world markets and changes in the demand pattern are largely responsible for the decline. Exports have also been affected by the strike in the textile mills in Bombay.

(c) Mills outside Bombay region have been encouraged to step up exports of cotton fabrics. Larger quantities for export of ready-made garments are available for utilisation in quota countries with effect from 1-1-1983. Segmentwise transfer of quantities in respect of ready-made garments in various country/categories has been done considering the pace of utilisation and the demand trend. Rates of Cash Compensatory Support effective from 1-1-1983 have been announced.

**Import at higher cost items being produced at Icchapore Rifle Factory and Icchapore Metal and Steel Factory**

2268. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some items which were being and could be produced in the Icchapore Rifle Factory and Icchapore Metal and Steel Factory are procured from some private firms and are being imported from abroad at a comparatively higher cost; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). Purchase from trade is made in the case of certain raw-materials and components to meet the essential requirements of the production programme. Urgent logistic and operational requirements of Army are met by resorting to import., till indigenous production gets established in the factories.

**Rerpresentation from Tea Board Employees' Association, Calcutta.**

2269. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the Tea Board Employees' Association, Calcutta urging negotiated settlement of some of their long pending demands which include among other things, grant of statutory bonus to the Tea Board employees; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) It has not been possible for Government to grant statutory bonus to the Tea Board employees because, the Board is not an organisation established for purposes of profit. Organisations not established for purposes of profit are exempt from the payment of Bonus Act. Other demands of the Tea Board employees which relate to appointments, promotions, transfers, disciplinary matters, allowances, welfare benefits etc. are matters which have to be examined by the Tea Board itself. Government however will examine on merits matters coming within their purview as and when they are referred by the Tea Board for specific orders.

**International conference centre status for Delhi**

2270. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to make Delhi a major international conference centre is being examined by the Planning Commission ;

(b) if so, the initial cost of of the project ; and

(c) allied infrastructure facilities required?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Delhi is already an important centre for holding international conferences and conventions and as additional facilities are now available more promotional efforts will be made in this regard.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

**Export of Pepper and Cashew**

2271. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the situation in the pepper and cashew trades with the recent change of the Soviet Union's purchasing policy;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the efforts proposed to be made by Government to increase the export of pepper and cashew?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). U.S.S.R. has not agreed to import cashew kernels in 1983. There has been no change in the policy for import of pepper by U.S.S.R.

(c) Efforts are under way to persuade U.S.S.R. to buy cashew kernels. Export drive in other markets has been stepped up.

**Export of Marine Products**

2272. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of shrimp exports in 1982 from India ; and

(b) the details of comparative performance with regard to exports of marine products, specifically shrimp in 1981 and 1982; giving details of actual exports from different ports etc. as also the quantity and monetary value realised for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Shrimp exports from India during 1982 amounted to 54,625 tonnes valued at Rs. 300·98 crores.

(b) The details of comparative performance with regard to exports of marine products, specifically shrimp in 1981 and 1982 are given below :—

Q: Quantity in Tonnes

V: Value in Rs. Crores

| | | 1981 | 1982 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Frozen Shrimp | Q : | 54538 | 54625 |
| | V : | 248.52 | 300.98 |
| Others | Q : | 20837 | 20511 |
| | V : | 38.19 | 41.26 |

Details of actual exports of marine products from different ports both in quantity and value are given in the statement attached.

**Statement**

*Port-wise exports of marine products from India for the years* 1981 *and* 1982 *are as follows :*

Q: Quantity in tonnes
V : Value in Rs. thousand

| Port of Shipment | | 1981 | 1982 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Cochin | Q : | 31,901 | 32,946 |
| | V : | 12,42,952 | 13,83,385 |
| Bombay | Q : | 12,726 | 9,338 |
| | V : | 3,29,907 | 3,42,679 |
| Madras | Q : | 4,972 | 3,924 |
| | V : | 2,89,801 | 2,67,085 |
| Calcutta | Q : | 3,308 | 4,807 |
| | V : | 2,24,943 | 4,31,219 |
| Mangalore | Q : | 3,557 | 3,763 |
| | V : | 1,27,177 | 1,60,369 |
| Ratnagiri | Q : | 1,397 | 1,703 |
| | V : | 55,443 | 50,562 |
| Vizag | Q : | 4,064 | 3,872 |
| | V : | 8,33,172 | 8,97,606 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Veraval | Q: | 3,466 | 3,852 |
| | V: | 69,296 | 94,389 |
| Kakinada | Q: | 4 | 7 |
| | V: | 10 | 18 |
| Tuticorin | Q: | 863 | 2,384 |
| | V: | 4,953 | 18,568 |
| Calicut | Q: | 353 | 309 |
| | V: | 1,544 | 1,216 |
| Paradeep | Q: | 2,744 | 2,306 |
| | V: | 1,51,699 | 1,63,573 |
| Porbandar | Q: | 3,138 | 2,489 |
| | V: | 80,367 | 90,090 |
| Nagapatnam | Q: | 17 | 38 |
| | V: | 1,540 | 1,700 |
| Port Blair | Q: | 1,641 | .. |
| | V: | 3,052 | .. |
| Goa | Q: | 1,197 | 3,871 |
| | V: | 49,825 | 1,19,481 |
| Cuddalore | Q: | 27 | 27 |
| | V: | 1,447 | 489 |
| Total | Q: | 75,375 | 75,136 |
| | V: | 28,67 128 | 34,22,429 |

**Foreign Exchange Earnings from Tourism**

2273. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government treat tourism as an industry;

(b) if so, what are the projects that have been undertaken during the current year and are proposed to be undertaken during the rest of the Sixth Five Year Plan period and the State-wise details of the same; and

(c) what amount of foreign exchange has been earned during the last three years from tourism ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) The question of according [illegible] industry to tourism is under examination of the Government.

(b) A statement giving the schemes being undertaken during the current year is at Annexure I. laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6022/83]. The schemes contemplated for implementation during the remaining period of the 6th Five Year Plan are given in Annexure II laid on the Table. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT-6022/83]. The implementation of these schemes would, however, depend upon the availability of funds and inter se priorities.

(c) The amount of foreign exchange earned from tourism during The last three years is as under :—

| | Rs. crores |
|---|---|
| 1980 | 482 |
| 1981 | 702* |
| 1982 | 750*(Estimated) |

*including earnings from Pakistan and Bangladesh nationals.

**Rationalisation of Indirect Taxes**

2274. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that the representatives of industry have urged Government to rationalise the indirect taxes with a view to bringing down the prices of goods and services;

(b) if so, what are the other suggestions made to Government in this regard by the representatives of industry; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO):(a)to(c) Government had received representations from the trade and industry suggesting rationalisation of indirect taxes. There were also requests for making specific changes in the scheme of customs and Central excise levies. These suggestions were kept in view, while formulating the Budget proposals of 1983-84.

**Engineering Items Entitled To Cash Compensatory Support For Export**

2275. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have expanded the list of engineering items entitled to cash to compensatory support for export recently; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the new items entitled to the cash aid, with rates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

123 Engineering items were enjoying Cash Compensatory Support as on 30th September, 1982. As per recent circulars of the Government 123 engineering items have been given CCS. However, Cash Compensatory Support has been withdrawn on 11 items which were getting cash compensatory support on 30-9-1982.11 items which were not enjoying cash compensatory support as on 30-9-1982 are now getting cash compensatory support as per recent circulars of the government. List of the Items on which Cash Compensatory Support has been withdrawn w.e.f. 1-10-1982.

| S.No. | Description of Export Product |
|---|---|
| 1. | Prefabricated Houses of steel wood Panel products and other materials. |
| 2. | Enamelware |
| 3. | Crown Corks |
| 4. | Permanent Magnets |
| 5. | Typewriters |
| 6. | Aluminium Capsules |
| 7. | Gas Mantles |
| 8. | Aluminium Knitting pins and crochet hooks |
| 9. | Boats, barges and tugs (Non-powered) |
| 10. | Electricity-battery-operated two and three wheeler vehicles. |
| 11. | Electrically operated cash register. |

List of items not getting CCS on 30th Spt., 1982 but presently getting CCS

| S.No. | Description of export product | Rates of CCS |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Concretemixers with prime movers | 10% (w.e.f 1-10-82) |
| 2. | Construction of Road making machinery not elsewhere specified | 10% (w.e.f. 1-10-82) |
| 3. | Concrete mixers without prime movers | 10% (w.e.f. 1-10-82) |
| 4. | Automotive tyre, tube, valves and accessories and bicycle tube valve | 4% (w.e.f. 1-10-82) |
| 5. | Measuring tapes | 5% (w.e.f. 1-10-82) |
| 6. | Aluminium utensils | 7% (w.e.f. 1-10-82) |
| 7. | Jute Mill Machinery | 10% (w.e.f. 20-1-83) |
| 8. | Water treatment & Sewage treatment plant | 10% (w.e.f. 17-12-82) |
| 9. | GRP Fishing vessels | 8% (w.e.f. 17-12-82) |
| 10. | Steel Balls | 7% (w.e.f. 1-10-82) |
| 11. | Rotary dusters & sprayers | 5% (w.e.f. 1-10-82) |

**Credit Ceiling set By International Monetary Fund**

2276. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA :
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the credit ceiling set by International Monetary Fund during 1982-83;

(b) whether according to present indications, there is any danger of our exceeding this ceiling; and

(c) the steps taken to keep the matter under control?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The Government of India in its statement of policies to the Fund had indicated that the Government intends to limit net credit to the Government and total domestic credit within the ceilings in the following table:

(In billions of rupees)

| | Amount Outstanding on | Ceiling Amounts Outstanding on | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | March 26, 1982 | Sept 24, 1982 | Dec,31, 1982 | March 25, 1983 |
| Net Credit to Government | 309.07 | 339.57 | 350.67 | 364.57 |
| Total domestic credit | 737.03 | 807.03 | 856.33 | 876.53 |

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Offer of American Express International Corporation to raise funds in U.S. to finance oil imports by IOC**

2277. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that American Express International Banking Corporation has offered to raise funds in U.S. markets to finance the entire oil imports by I.O.C.;

(b) whether our banks have represented to Government against accepting this offer;

(c) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(d) the decision taken on this offer, with its justification?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). Government has received more than one proposal to raise funds through a system of Banker's acceptances to finance our crude oil imports. In this regard an Indian bank wrote to Government indicating that, if Government were to decide to raise foreign funds to finance oil impots, the transactions should start be routed through overseas branches of Indian banks rather than using a foreign bank to make the arrangements. Government have taken no decision on this offer. International banks continually make offers at the prevailing rates for funds in the market. Such unsolicited offers are examined, keeping in view the requirements as well as the overall policy of the Government in respect of the amount and the source of foreign commercial borrowings.

**Borrowings of Public Sector Undertakings from commercial Banks**

2278. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the borrowings of Public Sector Undertakings from Commercial Banks shot up to over Rs. 400 crores during the latter fortnight of December, 1982; and

(b) whether these borrowings were effected to repay loan instalments to Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House, as soon as is available.

**Export Drive By Diamond Exporters**

2279. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he urged the diamond exporters to launch an export drive to ensure a substantial increase in shipment in terms of both quantity and value of exports;

(b) if so, the response from the diamond exporters and

(c) the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) At the 16th Annual General Meeting and Presentation of Awards (1981-82) function of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council held in October, 1982, the erstwhile Commerce Minister had urged on the exporters to put up a sustained export drive to substantially increase our export of diamonds not only in

terms of foreign exchange earnings but quantitatively as well.

(b) and (c). Attached statement indicates exports of diamonds, quantity and value-wise, during April, 1982 January, 1983, and corresponding period in the previous year.

**Statement**

*Exports of diamonds*

(Qty. in million carats)

(Value in Rs. crores)

| | Export | |
|---|---|---|
| | Quatity | Value |
| April.82-January.83 . | 3.67 | 711.31 |
| April.81-January.82 . | 3.28 | 586.64 |

Source: Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Bombay.

**Errors in Commemorative Coins Issued by Government Mint on Occasion of Ninth Asian Games**

2280. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported errors in the commemorative coins issued by the Government Mint on the occasion of the Ninth Asian Games in different denominations and the folder issued along with them (Indian Express dated 14th December, 1982); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Government's attention has been drawn to the news item that appeared in the Indian Express on the 14th December, 1982 pointing out certain 'errors' in the commemorative coins issued by the India Government Mint, Bombay on the occasion of the IX Asian Games held in New Delhi. The alleged errors as reported in the news item are:

(i) "The Folder (issued along with the coins) does not mention anything about Rs. 2 coin which was issued alongwith Rs. 100, Rs. 10, 25 Paise and 10 Paise."

(ii) "The year mentioned in the coins does not read 1982 but 19.82"

(iii) "On the 25 paise and 10 paise coins, the words "Satyameva Jayate" are missing under the Ashoka Pillar's three lions".

(iv) "The Folder has the following lines prominently printed in red:

'The Ninth Asian Games are being held for the second time in Delhi'. . . . "

The Positon with regard to each one of these items is indicated below, in seriatim;

(i) The Folder referred to 'Proof' and 'Uncirculated' coins only. As the Rs. 2 coins are not 'Proof' or 'Uncirculated' coins there was no mention about them in the Folder; it has only been issued as a circulation coin with the IX Asian Games design.

(ii) The dot appearing between 19 and 82 is the Mint mark of the India Government Mint, Bombay which produced these coins. The dot should have appeared below the year of the coingage. In this particular instance, the whole design would have become smaller and thus less attractive, had the dot been placed well below the year.

(iii) The words "Satyameva Jayate" are being incorporated only in the design of a new type of coin (such as Rs. 2 coin, new 20 paise coin, new 10 paise coin etc.), whenever such new types

of coins are introduced. This is the reason why the words "Satyamave Jayate" appear in "Proof" and 'Uncirculated' coins of Rs. 100 and Rs. 10 and not on the coins of 25 paise and 10 paise which types have been in circulation for a long time.

(iv) This statement has been inadvertantly made. The concerned authorities have already been instructed to guard against such lapse.

**बैंक डकैतियों में वृद्धि**

2281. श्री तारिक अनवर: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान बैंक डकैतियों की बढ़ती हुई घटनाओं की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत एक वर्ष के दौरान और इस वर्ष में अब तक कितने बैंकों में डकैतियां पड़ी और बैंकों का पता क्या है और कुल मिला कर कितनी डकैतियां पड़ी;

(ग) डकैतियों के कितने मामलों का पता चल गया है और कितने मामलों में जांच-पड़ताल चल रही है ;

(घ) बैंक डकैतियों की बढ़ती हुई घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कदम उठाने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि कोई कदम नहीं उठाये जा रहे हैं तो क्या कारण है?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी)** : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). 1-1-1982 से 31-1-83 की अवधि के दौरान जहां डकैतियां/लूटमार हुई, उन बैंकों के नाम तथा उनकी शाखाओं के स्थान संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं । बैंकों के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के मुताबिक, 79 मामलों में से, 39 मामलों में अपराधी पकड़ लिए गए हैं । अब तक सुलझा पाये डकैती/लूटमार के मामले में के संबंध में सूचना तत्काल सुलभ नहीं है ।

(घ) और (ङ). राज्य सरकारों से, जो कानून और व्यवस्था के लिए मूलत: उत्तरदायी हैं, समुचित निरोधक उपाय अपनाने का अनुरोध किया गया है । अपने परिसरों के भीतर सुरक्षा उपायों को मजबूत करने के संबंध में, सरकार ने, सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी बैंकों को हिदायतें भी जारी की हैं । बैंकों द्वारा किए जाने वाले विशिष्ट अतिरिक्त सुरक्षा उपायों के बारे में भी सरकार द्वारा, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को विस्तृत अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं । बैंकों के सुरक्षा प्रबंधों की समीक्षा करने और समुचित सिफारिशें करने के वास्ते सरकार ने एक उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त समिति भी स्थापित की है ।

**विवरण**

उन बैंक शाखाओं के बारे में ब्यौरा जहां 1-1-82 से 31-1-83 की अवधि के दौरान डकैतियां लूटमार हुई थी ।

| क्रम सं० | बैंक का नाम | शाखा का नाम और उसकी अवस्थिति |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | भारतीय स्टेट बैंक | हरियाणा मोटर मार्किट, अम्बाला हरियाणा |
| 2 | यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक | लिलुआ (जिला हावड़ा) शाखा प० बंगाल |
| 3 | बैंक आफ इंडिया | आदित्यपुर इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट शाखा, जिला सिंहभूम बिहार |
| 4 | यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया | धूबलिया ब्रांच, पश्चिम बंगाल |

| क्रम सं० | बैंक का नाम | शाखा का नाम और उसकी अवस्थिति |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | इलाहाबाद बैंक | पाइकापाड़ा शाखा, पश्चिम बंगाल |
| 6 | बैंक आफ इंडिया | साजिरा शाखा, 24, परगना, प० बंगाल |
| 7 | सिंडीकेट बैंक | मथुरा चौक शाखा, मथुरा, उत्तर प्रदेश |
| 8 | बैंक आफ इंडिया | गोलाबारी शाखा, जिला 24 परगना, प० बंगाल |
| 9 | भारतीय स्टेट बैंक | हीरो नगर, लुधियाना शाखा, पंजाब |
| 10 | सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया | सर्कुलर रोड़, अमृतसर शाखा, पंजाब |
| 11 | यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया | शाम बाजार शाखा, पश्चिम बंगाल |
| 12 | केनरा बैंक | महारानी बाग, नई दिल्ली |
| 13 | दि लक्ष्मी कमर्शियल बैंक लि० | गोलीखल (गढ़वाल) उत्तर प्रदेश |
| 14 | सागर ग्रामीण बैंक | चम्पाडाली शाखा, पश्चिम बंगाल |
| 15 | भारतीय स्टेट बैंक | गोरहा, जबलफर शाखा, मध्य प्रदेश |
| 16 | भारतीय स्टेट बैंक | न्यू अलीपुर (कलकत्ता) इवनिंग शाखा, पश्चिम बंगाल |
| 17 | भारतीय स्टेट बैंक | टायोवर्क्स शाखा जमशेदपुर, बिहार |
| 18 | बैंक आफ बड़ौदा | खड़गपुर शाखा, पश्चिम बंगाल |
| 19 | यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक | विज्ञान नगर, कोटा शाखा, राजस्थान |
| 20 | दि सांगली बैंक लि० | गांधी चौक, मिराज, महाराष्ट्र |
| 21 | पंजाब नेशनल बैंक | सारि, ऊलन्दूर, पंजाब |
| 22 | इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक | बरियातू रोड़, रांची, बिहार |
| 23 | पंजाब नेशनल बैंक | गीतांजली शाखा, नई दिल्ली |
| 24 | इलाहाबाद बैंक | दिलदार नगर, (उत्तर प्रदेश) |
| 25 | बैंक आफ इंडिया | दलभूमगढ़ शाखा, बिहार |
| 26 | इलाहाबाद बैंक | तातिसिलवाई शाखा, रांची, बिहार |
| 27 | बैंक आफ इंडिया | अर्जनपुरा शाखा, कोटा, राजस्थान |
| 28 | यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया | लजाला शाखा, लुधियाना, पंजाब |
| 29 | भारतीय स्टेट बैंक | तंगरा शाखा, अमृतसर, पंजाब |

| क्रम सं० | बैंक का नाम | शाखा का नाम और उसकी उपस्थिति |
|---|---|---|
| 30 | केनरा बैंक | मालेशवरम, बंगलौर, कर्नाटक |
| 31 | यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया | लेक रोड शाखा, कलकत्ता, प० बंगाल |
| 32 | भारतीय स्टेट बैंक | कल्याणी जशाखा, प० बंगाल |
| 33 | पंजाब नेशनल बैंक | ऊचाना मण्डी, जींद, हरियाणा |
| 34 | स्टेट बैंक आफ पटियाला | मेरठ शहर, उत्तर प्रदेश |
| 35 | बैंक आफ बड़ौदा | फजलगंज, कानपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश |
| 36 | बैंक आफ बड़ौदा | पानकी, कानपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश |
| 37 | बैंक आफ इंडिया | मिमडीह शाखा, सिंहभूम बिहार |
| 38 | यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया | जंघाई शाखा, जौनपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश |
| 39 | बैंक आफ इंडिया | बालीगंज सर्कुलर रोड, शाखा, प० बंगाल |
| 40 | भारतीय स्टेट बैंक | साउथ सैंथी शाखा, प० बंगाल |
| 41 | स्टेट बैंक आफ पटियाला | इलाहाबाद डिगरी कालिज, एक्सटेंशन काउंटर, उत्तर प्रदेश |
| 42 | इलाहाबाद बैंक | कासिम बाजार शाखा, मुर्शिदाबाद, प० बंगाल |
| 43 | यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया | केनल ईस्ट रोड, कलकत्ता, प० बंगाल |
| 44 | भारतीय स्टेट बैंक | अयोध्या शाखा, प० बंगाल |
| 45 | कर्बे आफ इंडिया | हिसाबी शाखा, प० बंगाल |
| 46 | सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया | परसूडीह शाखा, जमशेदपुर; जिला सिंहभूम, बिहार |
| 47 | इलाहाबाद बैंक | कबाड़ी बाजार शाखा, उत्तर प्रदेश |
| 48 | स्टेट बैंक आफ मैसूर | कदमाने एस्टेट शाखा; कर्नाटक |
| 49 | पंजाब नेशनल बैंक | जनकपानी शाखा, जिला सिंहभूम, बिहार |
| 50 | भारतीय स्टेट बैंक | रखा कोपर प्रोजेक्ट शाखा, सिंहभूम जिला, बिहार |
| 51 | इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक | गोल पार्क शाखा, कलकत्ता, प० बंगाल |
| 52 | सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया | जगसाली, जमशेदपुर शाखा, रांची प्रभाग, बिहार |
| 53 | इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक | रुहालकी शानपुर शाखा, सहारनपुर जिला, उत्तर प्रदेश |

| क्रम सं० | बैंक का नाम | शाखा का नाम और उसकी उपस्थिति |
|---|---|---|
| 54 | बैंक आफ इंडिया | आदित्यपुर इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट शाखा, जिला सिंहभूम, बिहार |
| 55 | भारतीय स्टेट बैंक | बरबातोली शाखा, जिला पलामू, पटना सर्किल, बिहार |
| 56 | भारतीय स्टेट बैंक | सर्किल शाखा, उत्तर प्रदेश |
| 57 | सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया | स्टेशन रोड शाखा, गया, बिहार |
| 58 | बैंक आफ इंडिया | बंगलबाड़ी शाखा, जिला प० दिनाजपुर, प० बंगाल |
| 59 | इंडियन बैंक | एक्सटेंशन काउन्टर, फरीदाबाद शाखा, हरियाणा |
| 60 | भारतीय स्टेट बैंक | तमाई बी० बी०, मणिपुर |
| 61 | विजया बैंक | वाराणसी शाखा, उत्तर प्रदेश |
| 62 | विजया बैंक | बैंडेज शाखा, कर्नाटक |
| 63 | इलाहाबाद बैंक | आदिसप्तग्राम शाखा, प० बंगाल |
| 64 | न्यू बैंक आफ इंडिया | मलकपुर शाखा, बुलन्दशहर, उत्तर प्रदेश |
| 65 | मगध ग्रामीण बैंक | गया, बिहार |
| 66 | सिंडीकेट बैंक | वोरमप्लम शाखा, प० गोदावरी जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश |
| 67 | सिंडीकेट बैंक | सोना शाखा, हरियाणा |
| 68 | इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक | बालीगंज पार्क रोड, कलकत्ता, प० बंगाल |
| 69 | बैंक आफ बड़ोदा | गालुडी शाखा, बिहार |
| 70 | केनरा बैंक | टांटा नगर, शाखा, बिहार |
| 71 | पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक | मजौला शाखा, उत्तर प्रदेश |
| 72 | सिंडीकेट बैंक | परतापुर, जिला मेरठ, उत्तर प्रदेश |
| 73 | यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया | रहरा शाखा, पश्चिम बंगाल |
| 74 | भारतीय स्टेट बैंक | नामरुप, असम |
| 75 | स्टेट बैंक आफ पटियाला | संखत जिला रोहतक, हरियाणा |
| 76 | दि लक्ष्मी कमर्शियल बैंक लि० | जहना बाग, रेलवे स्टेशन रोड, बिहार |
| 77 | भारतीय स्टेट बैंक | पब्बेयर ग्राम शाखा जिला महबूबनगर, हैदराबाद, आंध्र प्रदेश |
| 78 | न्यू बैंक आफ इंडिया | केवरी रोड चोतरा तंगरा, खड़गपुर जिला मिदनापुर, प० बंगाल |
| 79 | विजया बैंक | बालूपेट शाखा, हसन डिवीजन, कर्नाटक |

**कालीन वित्त निगम की स्थापना**

2282. **श्री तारिक अनवर:**
**श्री उमाकांत मिश्र :**

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के कालीन निर्माताओं ने सरकार से एक कालीन वित्त निगम स्थापित करने को कहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उनकी मांग पर विचार कर रही है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त निगम कब तक स्थापित किया जायगा ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

**वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा)** : (क) जी हां । भारतीय कालीन विनिर्माताओं तथा निर्यातक एसोसिएशन, भदोही, वाराणसी (उत्तर प्रदेश) से एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है ।

(ख) से (घ). इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं किया जा सका क्योंकि एसोसिएशन से प्रस्ताव के ब्यौरे का इन्तजार किया जा रहा है ।

**फ्रेंकफर्ट के कालीन मेले में भारत का भाग लेना**

2283. **श्री तारिक अनवर** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारत ने जर्मनी के फ्रेंकफर्ट में आयोजित विश्व विख्यात कालीन के मेले में भाग लिया था ;

(ख) भारत के किन-किन स्थानों के कालीनों को मेले में ले जाया गया था ; और

(ग) सरकार को वहां से कुल कितने मूल्य के निर्यात आर्डर प्राप्त हुये ?

**वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा)** : (क) भारतीय व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण ने जर्मनी में किसी अनन्य कालीन मेले में भाग नहीं लिया । तथापि, हीमसटैक्सटिल, फ्रेन्कफर्ट, जिनमें प्रदर्शित वस्तुओं में कालीन भी शामिल हैं, में सहभागिता 121 6 जनवरी, 1983 के दौरान आयोजित की गई ।

(ख) कश्मीर से रेशमी तथा ऊनी कालीन, मिर्जापुर, भादोही तथा जयपुर से हैंड-नाटेड ऊनी कालीन तथा दरियां प्रदर्शित किये गये थे । मण्डप में जूट कालीन भी प्रदर्शित थे ।

(ग) भारत मण्डप में सहभागियों द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्टों के अनुसार कालीनों की सप्लाई के लिये 32 लाख रु. के व्यवसाय को अन्तिम रूप दिया गया तथा 36 लाख रु. के व्यवसाय के लिये बार्ता चल रही है । इसके अतिरिक्त वस्त्रों के लिये 20.50 लाख रु. का व्यवस्याय प्रारम्भ किया गया । वस्त्रों के लिये 60.00 लाख रु. के अतिरिक्त व्यवसाय के लिये बातचीत चल रही है ।

**कटिहार जिला, बिहार में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा किसानों को ऋण**

2284. **श्री तारिक अनवर** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों हवारा किसान को ऋण दिये जाने की व्यवस्था की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत एक वर्ष के दौरान कितने किसानों ने बिहार के कटिहार जिले में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से ऋण लेने के लिए आवेदन दिये हैं ;

(ग) उनमें से कितने आवेदनों पर ऋण स्वीकृत कर दिये हैं और कितने आवेदनों पर ऋण स्वीकृत नहीं किये गये हैं और अभी विचाराधीन हैं ;

(घ) उन पर ऋण स्वीकृत न किये जाने के कारणों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार भविष्य में किसानों को समय पर ऋण स्वीकृत किये

जाने के संबंध में मार्गदर्शन जारी करने का है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी)** : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (च). कटिहार जिले में किसानों द्वारा बैंकों को दिये गए प्रत्येक आवेदन के ब्यौरों के संबंध में, सूचना जिस रूप में मांगी गई थी, वह उस रूप में इकट्ठी नहीं की जाती । अलबत्ता, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सभी बैंकों को निर्देश दिये हैं कि छोटे ऋण आवेदनों को 3 से 4 सप्ताहों की अवधि के भीतर निपटा दिया जाना चाहिए । बैंकों को यह निर्देश भी दिये गए हैं कि वे अपने शाखा प्रबंधकों को पर्याप्त अधिकार सौंप दें जिससे कि 80 प्रतिशत आवेदनों को शाखा-स्तर पर ही निपटाया जा सके । भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के मार्गदर्शी का अनुपालन न किये जाने के किसी भी मामले की सूचना मिलने पर, रिजर्व बैंक और संबंधित बैंकों के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा उस मामले की जांच की जाती है तथा उपचारात्मक उपाय किये जाते हैं । हाल ही के उपलब्ध जिले-वार आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि दिसम्बर, 1980 की स्थिति के मुताबिक कटिहार जिले में उन खातों की संख्या, जिनमें बैंकों द्वारा कृषि प्रयोजनों के वास्ते ऋण दिये गए थे, 7605 थी और ऐसे खातों में ऋणों की बकाया राशि 1.99 करोड़ रुपये थी ।

**Export of Fish from Orissa**

2285. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the figures of export of fish from Orissa to foreign countries during the year 1982-83 from sea fishing and sweet water fishing ;

(b) what are the radical measures being taken to promote export trade from Orissa sea fishing and sweet water fishing ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Export of marine products through Paradeep Port in Orissa during April—December 1982 amounted to Rs. 13.59 crores. Export figures in respect of sweet water fish are not available.

(b) and (c) Steps being taken to promote export of marine products from Orissa as from the rest of India, include chartering of deep sea fishing vessels, prawn farming, participation in specialsed trade fairs overseas, publicity through oerseas press, product and market diversification through Trade Promotion Offices abroad, seafood delegations, Indian Seafood Trade Fair etc.

**Institutional credit for Rural Development**

2286. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any programme with State Governments to meet the need for provision of adequate and timely institutional credit for more development and also stress the need for supervised credit system with organisational efficiency aimed at the benefit of weaker sections ;

(b) if so, what are the actual achievements made so far ;

(c) is it a fact that identification of beneficiaries, avocations and viable schemes, timely and expeditious disposal of applications for loans in

Kalahandi District of Orissa has not been done properly due to lack of communications and inadequate staff, and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The Integrated Rural Development Programme is in operation in all blocks of the country under which it is aimed to assist 600 families per block per year. The IRDP is financed by bank loans and Government subsidy, the latter being shared on 50:50 basis between Central and State Governments. The subsidy amount varies from 25% to 50% of the total capital investment depending upon the category of beneficiary borrowers. The rest of the cost of the Scheme is provided by Banks as loan. The number of families assisted and the term credit disbursed under the Programme during—1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 (upto November, 1982) are as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

| | No. of families assisted | Term credit mobilised |
|---|---|---|
| 1980-81 . . . | 27,82,755 | 206.63 |
| 1981-82 . . . | 23,29,393 | 470.65 |
| 1982-83 . . . (April to November) | 11,46,720 | 191.22 |

(c) and (d). The available information indicates that in the District of Kalahandi of Orissa State total term credit disbursed by institutions in 1981-82 under the Programme was Rs. 123.45 lakhs and during the year 1982-83 till December, 1982 the term credit disbursed is Rs. 31.56 lakhs only. The implementation of Programme in a District is reviewed in the meeting of District Level Consultative Committee headed by the Collector of the District. Steps are also taken from time to time to have a more close coordination between the District Authorities and Bank Officers at the field level and remedial steps are also taken by Govt. and R.B.I. in improving Banks' performance in the implementation of the programme.

**Subsistence allowance to suspended employees of AFHQ**

2287. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) ist here any system in the AFHQ whereby employees of that Headquarters placed under suspension are informed of the formalities they have to undergo to claim and receive their subsistence allowances regularly and monthly; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: (a) and (b). The employees of AFHQ placed under suspension are governed by the provisions of Fundamental Rule 53 and the Government's decisions thereunder which are uniformally applicable to all Central Government employees.

**Stenographers on service headquarters/Inter service organisations**

2288. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Service Headquarters/Inter Service Organisations were asked by the CAO that as and when proposals were submitted to Government for creation/upgradation of posts of service officers consequent to the cadre review the proposals

should include the necessary complement of posts of stenos of appropriate grades; and

(b) if so, has the above been followed in toto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These are followed generally except when they attract the ban on creation of new posts.

**Missing of solied Notes Lockers of Punjab National Bank, New Delhi**

2289. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that soiled notes worth Rs. 20,000 were recently found missing from the lockers of the Punjab National Bank, Parliament Street, New Delhi which is a nationalised bank;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry into the matter;

(c) if so, what is the result thereof; and

(d) what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). Punjab National Bank has reported that no soiled currency notes worth Rs. 20,000/- were found missing from the lockers of its Parliament Street Branch recently. However, certain shortages have been noticed in the balances kept in the currency chest at Parliament Street, New Delhi. The position regarding this is indicated below.

In the third week of October, 1982, Reserve Bank of India started checking the cash balances at the Parliament Street, New Delhi Currency Chest, maintained by the Punjab National Bank. Of the total amount of Rs. 47.9378 crores stored there, a sum of Rs. 47.5603 crores had been counted upto 16th Februay, 1983. A total shortage of Rs. 76,828/- has been found. The counting of the balance amount is in progress.

Punjab National Bank has already lodged an F.I.R. with the local police on 3-1-83 in connection with the shortages detected. The bank has also suspended two cashiers and one cash peon who are suspected to be responsible for the shortages.

Government have advised the Reserve Bank of India and the nationalised banks to tighten the administrative arrangements and ensure strict observance of the instruction on the subject with a view to preventing such losses. The Reserve Bank of India has also asked the Punjab National Bank to order a thorough investigation to find out the circumstances under which the losses have occurred and fix responsibility. The Punjab National Bank apart from issuing revised guidelines for strengthening control aspects of the management of currency chests, has also ordered an internal enquiry into the matter.

**Export and Imports from Rupee payment oil exporting and other industrially developed and developing courntries.**

2290. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Questions No. 3297 on 22nd October, 1982 regarding imports from and exports to rupee payment countries and countries which do not accept Indian rupee and state :

(a) what is the break-up of our imports from and exports to the rupee payment oil, exporting and other industrially developed and developing countries ;

(b) which are the item imported from non-rupee payment countries which can be internally available . and

(c) whether there is any resistance to the export of Indian products to the U.S.A. the U.K. and other crisis ridden developed countries and for importing their goods in India, if so, Government reaction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) A Statement is attached.

**Statement**

(a) The break up of India's imports from and exports to rupee payment and other countries for the year 1981-82 is as below :—

(Value: Rs. Crores)

| | 1981-82 (Provisional) | |
|---|---|---|
| Area | Imports from | Exports to |
| 1. Rupee payment countries . . | 1402 | 1754 |
| 2. OPEC . . | 3883 | 927 |
| 3. Industrially developed . . | 6367 | 3555 |
| 4. Developing countries . . . | 1814 | 1531 |
| Grand Total (including other countries) . | 13589 | 7796 |

(b) India's import consists mainly of items like POL, capital goods and spares, fertilizers iron and steel nonferrous metals, chemicals vegetable oils and various industrial raw materials. While, allowing imports of various goods in the country, care is also taken to see that the indigennous industry receives legitimate protection for the growth.

(c) Due to persistent recessionery situation and various tariff and non-tariff barriers imposed by the industrially developed countries the growth of exports from India has been affected adversely particularly in respect of item like textiles, engineering items, leather, etc. Imports from countries like USA and U.K. etc. take place within the parameters of the Import Control Policy.

**Out put of Bangalore Unit of HAL**

2291. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Qurestion No. 3188 on 22 October, 1982 regarding output of Bangalore unit of HAL and state ;

(a) what are the specific factors responsible for only 55 per cent output of Bangalore unit of the HAL;

(b) whether any responsibility has been fixed and remedial measures taken and, if so, the results thereof ; and

(c) what is the position of actual production as compared to installed capacity in other units meant for our Defence needs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a)

(a) HAL caters essentially to the requirements of the Indian Air Force and some fluctuations in capacity utilisation are inevitable. Necessary steps have been initiated to improve the capacity utilisation of Bangalore and Kanpur units of HAL.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Capacity utilisation in HAL units other than Bangalore and Kanpur varied from 68 to over 100 during the year 1981–82.

**Revitalisation of Handloom Industry**

2292. Shri A. Neelalohithadadasan Nadar : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) What are the concrete measures taken by the present Goverment after their assuming power for the revitalisation of the handloom industry and solving the problems of workers, with details thereof ; and

(b) what are the proposals at present pending with Government and the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a)

In order to encourage the formation of more cooperatives in the handloom sector, the ceiling of loans to individual weavers have been increased to Rs. 180 for cotton looms, Rs. 315 for silk looms 270 for woollen looms and Rs. 720 for polyester looms from a corresponding level of Rs. 90 (Cotton), Rs. 225 (Silk) and Rs. 450 (Polyester) in 1981–82. Correspondingly the scale of finance per loom for availing of Reserve Bank of India's credit facilities at concessionsal rate of interest have also been increased. As a result, the credit limit sanctioned under the scheme to the cooperative sector increased from a level of Rs. 58 crores in 1979–80 to Rs. 111.7 crores in 1981–82.

New schemes like subsidy for modernisation or of looms and increasing the productivity and managerial subsidy for improving the working of the handloom cooperative societies have also been introduced form the year 1980--81.

The production of controlled varities in the handloom sector, known as janata cloth, registered a phenomenal increase from a level of 205 million sq. meters in 1979-80 to about 321 million sq. metres in 1981-82. The subsidy on production and delivery of janata cloth was also incresaed from a level of Rs. 1·25 sq. metre to Rs. 1·50 per sq. metre with effect from 1st July, 1981.

A massive publicity programme was undertaken through holding of national handloom expos in

different parts of the country and since 1980–81, 9 expos have been held which have resulted in a total sale of Rs. 41 crores.

The National Handloom Development Corporation, which has been registered and which is expected to start working shortly is expected to help the handloom industry through procurement and supply of inputs to the handloom sector and providing marketing support.

A third Institute of Handloom Technology, has started functioning at Gauhati from September, 1982 in order to give exclusive attention to the development of the handloom fabrics produced in North Eastern India.

(b) There are no proposals of special schemes noew under the consideration of the Government.

**Proposed Circle of SBI in Bangalore**

2293. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state. :

(a) whether Government are aware of the resolution passed by the Central Committee of the State Bank of India Officers Association (Madras Circle) at Madras on 24th and 25th October, 1982 requesting not to form the proposed Bangalore Circle including branches in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the details of the resolution and action taken by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) . Government has received copy of a resolution stated to have been passed by the Central Committee of the State Bank of India Officers Association (Madras Circle) at Madras on 24th and 25th October, 1982 urging the management of the State Bank of India "to take into account the strong feelings of the officers of the bank, working in Kerala branches and to desist from any move to formulate proposed Bangalore Circle including branches in Kerala." The resolution also mentions inter-alia that till an administrative Circle for the State of Kerala is viable, the officers working in Kerala branches should be allowed to continue with the existing Madras Circle with Head-quarters at Madras.

No decision has so far been taken regarding opening of a local head office of the State Bank of India at Bangalore. The proposal involves various aspects which require careful and detailed examination.

**Deposits in Nationalised banks**

2294. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of deposit in each nationalised bank in each State and Union Territory as on date ; and

(b) the amount of loans and advances to industry, commerce, agriculture and priority sectors by each nationalised bank in each State and Union Territory during the last one year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) . Readily available information as per the scheme of data

collection, consolidation and publication of the Reserve Bank of India, relates to broad bank groups. Accordingly the available data on public sector banks' deposits, advances, priority sector advances and advances to agriculture, as at the end of December 1981 are set out in the Annexe.

**Statement**

State-wise Deposits, Advances and Priority Sector Advances of Public Sector Banks. (As on the last Friday of December, 1981).

(Rs. crores)

| Region/State/Union Territory | Deposits | Advances | of col. 3 advances to Priority Sectors | of col. 4 advances to Agriculture |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| *Northern Region* | *8698·58* | *6391·14* | *2126·18* | *907·31* |
| 1. Haryana | 778·30 | 582·89 | 403·51 | 183·50 |
| 2. Himachal Pradesh | 246·97 | 106·71 | 66·76 | 21·43 |
| 3. Jammu & Kashmir | 204·60 | 83·11 | 58·60 | 10·63 |
| 4. Punjab | 2327·90 | 1089·89 | 760·78 | 376·46 |
| 5. Rajasthan | 899·50 | 615·69 | 347·40 | 171·43 |
| 6. Chandigarh | 345·53 | 641·18 | 135·25 | 104·83 |
| 7. Delhi | 3895·78 | 3271·67 | 353·88 | 39·03 |
| *Northeastern Region* | *579·16* | *28·31* | *105·60* | *26.02* |
| 1. Assam | 411·56 | 176·63 | 71·53 | 16·95 |
| 2. Meghalaya | 54·33 | 10·99 | 7·34 | 1·94 |
| 3. Manipur | 20·29 | 7·24 | 4·97 | 1·32 |
| 4. Nagaland | 22·71 | 8·06 | 6·09 | 1·13 |
| 5. Tripura | 38·63 | 20·52 | 12·85 | 4·26 |
| 6. Arunachal Pradesh | 13·19 | 1·98 | 1·02 | 0·17 |
| 7. Mizoram | 11·09 | 2·10 | 1·08 | 0·25 |
| 8. Sikkim | 7·36 | 0·79 | 0·72 | .. |
| *Eastern Region* | *6786·51* | *3587·40* | *1215·00* | *502·26* |
| 1. Bihar | 1871·11 | 714·09 | 439·01 | 226·79 |
| 2. Orissa | 516·97 | 318·22 | 194·24 | 103·55 |
| 3. West Bengal | 4389·19 | 2551.87 | 580·44 | 171·33 |
| 4. Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 9·24 | 3·22 | 1·31 | 0·58 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Central Region* | *5438·79* | *2706·73* | *1618·54* | *758·27* |
| 1. Madhya Pradesh | 1379·52 | 835·20 | 479·81 | 235·33 |
| 2. Uttar Pradesh | 4059·27 | 1871·53 | 1138·73 | 562·95 |
| *Western Region* | *10687·91* | *7698·96* | *2139·62* | *710·97* |
| 1. Gujarat | 3024·89 | 1740·32 | 733·26 | 272·02 |
| 2. Maharashtra | 7290·95 | 5796·02 | 1351·28 | 424·09 |
| 3. Goa, Daman & Diu | 370·19 | 160·67 | 53·94 | 13·90 |
| 4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 1·88 | 1·95 | 1·14 | 0·07 |
| *Southern Region* | *8097·90* | *6555·26* | *3034·70* | *1577·10* |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 2155·93 | 1602·60 | 900·81 | 289·01 |
| 2. Karnataka | 2070·90 | 1600·98 | 743·10 | 349·81 |
| 3. Kerala | 1233·64 | 875·21 | 434·97 | 181·92 |
| 4. Tamil Nadu | 2511·24 | 2437·02 | 933·92 | 443·78 |
| 5. Pondicherry | 64·76 | 39·32 | 21·82 | 12·55 |
| 6. Lakshadweep | 1·43 | 0·13 | 0·08 | 0·03 |
| Grand Total | 40228·85 | 27167·80 | 10239·64 | 4521·95 |

Data are provisional.

## LTC to Public Sector Employees

2295. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Leave Travel Concession (LTC) granted to public undertaking employees has turned into a flourishing racket in active collusion with travel agencies;

(b) if so, whether Government have studied the various loopholes in the present system; if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the action taken to plug these loopholes and streamline the entire procedure and make it fool-proof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c) On the basis of the information received so far from the public enterprises where LTC Scheme has been introduced, the Managements of the public enterprises do not find evidence of the scheme having turned into a flourishing racket. However, a review is carried out by them in consultation with the representatives of the Workers Unions Executives' Association at periodical intervals with a view to streamlining these schemes on a mutually acceptable basis. In a few enterprises, employees have been given an option to receive a lump sum amount in lieu of LTC benefits.

**Malpractices In Wool Import Licences**

2296. SHRI B. D. SINGH:
SHRI RASEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the magnitude of malpractices in wool import licences for which these were given to the producers of hand-made carpets have grown alarmingly resulting in the leakage of revenue to Government;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating the modus operandi of the wool importers and the estimated annual loss of revenue suffered by Government as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Non-Sanctioning of Loans To Identified Family under IRDP**

2297. SHRI B. D. SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) in how many cases the nationalised banks did not sanction loans to the identified families under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) in U.P., Madhya Pradesh and Bihar during the financial year 1982-83 (till date) and what are the reasons therefor;

(b) in how many cases, if any, the sanctioned loans were not given to the identified families under the scheme and what are the reasons for with-holding the sanctioned loans; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) and (b) The information in the manner asked for regarding the number of identified families not sanctioned loans under Intergated Rural Development Programme in various districts is not available. The format devised by the Reserve Bank for reporting by bank branches to block development officers, the number of apolications received, sanctioned, returned/rejected and subsidy received etc. is meant for coordination of activities at the ground level and the data, except for the number of beneficiaries assisted, are not consolidated. The available information regarding the number of beneficiaries assisted and the term credit mobilised in these 3 States during 1980-81 and 1981-82 is set out below:-

| | 1980-81 | | 1981-82 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of beneficiaries | Term credit (Rs Crs.) | No. of beneficiaries | Term credit (Rs. Crs.) |
| Uttar Pradesh . . . . . | 3,10,716 | 41·24 | 5,40,160 | 99·78 |
| Madhya Pradesh . . . . . | 1,35,598 | 11·05 | 1,68,090 | 38·51 |
| Bihar . . . . . | 1,38,956 | 13·57 | 2,76,169 | 47·01 |

(c) The progress of I. R. D. P. is reviewed by the District Level Consultative Committee of which the District Collector is the Chairman. Standing Committee of this Committee is also expected to meet once a month. Pursuant to reports of some lag in the pace of implementation of the programme, review meetings were held in these States last year. Banks and State Govt. agencies were advised to accelerate the implementation of the programme. Banks were asked to improve their participation in the programme through closer coordination with development agencies of the States.

**Pay and Allowances of State Govermnt Employees** vis-a-vis **Central Government Employees**

2298. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the pay and allowances of State Government employees belonging to thirteen States are now more than being paid to Central Government employees of similar categories;

(b) if so, what are the comparable details of the facts ; and

(c) what action Government propose to take in the matter to remove the disparities ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Pattabhi Rama Rao) :

(a) to (c) Under the constitution a State Public Services falls within the exclusive purview of the State Government and therefore it is competent to revise scales of pay of its employees unilaterally taking into consideration, among other things, job contents of the posts, cost of living which is relatable to Consumer Price Index in a State, its own resources etc. Any comparison of pay scales of the State Government Employees with that of Central Government Employees may not be relevant. Specific information that pay and allowances of State Government Employees belonging to 13 States are higher than being paid to Central Government Employees is not readily avilable. A Statement showing the total emolumants of pay plus dearness allowance at the minimim of the scale of pay of the lowest paid regular employee (like peon) under Central Government and 12 State Governments as on 1-1-1982, is attached. It is observed therefrom that it is only in Kerala and Meghalaya that the total emoluments of the lowest paid common category regular employees are higher than that in the Central Government

2. As announced in the Finance Minister's Budget Speech in the Lok Sabha on 28-2-1983, a Pay Commission will be appointed for the Central Government Employees.

**Statement**

Statement showing total emoluments Pay + Dearness All owances at the minimum of the scale of pay of the lowest paid regular employees under the Central Government and some State Governments (As on 1-1-982)

| S.No. | Centre/State | Basic Pay (Rs.) | DA/ADA (Rs.) | Total Emoluments (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | Central Government | 196·00 | 231·00 | 427·00 |
| | State Governments | | | |
| 1 | Bihar | 350·00 | 46·80 | 396·80 |
| 2 | Haryana | 300·00 | 125·30 | 425·30 |
| 3 | Himachal Pradesh | 300·00 | 125·30 | 425·30 |
| 4 | Karnataka | 390·00 | .. | 390·00 |
| 5 | Kerala | 280·00 | 168·00 | 448·00 |
| 6 | Manipur | 190·00 | 225·00 | 415·00 |
| 7 | Meghalaya | 300·00 | 166·40 | 466·40 |
| 8 | Orissa | 200·00 | 184·00 | 384·00 |
| 9 | Punjab | 300·00 | 125·30 | 425·30 |
| 10 | Rajasthan | 350·00 | 72·00 | 422·00 |
| 11 | Sikkim | 300·00 | 127·00 | 427·00 |
| 12 | Uttar Pradesh | 305·00 | 102·50 | 407·50 |

**सोवियत संघ को अभ्रक का निर्यात**

2299. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने अभ्रक के निर्यात के लिये सोवियत संघ सरकार के साथ एक करार किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उपरोक्त करार के फलस्वरूप भारत को कितना लाभ पहुंचने की संभावना है ?

**वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती** राम दुलारी सिन्हा): (क) और (ख) सोवियत संघ से व्यापार प्रतिनिधि मंडल जनवरी 1983 में नई दिल्ली आया था और उस शिष्टमंडल के साथ 10001 लाख रु. मूल्य के 270 मे टन अभ्रक की सप्लाई के लिये संविदा की थी ।

(ग) निर्यात प्राप्ति के अतिरिक्त, इससे अभ्रक खनन तथा व्यापार क्षेत्र में कार्यकलाप में तेजी आने की संभावना है ।

**Dumping Of Sbr In India By Foreign Countries**

2300. SHRI K.T. KOSAL RAM Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the wake of fall in automative tyre production due to the depression in the automobile manufacturing industry consequent upon the rise in petrol and diesel prices the foreign producers are dumping SBR (synthetic rubber ) in India at throw-away prices, which has brought the indigenous SBR manufacturing units to the brink of disaster and decimation; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to implement the antidumping law in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Income-Tax Collections**

2301. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken to check tax evasion ;

(b) if so, the amount of Income Tax collected in 1981-82 and 1982-83; and

(c) the measure taken so far and proposed to be taken in the near future to check tasx evasion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total amount of Income tax including Corporation tax collected in 1981-82 and 1982-83 is as under :—

| Year | Amount (Rs in crores) |
|---|---|
| 1981-82 . . . . | 3445.47 |
| 1982-83 . . . . | 3902.00 (Revised Budget estimate) |

(c) Various legislative and administrative measures are taken from time to time to check tax evasion. The Income-tax Department has stepped up its efforts towards Survey and Search and Seizure operations. It is also making more vigorous use of prosecution provisions.

**Export of Onions**

2302. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHARI : SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH : Will the minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether export of onions had been permitted during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the names of importing countries, the quantity expected to be exported (in case of each country) and foreign exchange likely to be earned therefrom ;

(c) the steps taken to ensure that the export of onions will not bring undue fluctuions in prices in the country ; and

(d) whether the consumer societies and other interested persons were consulted before taking a decision to export onion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing destination-wise exports of onions from 1-4-82 to 31-1-1983 is attached.

(c) Export of onions is canalised through NAFED in order to minimise the impact of export on domestic prices.

(d) The quantity to be shipped every year is determined keeping in view the production and domestic prices.

**Statement**

Qty. in M/Tonnes
Fob value in Rs. lakhs.

| Destinations | *Quantity | *Value |
|---|---|---|
| Malaysia | 43,026 | 818.89 |
| Singapore | 10,312 | 187.18 |
| U.S.S.R. | 24,610 | 566.03 |
| Dubai | 41,922 | 604.49 |
| Kuwait | 2,878 | 38.81 |
| Saudi Arabia | 2,470 | 28.71 |
| Doha/Qatar | 504 | 6.08 |
| Muscat | 50 | 0.57 |
| Daman | 750 | 11.01 |
| Behrain | 995 | 13.92 |
| Jeddah | 185 | 2.27 |
| Djibouti | 80 | 1.20 |
| Aden | 1,850 | 43.02 |
| Salalah | 150 | 2.75 |
| Srilanka | 5,440 | 115.97 |
| Seychalles | 310 | 6.14 |
| Mauritius | 835 | 13.27 |
| Maldives | 364 | 8.39 |
| Re-Union | 30 | 0.46 |
| Bangladesh | 2,911 | 67.38 |
| Nepal | 1,456 | 17.89 |
| Grand Total | 1,40,948 | 2554.43 |

*Provisional.

**Revenue Collected And Allocation Of Funds To States**

2303. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise revenue collected during the last three years; and

(b) the allocation of funds during the same period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

*Statement showing States own Revenue receipts (tax and non-tax) and the Central Assistance allocated for the States Annual Plans.*

(Rs. crores)

| States | States own revenue receipts | | | Central Assistance Allocated for State Plans | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1979-80 | 1980-81 | 1981-82 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 | 1981-82 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 687·77 | 697·86 | 827·74 | 188·72 | 172·30 | 176·38 |
| 2. Assam | 115·85 | 92·88 | 142·33 | 113·30 | 121·86 | 159·10 |
| 3. Bihar | 308·26 | 363·59 | 473·75 | 212·38 | 213·38 | 252·28 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4. Gujarat . . . | 555·34 | 661·45 | 785·93 | 96·47 | 102·14 | 109·65 |
| 5 Haryana . . . | 233·05 | 249·69 | 297·17 | 38 77 | 46·06 | 45·95 |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh . . | 50·87 | 134·77 | 72·18 | 68·06 | 74·23 | 79·74 |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir . | 73·34 | 8·26 | 106·56 | 125·74 | 145·52 | 177·50 |
| 8. Karnataka . . . | 534·95 | 622·34 | 779·98 | 105·75 | 96·04 | 108·92 |
| 9. Kerala . . . | 412·11 | 435·86 | 473·96 | 85·36 | 75·25 | 112·35 |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh . . | 573·92 | 661·05 | 795·44 | 150·07 | 161·30 | 194·50 |
| 11. Maharashtra . . | 1298·95 | 1478·51 | 1776·55 | 170·96 | 189·20 | 178·00 |
| 12. Manipur . . . | 2·37 | 0·59 | 1·75 | 28·00 | 32·50 | 43·27 |
| 13. Meghalaya . . . | 7·69 | 26·79 | 11·01 | 25·96 | 31·60 | 37·60 |
| 14. Nagland . . . | 4·45 | 4·95 | 5·54 | 29·22 | 33·75 | 40·20 |
| 15. Orissa . . . | 166·76 | 197·61 | 245·16 | 137·98 | 136·90 | 137·81 |
| 16. Punjab . . . | 355·20 | 341·40 | 457·80 | 49·36 | 52·24 | 63·00 |
| 17. Rajasthan . . . | 325·38 | 390·05 | 437·35 | 113·17 | 114·82 | 123·60 |
| 18. Sikkim . . . | 4·01 | 5·41 | 4·70 | 18·84 | 19·49 | 22·17 |
| 19. Tamil Nadu . . . | 583·21 | 846·02 | 956·33 | 112·10 | 122·61 | 128·36 |
| 20. Tripura . . . | 5·79 | 35·68 | 11·01 | 25·75 | 29·02 | 38·48 |
| 21. Uttar Pradesh . . | 709·61 | 753·32 | 1026·47 | 347·17 | 312·53 | 394·13 |
| 22. West Bengal . . | 606·54 | 669·45 | 755·62 | 115·45 | 130·97 | 140·45 |
| TOTAL ALL STATES : | 7615·40 | 8677·53 | 10449·33 | 2358·58 | 2414·61 | 2763·44 |

**केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दिल्ली से गौहाटी ले जाने के लिए रक्षा विमानों का प्रयोग**

2304. **श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :**
**श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :**

क्या **रक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दिल्ली से गौहाटी ले जाने के लिए रक्षा विमानों का प्रयोग किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने विमानों का प्रयोग किया गया और इस मार्ग पर प्रत्येक विमान ने कितने फेरे किए; और

(ग) मंत्रालय से विमानों की मांग किस सरकार ने की है ?

**रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह देव)**: (क) जी नहीं । 1983 के दौरान विभिन्न तारीखों को रक्षा विमानों का उपयोग केवल परम्सैन्य बलों को ही दिल्ली से गौहाटी ले जाने के लिए किया गया था ।

(ख) और (ग) उपर्युक्त (क) को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Economy On Government Expenses**

2305. DR. A.U. AZMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many officials of Government of India have gone on round-the- world tour on the tax-payer's expense during the last one year, together with the purpose of their tour and other details ; and

(b) what are the details of the steps taken to economise in Government expenses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO):

(a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Proposals for deputation abroad of Central Government officials are scrutinised by a Screening Committee of Secretaries. In the case of of Secretaries to the Govvernment, approval of Prime Minister is also obtained. Official visits of Deputy Ministers and Ministers of State abroad are approved by Minister of Finance while in case of Ministers of Cabinet rank and Ministers of State in independent charge of a Ministry, approval of Prime Minister is sought. The necessity for deputation abroad and the estimates of expenditure are scrutinised before approving the deputations. Instruetions have also recently been issued revising the entitlements of certain categories of senior officers from First Class to Economy Class air passage, and to single room hotel accommodation instead of a suite.

2. Very recently the Finance Minister has requested all Central Ministers and Chief Ministers of States to apply strictest standards of scrutiny in regard to foreign tour proposals.

**Memorandum From Representatives Of Workers Of Swadeshi Group Of Mills.**

2306. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the workers' representatives of workers of Swadeshi Group of Mills in a delegation have met the authorities and submitted a memorandum on the affairs of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.;

(b) what are the main points thereof and his reaction thereto ; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to safeguard the livelihood of thousands of workmen and to avoid risk of violation in the event of Mills reverting back to erstwhile management on the present expiry of take over order on 13th April, 1983 as represented by the workmen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b) The representatives of workers of the Swadeshi Group of Mills have on some occasions represented for the extension of the take-over period and nationalisatio if then six textile mills presently being managed by the National Textile Corporation.

(c) No decision has been taken to restore management of the mills of the erstwhile management.

**आवासीय एवं कृषि भूखण्डों के लिए महानिदेशक सम्पदा, रामकृष्णपुरम को आवंटन**

2307. **श्री निहाल सिंह:** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कितने व्यक्तियों ने 1 जनवरी, 1980 से 31 जनवरी, 1983 तक की अवधि के दौरान, महानिदेशक सम्पदा, रामकृष्णपुरम को आवासीय

एवं कृषि भूखण्डों हेतु अपने आवेदन भेजे हैं और उनमें कितने व्यक्तियों को भूमि नहीं बेची है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री व्ह. पी. सिंह): सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और

**Complaint against Officers of I.A. Bombay Airport.**

2308. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received complaints against some officers of Indian Airlines of the Bombay Airport in regard to issue of Indian Airlines tickets, from some M.Ps:

(b) if so, what ; and

(c) whether any inquiry has since been conducted by Government and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A complaint has been received regarding malpractices in issue of tickets at Bombay Airport.

(c) Indian Airlines is investigating the complaint.

**Ugly Structure Of Maharashtra Pavilion.**

2309. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased state :

(a) whether the Chairman of the Trade Fair Authority complained in Press Conference that the Government of Maharashtra had put up most ugly structure at the 1981 Trade Fair ;

(b) whether the Government of Maharashtra had requested for a permanent fair site at Pragati Maidan

(c) whether such sites have been provided to other States on permanent basis ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for criticising the Government of Maharashtra and denial of permanent site to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) (a) The Chairman, Trade Authority of India while inviting Maharashtra's participation in IITF '82 in a letter to the then Chief Minister of Maharashtra, expressed the hope that the State would put up a better pavilion as the pavilion put up by the State Government in 1981 had been completed after the Fair opened and had created some problems for the TFAI. The Chairman had also suggested to the Chief Minister to ask the concerned officers to draw up their plans from that very time onwards. It is understood that in the press Conference which the Chairman addressed on 31-10-1982, one of the journalists had raised this question and the Chairmean had explained these facts to him.

(b) In response to the Chairman, TFAI's letter, the Government of Maharashtra had requested the TFAI on March 12, 1982 to allot space to the Government of Maharashtra on a permanent basis. In June 1982, Trade Fair Authority of India requested the State Government to depute a senior officer to visit Pragati Maidan to finalise the matter on the spot.

(c) Permanent plots have been provided to State of Punjab, Haryana Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh. Assam and Union Territory of Delhi since India International Trade Fair, 1979.

(d) Does not arise.

**Trade Export**

2310. SHRI E. BALANANDAN
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:

Will th Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) trade exports to various countries, country-wise, during the last three years;

(b) trade imports from various countries, counry-wise, during the last three years; and

(c) list of the buyer countries of Indian goods serially itemwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c) A statement is attached.

**Statement**

(a) India's export to principal countries in the last three years were as below :—

*India's Export to Principal countries*

(Value in Rs. Crores)

| Sl.No. | Country | 1979-80 | 1980-81 | 1981-82 (Prov. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Belgium | 163·93 | 144·40 | 163·95 |
| 2 | France | 195·62 | 146·94 | 149·47 |
| 3 | German Fed. Rep. | 378·95 | 384·75 | 381·69 |
| 4 | Italy | 213·04 | 151·58 | 160·41 |
| 5 | Netherlands | 220·30 | 152·04 | 151·28 |
| 6 | United Kingdom | 505·95 | 394·88 | 463·58 |
| 7 | Switzerland | 101·73 | 110·53 | 116·55 |
| 8 | Australia | 101·28 | 91·62 | 106·32 |
| 9 | Bangladesh | 98·04 | 74·95 | 59·65 |
| 10 | Hong Kong | 102·84 | 141·43 | 162·36 |
| 11 | Indonesia | 58·23 | 51·60 | 60·07 |
| 12 | Iran | 96·11 | 123·23 | 110·87 |
| 13 | Japan | 643·45 | 597·81 | 690·56 |
| 14 | Malaysia | 52·89 | 51·26 | 58·70 |
| 15 | Nepal | 63·42 | 77·98 | 85·96 |
| 16 | Singapore | 78·41 | 108·68 | 112·76 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Sri Lanka | 128·47 | 80·65 | 83·96 |
| 18 | Iraq | 61·48 | 51·98 | 80·87 |
| 19 | Kuwait | 123·81 | 97·07 | 128·85 |
| 20 | Saudi Arabia | 155·64 | 165·33 | 190·37 |
| 21 | United Arab Emirates | 130·87 | 152·46 | 199·46 |
| 22 | Egypt Arab Rep. | 72·14 | 85·94 | 83·29 |
| 23 | Nigeria | 29·70 | 53·38 | 65·29 |
| 24 | Canada | 62·54 | 62·34 | 64·87 |
| 25 | USA | 805·68 | 743·34 | 881·59 |
| 26 | Czechoslovakia | 42·59 | 55·30 | 85·67 |
| 27 | Poland | 44·29 | 68·97 | 44·83 |
| 28 | Romania | 45·47 | 58·39 | 79·93 |
| 29 | USSR | 638·17 | 1226·29 | 1504·89 |
| | Total Exports of All countries | 6458·76 | 6710·71 | 7796·18 |

(b) India's Imports from principal countries in the last three years were as below:—

*India's Imoprts from principal Countries*

(Value in Rs. Crores)

| Sl.No. | Countries | 1979-80 | 1980-81 | 1981-82 (Prov.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Belgium | 264·92 | 295·86 | 513·27 |
| 2 | France | 200·30 | 280·30 | 246·88 |
| 3 | German F. Rep. | 656·83 | 693·77 | 916·94 |
| 4 | Italy | 179·54 | 242·48 | 224·93 |
| 5 | Netherland | 149·55 | 214·50 | 246·41 |
| 6 | United Kingdom | 749·58 | 730·99 | 818·87 |
| 7 | Sweden | 76·69 | 84·96 | 88·56 |
| 8 | Switzerland | 102·84 | 120·63 | 96·95 |
| 9 | Spain | 31·61 | 83·00 | 83·65 |

| Sl. No. | Countries | 1979-80 | 1980-81 | 1981-82 (Prov.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Australia | 159·13 | 170·08 | 224·16 |
| 11 | Iran | 627·49 | 1338·90 | 1328·05 |
| 12 | Japan | 620·16 | 748·78 | 939·35 |
| 13 | Korea Rep. | 84·35 | 135·38 | 167·36 |
| 14 | Malaysia | 209·24 | 266·07 | 241·08 |
| 15 | Nepal | 15·01 | 23·61 | 76·74 |
| 16 | Pakistan | 25·15 | 75·39 | 56·01 |
| 17 | Singapore | 160·14 | 427·88 | 395·66 |
| 18 | Behrin Island | 47·68 | 41·75 | 92·51 |
| 19 | Iraq | 921·83 | 752·52 | 423·91 |
| 20 | Kuwait | 163·17 | 337·62 | 267·84 |
| 21 | Qatar | 47·90 | 43·23 | 46·90 |
| 22 | Saudi Arabia | 366·12 | 540·05 | 839·81 |
| 23 | United Arab Emirate | 206·85 | 349·97 | 466·70 |
| 24 | Canada | 222·36 | 332·34 | 293·82 |
| 25 | USA | 1008·79 | 1518·61 | 1421·34 |
| 26 | Brazil | 65·60 | 235·47 | 250·84 |
| 27 | Venezuela | 18·35 | 48·26 | 162·30 |
| 28 | Bulgaria | 29·45 | 36·32 | 94·06 |
| 29 | Czechoslovakia | 49·67 | 39·01 | 50·92 |
| 30 | Romania | 45·30 | 97·20 | 111·05 |
| 31 | USSR | 822·32 | 1013·71 | 1156·36 |
| 32 | Algeria | — | 53·29 | 234·11 |
| 33 | Tanzania United Rep. of | 32·13 | 27·34 | 53·84 |
| 34 | Zambia | 52·34 | 67·80 | 36·07 |
| | Grand Total including other countries | 9142.58 | 12560.29 | 13588.71 |

(c) Item-wise details of export to buyer countries of Indian goods are given in the "Monthly statistics of Foreign Trade of India Volume" published by DGCI&S Calcutta which may please be referred to.

**Fall in Export of tobacoo to China during 1982**

2311. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the amount of tobacco exported to China during the year 1982;

(b) how does it compare with the amount of tobacco exported to that country in 1981; and

(c) the reasons for the considerable fall in it during last year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b) Quantity of Indian tobacco exported to China during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 is given below:-

| Year | Qty. exported (In tonnes) |
|---|---|
| 1981-82 (Prov.) . . . | 28,841 |
| 1982-83 (Prov.) (April-Dec.) . . . | 2,852 |

SOURCE: Tobacco Board (Guntur)

(c) The decline in exports of Indian tobacoo to China is mainly due to increased production of virginia tobacco in China. There have been some complaints about the quality of tobacco exported by some Indian exporters to China.

**Spy Network operating in Air Headqnarters in New Delhi**

2312. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: YADAV:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN :

SHRI CHHOTEY SINGH YADAV:

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the Air Force special intelligence outfit has cracked open a spy net work operating in the Air Headquarters in New Delhi;

(b) the number of persons arrested in this connection and the positions they were holding; and

(c) what action has been taken against the arrested persons and to screen other officers and employees to check such incidents of spying?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c) An incident in which an Assistant of Air Headquarters was carrying away certain unclassified papers form his office, was detected during a surprise check on 21-1-1983 at closing hours. He was arrested on 29-1-1983. Thorough investigations have been made by all concerned agencies and it is found that it was a case of minor theft of waste papers/forms etc. and no spying is involved. The individual has since been discharged by the court. However, departmental action is being taken against him under CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965.

**Setting up of Electronic Complex at Salt Lake in West Bengal**

2313. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for establishing an electronic complex at Salt Lake in West Bengal;

(b) whether Government have considered the merit of the proposal;

(c) if so, te details thereof;

(d) whether Government have taken any decision in this regard;

(e) if so, when it will be executed; and

(f) if not, the reasons there of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (f) The Government of West Bengal had suggested location of an Electronics Complex in the Salt Lake Area and offered suitable site and other infrastructural facilities for this purpose. After taking all relevant factors into consideration, Government have approved setting up of new units at Panchkula in Haryana and Garhwal District of U.P.

**Import of Colour T. V.**

2314. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the colour TV scheme sponsored by Government could not get satisctory outcome;

(b) whether some cases came in to the notice of Government that most of the sets being imported are under fake names and the agents in India are trying to make a fast buck out of the OGL facility in collusion with their counterparts in the Gulf countries;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this import facility was meant for Asiad only ; and

(d) whether some cases of such nature are still lying with airports for clearance and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO):
(a) No. Sir.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Yes. Sir.

(d) On the basis of the information available as on 22-2-83 1551 Colour T. V. sets are lying in the various Customs Houses for clearance. 23 sets were imported after the expiry of the OGL Scheme on 4-12-82 and action is being taken for violation of import trade control restrictions in these cases. 22 sets are pending for investigation regarding bonafides of the gifts and appropriate action will be taken on completion of investigations. In the remaining cases documents have not been filed by the importers for clearance. Action for disposal of these colour T. V. sets is being initiated under Section 48 of the Customs Act, 1962 after expiry of the prescribed period of two months from importation.

**Setting up of Electronics unit at Panchkula in Haryana**

2315. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the details of progress made so far for setting up of a unit in Haryana at Panchkula for manufacturing the latest electronic equipment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : BEL has taken possession of land for construction of factory buildings. Action has been initiated to take up the construction works.

**Gross National Product during 1982-83**

2316. SHRI UTTAM RAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the growth rate of gross national product during the year 1982-83 would be lower as compared to that of the last three years; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the remedy therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). It is anticipated that GNP in 1982-83 may increase by 2 per cent as compared with increase of 5.2 per cent in 1981-82, increase of 8 per cent in 1980-81 and a decline of 4.8 per cent in 1979-80. The lower rate of growth in GNP compared with the previous two years mainly reflects the effects of a severe drought. A detailed account of economic developments in 1982 83 and measures taken by Government can be seen in the Economic Survey, 1982-83. In the Budget for 1983-84, plan expenditure has been substantially increased and steps have been taken to stimulate saving, investment, and production.

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**12.00 hrs.**

## MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following message dated the 2nd March, 1983, from the President :—

> "I have received with great satisfaction the expression of thanks by the Members of the Lok Sabha for the Address which I delivered to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on 18th February, 1983."

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**श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप** (आंवला): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है । (व्यवधान) एक आठ साल के बच्चे का पेट का आप्रेशन . . .

(व्यवधान)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** :आप नोटिस दे दीजिए ।

(व्यवधान)

**श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप** : इस से बड़ी घटना क्या हो सकती है ? आठ साल के बच्चे के पेट का आप्रेशन . . .

(व्यवधान)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : नहीं, नहीं । वाजपेयी जी ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** (नई दिल्ली): अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल आपके कमरे में यह तय हुआ था कि जब हम फिर मिलेंगे तो असम के बारे में चर्चा करेंगे । मेरा एक सुझाव है कि चीफ इलेक्शन कमिश्नर ने गृह मंत्री और कानून मंत्री को असम के चुनाव के बारे में जो पत्र लिखा है और जो 14 फरवरी के मतदान के बाद लिखा गया है, उसके बारे में आप उनसे कहें कि वे वह पत्र सदन के सदस्यों को उपलब्ध कराएं ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : मैं आप से कमिट नहीं कर सकता ।

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

I will have to look into it. I can not commit myself because I cannot ask the Election Commission to do anything.

*(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER : It is the duty of the Home Minister.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You can direct the Law Minister to lay a copy of the letter on the Table.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): This House is entitled to know the contents of that.

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी मेरे हाथ में एक तस्वीर है, इन किसानों की. . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : नहीं । (व्यवधान)

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए । इन्हें गिरफ्तार करके जेल में डाल दिया गया है ।

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA (Garhwal): I want to raise the question about the people from Balia marching over to Delhi. They are being arrested every day and they are being released every day. They are not being given land. They are asking, among, other things, for land for the landless which is one of the prime objectives of the 20-point Programme . . . *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : We are taking up some motion regarding this. *(Interruptions)* We are taking up a discussion on this after the recess.

**श्री जगपाल सिंह** (हरिद्वार) : रिलीफ कोई नहीं मिल रहा है । (व्यवधान) एम. पी. के और प्राइम मिनिस्टर के घरों पर हो रहा है ।

**(व्यवधान)**

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : अब आप बंद कीजिए, अब मैंने उनको अलाउ किया है। श्री हीरालाल परमार ।

**श्री हीरालाल आर. परमार** (पाटन): अध्यक्ष जी, तहसील हापुड़, जिला मेरठ का . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : मैंने सुन लिया, आपका ।

**श्री हीरालाल आर. परमार** :एक हरिजन का लड़का जो कांग्रेस आई का समर्थक था, ** चुनाव के बाद, ** उसको मारने के लिए चेलेंज किया । उसने रक्षा की मांग को (व्यवधान) उसने एम. पी. को लिखा (व्यवधान). . . फिर उसको मार दिया गया।

**(व्यवधान)**

**श्री राम विलास पासवान** : अध्यक्ष जी. . .

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Those people are staying here. They have no food. They are dying of hunger. . . *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : After the recess we shall discuss this.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान** : अध्यक्ष जी. . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आज आप इसमें वक्त जाया करेंगे तो पंजाब के बारे में डिस्कशन लेट हो जाएगा ।

Please sit down. Let me call the Railway Minister.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : After the recess, we shall take up a discussion on this. It cannot be done today.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान** : सर, मैं आपका रूलिंग चाहता हूं ।

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**Not recorded.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** :काहे के लिए ?

**श्री राम विलास पासवान** : असम के लिए जो सवाल उठाया गया है, आप उसके बारे में ला मिनिस्टर को कुछ कहने जा रहे हैं या नहीं ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** :मैं ला मिनिस्टर को कुछ नहीं कहूंगा । उन्होंने अपने आप सुन लिया है । It is on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

*(Interruptions)***

**श्री राम विलास पासवान** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आसाम का मामला बीच में रह गया ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आपने जो कुछ कहा है, उन्होंने सुन लिया है ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : केवल सुनना ही काफी नहीं है । अगर वे तथ्यों को दबाना चाहते हैं, सदन को अंधेरे में रखना चाहते हैं तो हम आपसे अपील करेंगे । **(व्यवधान)**

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot force these things. I can only act within the rules.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान** : चीफ इलेक्शन कमिश्नर का लैटर प्राईवेट नहीं होता है ।

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid.

Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस मामले में बहुत जल्दी कर रहे हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आपने कह दिया, उन्होंने सुन लिया, उनको पता लग गया अब आप देखिए कि वे क्या करते हैं ।

**श्री राम विलास पासवान** : सरकार को सब पता है, वह जानबूझकर टाल रही है। **(व्यवधान)**

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**12.06 hrs.**

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEWS ON THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1981-82 AND CHANDIGARH INDUSTRIAL AND GENERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., CHANDIGARH FOR 1981-82

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) :

On behalf of Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Industrial Development Coroporation Ltd., New Delhi for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library see No. LT-5949/83*]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chandigarh Industrial and General Development Corporation Limited,

** Not recorded.

Chandigarh for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi nad English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Chandigarh Industrial and General Development Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1981-82 [Placed in Library *see* No. LT-5995/83].

REVIEWS ON AND ANNUALS REPORTS OF MAZAGON DOCK LTD. BOMBAY FOR 1981-82, GARDEN REACH SHIP BUILDERS AND ENGINEER LTD. CALCUTTA FOR 1981-82, GOA SHIPYARD LTD. GOA FOR 1981-82 AND INSTITUTE FOR DEFENCE STUDIES AND ANALYSES, NEW DELHI FOR 1981-82.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):

On behalf of Shri K.P. Singh Deo, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT—5996/83*]

(b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Garden Reach Ship-builders and Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5997/83*]

(c) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Goa Shipyard Limited, Goa, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Goa Shipyard Limited, Goa for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5998/83*].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi for the year 1981-82.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT—5999/83*]

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. NEW DELHI FOR 1981-82

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi

and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(2) Annual Report of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditer General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT—6000/83*]

SHREE CHITRA TRIBUNAL INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY, TRIVANDRUM (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS 1982.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) :

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Sree Chitra Tribunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum (Amendment) Regulations, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 30 in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 1982 under section 33 of the Sree Chitra Tribunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum Act, 1980.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. 6001/83].

(व्यवधान)

**श्री जगपाल सिंह** (हरिद्वार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हमारी बात सुनिए ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : मैं कुछ सुनना नहीं चाहता । मैं उनकी बात सुनना चाहता हूं न आपकी बात सुनना चाहता हूं ।

(व्यवधान)

**श्री जगपाल सिंह** : आपको उसको एक्सपंज करना चाहिए ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : Nothing has gone on record.

क्या कर रहे हैं आप । बिना मतलब बोल रहे हैं ।

**श्री राम विलास पासवान** (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय . . . ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आज आप काम कर लिजिए, नेक्स्ट जब आएगा तब शुरू हो जाएगा ।

EXPORT OF PRESSURE COOKERS (INSPECTION) RULES, 1983, EXPORT OF P.V.C. LEATHER CLOTH (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) AMENDMENT RULES, 1983, EXPORT OF VINYL FILM AND SHEETINGS (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) AMENDMENT RULES, 1983, EXPORT OF CANNED FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) RULES, 1983, ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:—

(i) The Export of Pressure Cookers (Inspection) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. S.O. 73 in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1983.

(ii) The Export of P.V.C. Leather Cloth (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1983, published in Notification No. S.O. 252 in Gazettee of India dated the 8th January, 1983.

(iii) The Export of Vinyl Film and Sheetings (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification

No. S.O. 253 in Gazettee of India dated the 8th January, 1983.

(iv) The Export of Canned Fish and Fishery Products (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. S.O. 863 in Gazette. of India the dated 12th February, 1983.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6002/83].

(2)(i) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Spices Export Pram otion Council, Cochin, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Spices Export Promotion Council, Cochin, for the year 1981-82.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6003/83]

(4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tobacco Board, Guntur, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts, under sub-section (3) of section 22 read with sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Tabacco Board Act, 1975.

(5) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Tobacco Board, Guntur, for the year 1981-82.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6004/83]

ALL INDIA SERVICES (PROVIDENT FUND) AMENDMENT RULES, 1982.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : On behalf of Shri P Venkatasubbaiah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the All India Services (Provident Fund) Amendment Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 890 in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1982, under sub-section (2) of section (3) of the All India Services Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6005/83].

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA CLASS III AND CLASS IV EMPLOYEES (SUPERANNUATION AND RETIREMENT) RULES. 1983, INCOME TAX (THIRD AMENDMENT) RULES, 1983, CENTRAL EXCISE (THIRD AMENDMENT) RULES, 1983, EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM ETC. REGARDING PROHIBITION OF IMPORT OF PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944 ETC. ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Life Insurance Corporation of India Class III and Class IV Employees (Superannuation and Retirement) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 96 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 1983, under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT-6006/83].

(2) A copy of the Income-tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 146(E)

in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1983 under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6007/83].

(3) A copy of the Central Excise (Third Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 66 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th February, 1983 under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944.

[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6008/83].

(4) G.S.R. 171 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding prohibition of import into the country of certain Psychotropic Substances, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-6009/83]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

(i) G.S.R. 67(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th February, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making all the existing notifications issued under rule 8 inapplicable to the goods produced or manufactured in a free trade zone and brought to any other place.

(ii) G.S.R. 68(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th February, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exgoods produced or manufactured in a free trade zone from the whole of duty of excise leviable thereon.

(iii) G.S.R. 69(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th February, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to scrap or waste material arising in the course of production or manufacture of any goods in Kandla Free Trade Zone from the whole of duty of excise leviable thereon.

(iv) G.S.R. 70(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th February, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 186-75-CE dated the 21st August, 1975 so as to allow the exemption from basic excise duty to the goods brought into Santa Cruz Electronics Export processing Zone.

(v) G.S.R. 71(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th February, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 152/77-CE dated the 18th June, 1977 so as to insert Explanation after the fourth proviso.

(vi) G.S.R. 72(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th February, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 201/79-CE dated the 4th June, 1979 so as to insert proviso after the third proviso.

(vii) G. S. R.73(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th February, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 272/79-CE dated the 18th October, 1979 granting exemption from basic excise duty and additional excise duty to the goods brought into Kandla Free Trade Zone.

(viii) G. S. R. 74(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th February, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 55/80-CE dated the 13th May, 1980 so as to insert explanation after the third proviso.

(ix) G. S. R. 75(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th February, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to all excisable goods produced in a free trade zone from Additional Excise duty.

(x) G. S. R. 76(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th February, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to all excisable goods produced in a free trade zone from Special Excise duty.

(xi) G. S. R. 98(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd February, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification Nos. 80/80-CE and 105/80-CE dated the 19th June, 1980 so as to continue the exemption of excise duty to small scale manufacturers manufacturing spacified commodities depending on the value of clearances for the financial year 1983-84.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6010/83].

(6) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1982—Union Government (Commercial) Part-II—Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, under article 151 (1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6011/83].

(7) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Investment Centre for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Investment Centre for the year 1981-82.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6012/83].

## REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL, CALCUTTA FOR 1981-82 AND CORRIGENDUM TO THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF CENTRAL SILK BOARD, BOMBAY FOR 1981-82

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) :

I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chemical and Allied products Exports Promotion Council, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Governments on the working of the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6013/83].

(2) A copy of the Corrigendum (Hindi and English versions) to the Annual Accounts* of the Central Silk Board, Bombay, for the year 1981-82.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6014/83].

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**12.07 hrs.**

## JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

### FIFTH REPORTS

**Shri Gulsher Ahmed** (Satna) : I beg to present the Fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

**श्री रामस्वरूप राम** (गया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सवाल पर आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं । खाद फैक्टरी सिंदरी . . . ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आप लिखकर दीजिए । इस तरह से नहीं होगा । मुझे समझ में नहीं आता कि क्यों इस तरह से बोल रहे हैं ।

**श्री राम स्वरूप राम**: सारे के सारे हेड-क्वार्टर्स दिल्ली आ रहे हैं । कोल इंडिया का हैडक्वार्टर्स कलकत्ता चला गया, इकनामी का दिल्ली में ले आए हैं । यह बिहार का बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है । इसके ऊपर कालिंग अटेंशन या 377 मंजूर कीजिए । बिहार के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है ।

MR. SPEAKER : ठीक है आप लिखकर देंगे तभी होगा । आप कालिंग अटेंशन दीजिए, मैं देखूंगा।

What is this ?

मैं बार-बार प्रार्थना करता हूं । या तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता या मैंबर्स को-आपरेट नहीं करते । जब मैं हर एक बात आपके साथ बैठकर मानने के लिए तैयार रहता हूं तो आप ऐसा क्यों करते हैं । बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी ने एडमिट कर लिया है कि इस-इस चीज को प्राथमिकता देनी है । अब एक ही दिन में तो सारी चीजें नहीं आ सकतीं फिर आप क्यों जिद

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*The Annual Accounts were laid on the 30th April, 1982.

[Mr. Speaker]

करते हैं आप या तो बी ए सी को नहीं चाहते हैं या आप प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास नहीं करते ।

What is the fun in doing this? क्यों आप ऐसा करते हैं ।

We are ready to accommodate every point of view. I am ready to get everything under the sun discussed in the House. क्यों आप जिद करते हैं । वहां पर आप मान जाते हैं, यहां पर आकर फिर वही सिलसिला शुरू हो जाता है ।

What is the fun in it .

**श्री राम विलास पासवान** (हाजीपुर) : आपने कल चैंबर में कहा था कि एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर . . . ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आज समय नहीं है । इस पर हम कालिंग अटेंशन दे देंगे । आप को सारी की सारी बात बता दी है ।

We will get it discussed.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान** : आपने कहा था कि जे एन यू पर डिसकस करेंगे । एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर जवाब देंगे । आपने कल फैसला किया कि क्या डिसकस करना है । **(व्यवधान)**

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : मैंने कुछ नहीं कहा ।

**(व्यवधान)**

**श्री हीरालाल आर. परमार** (पाटन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उसकी लाश भी उसके मां-बाप को नहीं सौंपी गई । **(व्यवधान)**

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आप लिखकर दीजिए ।

**12.09 hrs.**

## STATEMENT *RE* : ADVISORY BOARD ON ENERGY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) :

Sir, The Central Government have decided to get up an Advisory Board on Energy. The Board will consist of representatives from different energy sectors and also specialists and experts. Its main function will be to review the energy situation and propose future energy options on an integrated and coordinated basis. The Board will assess the likely demand and availability of different forms of energy and suggest appropriate arrangements to meet the country's energy needs on an optimal basis. Animportant function of the Board will be to propose measures for energy conservation, energy substitution and more efficient use of different forms of energy.

Sh i K.C. Pant, MP will be the Chairman of the Board. The names of other members of the Board will be announced later. The Board will report to the Prime Minister.

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### FORTIETH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTTA SINGH) : with your permission, Sir, I beg to move the following :

"That this House do agree with the Fortieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 3rd March, 1983."

Sir, while doing so, I may mention that we will adhere as far as possible to the order of priorities in respect of Demands for Grants for various Ministries and Departments. The final time-table will be prepared and circulated to the hon. Members after the time allocation has been made for them after consulting the respective Ministries.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Fortieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 3rd March, 1983."

*The motion was adopted.*

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**12.10 hrs.**

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

### (i) DROUGHT CONDITIONS IN MADHYA PRADESH AND INEED TO POSTPONE RECOVERY OF GOVERNMENT DUES FROM FARMERS.

**श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा** (विदिशा) : मध्य प्रदेश के कई भागों में पिछले वर्ष 1982 में कम एवं असमान वर्षा के कारण भयंकर सूखे की स्थिति पैदा हो गई । जून 1982 में असामयिक वर्षा तथा जुलाई में अपर्याप्त वर्षा के कारण शासन को किसानों के लिये पुन: बोनी हेतु बीज और तकावी की राशि उपलब्ध करानी पड़ी है । माह अगस्त-सितम्बर में प्रदेश के 13 जिलों में बाढ़ एवं अतिवृष्टि से हुए भारी नुकसान की पूर्ति एवं राहत कार्यों के लिये प्रदेश शासन ने केन्द्र से 106 करोड़ रुपए की सहायता मांगी थी, जिस पर केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल की अनुशंसा पर भारत-सरकार ने सिर्फ 34.36 करोड़ रुपए की अग्रिम सहायता प्रदान की और 10,400 मे. टन गेहूं दिया गया जो कि मध्य प्रदेश में सूखे की गंभीरता को देखते हुए बहुत कम है ।

हाल ही में राज्य शासन द्वारा केन्द्र को दिये गये अनुपूरक प्रतिवेदन में 151 करोड़ रुपए की अतिरिक्त मांग की गयी है । इस राशि के मिलने पर अप्रेल 1983 से सितम्बर 83 तक विभिन्न राहत कार्य चालू रखने एवं पेयजल व्यवस्था करने में मदद मिलेगी ।

यदि केन्द्र सरकार राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना (एन आर इ पी) के अन्तर्गत भी राज्य शासन को 10-15 करोड़ रुपये की अग्रिम सहायता दे तो सूखा प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को उनके गांवों के पास ही रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने में सहायता मिलेगी ।

**मैं यह अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों के कारण किसानों को लगातार भारी नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है और वह कर्ज**

[श्रीप्रताप भानु शर्मा]

के बोझ से लद गया है । अतः इन परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए शासकीय वसूली को पूर्णतः ब्याज एवं दण्ड ब्याज से मुक्त कर सिर्फ मूल रकम ली जानी चाहिये और इसकी वसूली 2 या 3 वर्षों में आसान किस्तों में की जानी चाहिये । इसके बाद यदि कोई किसान रशि न दे तो वह मय ब्याज के वसूल की जा सकती है । इससे किसान को भारी राहत मिलेगी ।

(ii) STEPS NEEDED TO PREVENT BIRD-HITS ON AIRCRAFT WHILE ON FLIGHT

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Sir, birds in flights near airports pose a great danger to aircraft while taking off and while landing all over the World but this danger has assumed menacing proportions in India.

Garbage, food scraps and left overs of slaughtered animals, if thrown in the vicinity of airports attract soaring birds which strike against the aircraft in flight. Such bird hits are so sudden that it is difficult for the present day sophisticated types of planes to deflect their flight directions and avoid the course of the flying birds. These cause accidents resulting in force-landing and lashing of planes sometimes with heavy loss of lives and damages to the aircraft.

It is estimated that losses sustained by Indian airlines in aircraft and repair work due to bird-hits amounts to some Rs. 20 crores per year. Such figures of losses for the Indian Air Force are much higher. These losses are in addition to deaths of some passengers or serious injuries to some of them resulting from the bird-hit accidents.

Bird-hit accidents occurred in the past not only near the internationl airports of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, but near smaller airports as well. Among bird-hit accidents Delhi, has registered the largest number compared to those at other airports . This is attributed to the location of slums and Jhuggis in near by areas leading to the discharge of tonnes of garbage and wastes. Constant cleaning campaigns, removal of slaughter-houses and other wastes which attract the attention of soaring birds to the airports should be undertaken. This is a problem which is to be tackled on a war footing bas and the concerned Minister shoul d take up this matter in a serious way.

(iii) NEED TO DECLARE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY AS A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : The Allahabad University is one of the oldest and prestigious universities in the country. The academic standard of this university has always been very high It has produced eminent scholars statesmen, scientists and administrators, who are found in every field and everywhere in the country.

Allahabad University always had a national character. It attracted brilliant students from all over the country. It was a great privilege to be the students of the Allahabad University before and after Indepen-dence. This university received the biggest shock when it was not made a Central University after India became free. Since then it was on the path of deterioration. Now under the supervision of the Government of Uttar Pradesh, it has become like any other University in the State. The State Government cannot give preferential treatment to this University because of obvious reasons. The ex-students of the Allahabad University and the intelligentsia all over the country are worried over this state of affairs in which the University is losing fast its place of pride in the community of Universities.

There is a demand for making Allahabad University a Central University only by becoming a Central University, this Institution can remain its past glory. I therefore urge upon the Government to declare the University of Allahabad as a Central University .

(iv) NEED FOR LEGISLATION ON DOWRY PROHIBITIONS AND SETTING UP OF FAMILY COURTS

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central): The Joint Committee to examine the working of Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, and the Joint Committee on Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1980 have already submitted their Reports to the Parliament with their recommendations.

Dowry deaths and crime against women are on the increase and the existing laws are inadequate to give protection to women.

I would requeest the Government to expedite and bring the final Draft of the Bill before the Parliament during the Budget Session for consideration and passing.

Government has already assured the House on the matter of setting up Family Courts. I would request the Government to make a statement regarding the time limit within which the Family Courts will be set up.

**12.18 hrs.**

## RAILWAY BUDGET 1983-84— GENERAL DISCUSSION—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the House will take up further General Discussion on the Budget (Railways) for 1983-84.

Before I call the hon. Minister to reply, I would like to give a chance to Mr. Kusuma Krishna Murthy. He could not get time yesterday. As a special case I am giving him a chance.

Mr. Kusuma Krishna Murthy.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I listened to most of the speeches on this discussion and most-of them who spoke have questioned the justification for the increase in fares and freights.

Indian Railways are the Asia's largest railway system and the second largest railway system under one management in the world, next only to the Railway system in the USSR.

Daily, almost one-sixtieth of our population move in our trains, covering about more than 61,000 k. ms. spreading out all over the country. With this largeness in terms of geographical spread, in terms of total length and also in terms of total manpower involved, is it possible for the Indian Railways to function as an isolated island, standing as something different from the rest of the society and the whole economy? We all agree it is not possible. Therefore, the factories that influence our whole economy are bound to exercise the same kind of influence on our Railway system too.

The most significant feature of the present Railway Budget presented by the Hon'ble Railway Minister is that he could successfully overcome

[Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy]

the compulsions under which a political leadership generally acts, that is, to please the public by avoiding to face the realities as far as possible. For fear of incurring public wrath the concerned Minister while preparing the budget avoids as far as possible to face some of the economic realities. But Shri Choudhary is quite realistic in his approach and he faced the economic realities squarely in his budget and he deserves congratulations I believe, even the present rate of increase in fare and freight charges have not kept pace with the rate of increase in the inputs of the railways because our railways are the largest public sector undertaking running with a service motive, that is 'greatest good to the greatest number' In fact, the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee also strongly recommended to make our railway administration financially viable but the railway authorities are taking care to implement those recommendations only in a phased manner.

In fact, the 1983-84 Budget which proposed a total increase of Rs. 488.90 crores covering both passenger fares and freights is the fourth one in a series to implement these recommendations. For instance, the 1980-81 Budget proposed a total increase of Rs. 204.24 crores, the 1981-82 Budget proposed a total increase of Rs. 356.26 crores and the 1982-83 Budget proposed a total increase of Rs. 261.45 crores. During these years, they have implemented these measures in a phased manner. Yesterday while replying to a question put by one hon. Member here, you have made it clear that the Railways are running not with profit motive but only with service motive. Therefore, we have to take these factors into consideration while implementing various measures.

In a developing economy people would not mind if further investment ensures further progress. In our railway system as a whole we are not able to find this kind of overall visible progress when compared to the burden on the people at every successive Budget. Therefore, the hon. Minister has to take cognisance of these facts while fixing the priorities. No doubt the Planning Commission could not accept the railways' proposal for a bigger plan outlay during 1983-84 than in 1982-83. This is a serious bottleneck to the Railways and the Planning Commission should realise to be liberal in regard to the constructive proposals of Railways. Though goods traffic is an important source of income for the railways, as we know that our Railway Undertaking is not run with a profit motive, therefore, we should be considerate enough to exempt some of the most essential items required for common man's consumption like salt and paper and therefore I would like the Hon'ble Minister to consider sympathetically to eliminate salt and paper without subjecting them to the proposed freight charges.

All the good work done by railways pales into insignificance if the railways do not take proper care to avoid accidents and therefore safety is an important 'must' for the efficient management of Indian Railways. It is quite gratifying to note that the safety efforts were further intensified in the current year. The number of trains accidents during April-September 1982 came down to 431 from 618 during the corresponding period of last year registering an improvement of about 30 % . It is a fact that improveement in the safety performance lies in raising the level of safety consciousness amongst the staff. Therefore, the Hon. Minister has correctly realised this important aspect for the efficient functioning of Indian Railways and thus he has given a new slogan of "safety, Security and Punctuality". If every railway man follows and pursues the implications of the spirit of this slogan with Vigour

and sincerity, I am sure, this would go a long way to further improve the efficient functioning of the Indian Railways.

Even till today there are about 22,000 unmanned level crossings in Indian Railways. Therefore, Railway Administration have to take urgent steps in this direction but the number of the unmanned level crossing manned during 1981-82 was 42 and the number upgraded was 19. It is quite insignificant when compared to the problem we are facing today. Besides, the budgetary provision of Rs. 4.7 crores in the revised estimates for 1982-83 for this purpose is not sufficient even to maintain the tempo of manning of level crossing and therefore, the budgetary provision needs to be increased much because the entire success of Railway Administration depends on eliminating accidents. For achieving success in this direction, they should introduce new techniques by which accidents could be completely eleminated.

Now, I come to an important aspect of the Railway Budget, namely the urgent need to use Indian Railways as a means to develop balanced growth in the country. In this context, I would like to draw the special attention of the hon. Minister to the 69th Report of the Estimates Committee, which has clearly stated :

> If a railway line in the backward and thickly populated area without proper communication facilities is given priority, that would greatly help the development and also the balanced growth of the country.

Besides this, the hon. Minister himself has stated in this Budget speech:

> "I have decided to give priority to areas which have remained inadequately served solong."

Therefore, basing on the ground of ample justification, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Railway Minister to a very genuine need of an area called. Konaseema in Andhra Pradesh. I am repeating this issue for the fourth time here. In fact, I am not asking for a new railway line or a new train to this neglected and thickly populated area. There was a railway line in East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh from Kakinada to Kotipalli covering only 40 kms. but unfortunately, this line was removed during the British time thinking that it was not yielding good profits. In fact, the Britishers never treated our railways an instrument of national integration but as means of their business.

On my request, the South-Central Railway authorities have given me the relevant date which shows that till today, most of the infrastructure necessary for laying a railway line, for instance the required land, embankments and other facilities are still in existence, and all of them belong to the railways only. And this line can be restored with a minimum expenditure if the railways take this up with interest. As I said it is not a new train or a new railway line; it is only a request for restoration of the removed railway line. I am raising this matter for the fourth time on the floor of this House; I have raised this three times before also.

I do not know, whether this and of requests and representations would serve any purpose-

[Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy]

at all unless we resort to agitations like 'rail roko'. Unfortunately, these people who have been neglected all these years have no railhead to do that. I request that this matter may be considered sympathetically by the hon. Minister. It does not involve much expenditure ; with a minimum expenditure, this line can be restored. This genuine need of transport for this neglected area has been supported in writing by more than twenty Members of Parliament from Andhra Pradesh. After my speech during the last year's budget discussion, the then hon. Minister for Railways, wanted the relevant details about this matter and I immediately gave the same to him. I was given the impression that the Minister was sympathetic to this genuine problem supported by most of the Members of Parliament from Andhra Pradesh. I would again request the hon. Minister to consider this appeal sympathetically from the people of that area and restore the railway Line from Kakinada to Kotipalli. When once it is restored it can be connected with Amalapuram and from that to Main Line. He may kindly see that during the current financial year, the survey is completed so that the restoration process can be started immediately thereafter. It would serve the need of more than ten lakh people. This area namely, Konaseema, has the highest density of population in Andhra Pradesh and majority of them live below the poverty line, on the grounds specified in the 59 th report of the Estimates Committee, the restoration of this railway is very much justified and I would request the Railway Minister to consider this matter sympathetically and take the necessary action soon.

Apart from this, I would like to make one more request. The Andhra Pradesh Express runs four time from New Delhi to Secunderabad. Wether it is run four times a wee or fourteen times a week, it does not serve the purpose. As I said, it runs from Delhi to Secunderabad and it does not touch the entire coastal districts consisting of about two crores of people. That is a thickly populated area in Andhra Pradesh. Last time also, most of the Members of Parliament from Andhra Pradesh had requested that this A.P. Express should be extended upto Visakhapatnam. And this can be done very easily without incurring an additional expenditure, and also without putting any additional train, because recently, this train has been double-headed,. This is a genuine request and would cater to the needs of the people in costal districts As I said, this request can be granted without any additional expenditure. What I have suggested if implemented it can serve the meeds of crores of people of Andhra Pradesh, without much expenditure, Besides, there is no superfast train touching the entire coastal belt of Andhra Pradesh. As I requested, the A.P. Express may be extended to Visakhapatnam to meet the genuine needs of the people of that area.

Sir, I had asked for certain information from the Home Ministry and they took one year to supply the same. This was about the recruitment of meritorious candidates belonging to the scheduled castes and sheduled tribes for class I and II services in the Railway Administration during the last five years. you will be surprised to know that during the last five years not a single candidate belonging to scheduled cast or scheduled tribes has been taken either in class I or II services in the Railway. What does it mean? Does it not mean that if there no reservation, the SC/ST can never be able to enter any of these Classes? The constitutional provision about the Rule of reserration for the SC & ST. is not meant to suppress the merit in the S.C. & S.T.

This is an important information given by the Home Ministry. Therefore, I request the Hon. Minister to give clear instructions that wherever there are meritorious candidates, they should be taken on the merit list without bringing them systemtically on the reserved list. These are the people who always cooperated with the Government. They never participated in any strike. They are the most-law abiding sections of the Railway Administration. They should not be systematically suppressed in the name of reservation. So, I request the Hon. Minister to give the necessary instructions to see that their interests are safeguarded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the Minister will reply.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : Sir I have only one point about the fate of Sambhalpur-Talcher Railway line. Sir, there has been a long-standing demand from the people of Orissa and Chhatisgarh.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank all the Hon. Members, who participated in the debate and have offered constructive and good suggestions. I assure them through you, Sir, that we will look into those suggestions and implement them within the constraints of our resources.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, constraint on our resources has been the basic reason for not agreeing to many of the proposals specially in matters of conversion of railway tracks, electrification and in the matter of construction of new lines. Many Members on this side and on the other side have given many proposals on these and we are really very anxious to do quite a number of the jobs, but because of the resource constraint we could not take up many of the jobs. I will request them to wait and in the meantime I will pursue the matter with the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry so that the resources are made available and we are enabled to do all this.

Then, another point which the Hon. Members have very correctly pointed is about the regional imbalances. I am aware of these imbalances and it will be a very happy day for all of us concerned, if we can do away with these imbalances. Here again the question of funds comes first. Without the positive availability of funds, these imbalances cannot be rectified. Obviously this has given a handle—I am sorry to say, but I must say on the floor of the House—to a section of people to exploit the situation and to start agitation.

I would like to give you today the short financial picture of the Railways. In the Sixth Five-Year Plan, the Railways got only Rs. 5,100 crores, less than half the need based requirement. Rs. 11,000 crores was our minimum need-based requirement. During the first three years, the plan expenditure is to reach about Rs. 3,514 crores, leaving a meagre balance of Rs. 1,586 crores approximately. We approached the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry for upward revision, but it has not been possible for us to get more than Rs. 1,342 crores for the current annual Plan. The 6th Plan has been very rightly called the Rehabilitation Plan of Railways. If we talk only of 1980 to 1984-85, the full story will not be understood by the hon. Members. In rorder to understand the full story, I would like to point out to them the facts about instrinsic health of the railway system —and this is indeed in a very bad shape.

There has been criticism for accidents and very rightly; there has been criticism for the bad shape of rolling-stock, locomotives, wagons

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etc. and the bad shape of the railway tracks which are, to my mind, the lifeline of the railway system. I want to tell you where we stand on these matters to-day.

The arrears of track renewal at the beginning of the 6th plan was 13,000 Kms. Expected total renewal during 1980—84 is 6,570 Kms. Arrears of renewal at the end of the 6th plan will be 18,000 Kms.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is it not a very gloomy picture? Is it not that we are playing with fire?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You must know it better. (*interruption*)

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Is it not a fact that we are endangering the lives of passengers—and deliberately, I am of the opinion that the efficiency of the very system we are operating to-day, is going down every day.

I want to give similar figures about coaches. I am giving this background history, so that the Members may appreciate it. Some of them are very angry, because I have not been able to comply with their requests. I am giving them these figures, to enable them to understand. Actually, it is not a question of expanding the Railways; it is also a question—which is a very vital one for all of us—of how to restore the intrinsic health of the system. Unfortunately, except a few Members, most of them have talked about expanding, expanding and expanding. I appreciate this, because in an expanding economy, this is very necessary. There is the growth of the country, and the growth of the economy. Naturally, people want expansion. There is nothing wrong in it. But with expansion, there is another picture. That picture I want that the hon. Members should appreciate. That is the instrinsic health of the system And this has not come because of 1980. It is due to the neglect of so many years. We have not just bothered. We have not bothered about the renewal of railway track. We have not bothered about the updating of the railway rolling-stock. These are the basic equipments on which the health of the system depends. This has not come to pass all of a sudden.

The arrears of Coach replacement, at the beginning of the 6th Plan were 2,668; expected total production during 1980—84 is 3,796. Arrear of replacement at the end of the 6th Plan will be 2669. This figure consists of broad-gauge and metre-gauge both. Similarly, I want to give you figures of wagons. Arrear of replacement at beginning of 6th Plan:

21,208 (Broad Gauge)
12,382 (Metre Gauge)

Expected total production
50,018 (Broad Gauge)
2,996 (Metre Gauge)

Arrears of replacement at the end of the 6th Plan :
6,316 (Broad Gauge)

In this debate, there has been a criticism by some of the eminent members that we are not properly utilizing the wagons, we are not properly utilising locomotives; we are not properly utilising coaches etc. I am told by my experts that this is not so. There has been an improvement in the utilisation of rolling stock. The very fact that we have lifted a record load of traffic and that we have introduced additional trains is proof of this improvement. But this doe not necessarily mean that there is no scope for improvement. I have asked the experts to look into the matter thoroughly and if there is any scope of improvement, we will see to that improvement.

Today, we have been given a target upto 241 million tonnes; and we are determined to fulfil this target. You can see that from 1980 till today we have been doing a marvellous job so far as freight movement is concerned. I personally eel that it is wrong presumption to say that it is freight-oriented or passenger-oriented concept of Railways. Railways have two sides of the coin—one side is freight and the other side is passenger-oriented: and we cannot possibly ignore any side of the coin. We have to give emphasis on both the sides.

Many hon. members have mentioned in the House about over-crowding in trains. They are 100 per cent correct when they talk of overcrowding in trains. I have requested the experts to look into the matter of overcrowding in trains. I can assure the House that on this subject wherever it is possible to pay an attention immediately, we will do it. Obviously, there are limitations of overcrowding of lines, terminal facilities and also coaches. But even then lot of things can be done I can assure the House that we are making a good headway on this. Some of them suggested for new trains.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Almost all of them.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY : I can also assure them on this that we will examine it within the limitations and as far as practicable, we will try to introduce new trains.

I have noticed one thing and that is a very good thing, to my mind--that the finances of the Railways have been a matter of concern to many eminent Members of the House. Our finances are as you know, the internal resources that we can procure from the raising of fares and freights. There is a limitation, as you understand, Sir, in a developing country like this and we cannot increase as much as we want to, because this is a poor country and a developing country.

The second support we get is the budgetary support. This is for the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry to decide, whatever be our expectations. I presume that they decide in the context of the priorities they select from year to year.

It will not be out of place to mention that the Railway Plan has been coming down over the years. There was a time the First Five Year Plan when the Railway Plan was 14 per cent of the total Plan. This today has come down to 5 per cent in the Sixth Plan. I would most humbly request the Planning Minister and the Finance Ministry to understand the basic problems of the Railways and from our side we will try to impress upon them about our need. In an expanding economy like ours, the need is not only to restore intrinsic health of the system, but also to expand the system. This is the urgent request of the hon. Members irrespective of party affiliations. We will try for this and whenever we get a better allocation we will obviosuly try to meet the aspirations of the Members.

I am grateful to Prof. Dandavate for some of his constructive suggestions.

AN HON. MEMBER : No doubt.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: It is really very heartening to see that. (*Interruptions*) Very correctly he pointed out that the Indian Railways had reached a record level loading of 212 million tonnes of originating traffic which dropped to 193.16 million tonnes in 1979-80. It was indeed a very difficult task for raising up the level of loading to the present heights.

Some of the opposition Members have boasted that during the Janata regime they presented a surplus

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budget without raising the fares and freight. This was the crux of their argument, and according to them that was a good Budget and that gave positive relief to the Rail users. I do not agree with them. I am afraid I do not agree.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think, Prof. Dandavate himself may not agree.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I agree with my Budget because I myself prepared my Budget.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : I did not say that you have said this. I said, 'some of the Members'.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He was misunderstanding. You did not say. Mr. Deputy-Speaker was misunderstanding.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : If you neglect certain basic and infrastructural needs and boast of this type of achievement, I presume, this takes up nowhere. I can very well do the same. I could have just overlooked the depreciation reserve fund and given the House a very balanced picture. We would not have raised a penny. This could have been done very easily. But what I feel is that if I would have done that, I would have neglected my duty towards the Railway and the rail users. It is true that my Party has to face a lot of agitation and has to explain to the peoplel as to why this has been done. But stil we took this path because we thought that we should do it for the nation. Here the question is not of the party but of the nation. In this context, it has to be appreciated that the Railway Budget is not merely to represent the excess of income over operating expenditure. It has also to include inter-alia adequate appropriation to Pension Fund and Depreciation Reserve Fund, so vital to the efficiency and safety of the railway operations. It has also to provide adequately for expenditure on works of development nature and speedy liquidation of indebtedness to the General Revenues. Viewed in this context, all that I have attempted through the Budget of 1983-84 is to present a balanced budget providing adequately for Depreciation Reserve Fund, Pension Fund, Development Fund and partial liquidation of heavy indebtedness to the General Revenues.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I did not suggest at all that the Depreciation Reserve Fund or the Development Fund should be reduced. I have only said that the present financial system should be changed and the social burden should be taken by the Government so that you can be helped.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Most humbly I would like to remind the hon. Members specially from the opposition that during the Janata Party rule in 1979-80, the appropriation made for the Depreciation Reserve Fund was hardly Rs. 200 crores. Today we are giving it Rs. 850 crores. Similarly, the provision for Pension Fund has been raised from Rs. 65 crores in 1979-80 to Rs 185 crores in 1983-84. The expenditu. on Development Fund has also been raised from Rs. 31·59 crores to Rs. 48·59 crores. The indebtedness of the Railways would also be reduced by Rs. 157 crores. Had the freights and fares been raised progressively before me, following a rationalised tariff structure I think, today we would have been in a much better position. Even the presen effort at resource mobilisation does not work out to be more than 10 to 11 per cent of the total Railway revenue. I would like to tell the Members very frankly that our present endeavour of raising resources is neither based on any ad hocism nor on any patchwork. Mostly the patchwork adhocism has been adopted on the Railway Budget from time to time. We want to pursue a policy and in this we have accepted

the fundamentals laid down by the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee appointed by the Janata Party. It is your baby.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I did not tell the baby how to grow.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: While implementing the basic structures worked out by this Committee, we only modified it in the light of the recommendations of the Railway Reforms Committee and National Transport Policy Committee. I must congratulate Prof. Dandavate for appointing this Committee which has done a wonderful job and today we welcome many of the suggestions. I welcome the suggestion with regard to the restructuring of the capitals of the Indian Railways. That is what you had talked over the other day. This is a continuing process. We will certainly look into this and evolve measures to prevent over-capitalisation. As a matter of fact, our present attempt at rehabilitation is intended to ensure that the assets are kept in good fettle. If the assets are not rehabilitated, all that happens is that the undertaking would be eating away its own capital With regard to Prof. Dandavate's observations about the Railway Conventions Committee's recommendations to increase the rate of dividend from 6 to 6.5 per cent we will accept this for the present and we shall certainly discuss this matter with the Railway Convention Committee. This change is effective from 1-4-1980. The annual financial effect of this change is around Rs. 20 crores at present.

Another question you very correctly pointed out in this House is the question of social burden of the Railways.

It is to be remembered that the Railways are not merely a commercial enterprise, but also a public utility service. They have necessarily to carry certain social obligations which cannot be wished away.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The Government of India is also not a commercial institution.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: In foreign countries the railways are given relief in various forms like outright grants, write off of indebtedness, etc. etc. The Indian Railways do get some dividend relief but this is not adequate. The Railway Convention Committee, I hope, will go into this in depth and recommend appropriate relief.

With regard to my programme of safety, security and punctuality, some of the Opposition Members happen to criticise this. Hon. Professor Dandavate feels that I am a slogan-monger.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Because you come from Bengal, I think.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): He did not say that you are a slogan-monger.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I do not mind, but I never said it.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : I am very much grateful to you for criticising me on this but, to my mind, the crux of the problem of Railways today is safety, punctuality and security. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you can achieve this, that will be a great day for all of us, whether one belongs to Opposition or one belongs to the ruling party. Most humbly, with all humility, I may seek cooperation of everybody, each of you, on this so that we can achieve this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can also add safety, security, punctuality and development. That is my contribution to your slogan.

MANY HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think, the House also agrees.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: First, let me talk to you about punctuality. When a passenger rides on a train, I think it is his right to reach the destination in time.

**13.00 hrs.**

If he does not reach his destination in time, it means that the railways is not doing its work properly. The railways has to do its job properly. It has to ensure punctuality to the passengers *(Interruptions)* This is not the time or pessimism. There is no question of pessimism. We have to achieve this. I am sure the hon. Members would kindly help us to achieve this. If we can do this, that will be a great day for all of us.

I personally appeal to Prof. Dandavate to understand what I have said about the cancellation of trains. When you announce a time-table, you have no right to cancel the trains, which will inconvenience the passengers. That is why I was angry and I became an angry man; I agree with you. But when a train is cancelled without informing the passengers, what is the *bahana*? When I was the coal Minister, I was telling the Railway Minister and others "please let me know before the cancellation of any train; if you have no coal, I will see how you can get coal." I am against all *bahana*, that you have no coal and so you cancel the train. Coal has to be procured. It is not that we do not have the coal. It is our negligence; it is negligence on the part of the Railway Board. I want to know why they did not procure coal. That is why I was upset. I was upset for the train users, because they are inconvenienced when the trains are cancelled. When they go to the station and find that the trains are cancelled, naturally they are disappointed. Do you mean to tell me, I ask this sovereign House, that I have to tolerate this ?

In every civilized siciety, in every Government, the civil service, the bureaucracy had given the maximum contribution in running the show of administration. I ama small man. I am the most insignificent person, I admit. But I know one story better than others. There may be intellectual giants in the bureaucracy in India, England, France or anywhere, may be Lord Curzon; I do not bother, I do not care, but I know the lanuage of the people, I know the language of the people's representative more than anybody else. So, understanding that language, I will not budge an inch on this, whatever may be the criticism, from whichever quarter. The railways cannot cancel trains like this. I am not criticising any particular officer. I beg to apologize, if I have in any way offended the sentiments of Prof. Madhu. Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : For his information, I am not a railway officer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: And you also don't represent bureaucracy.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : On that day what did I say? I said that I am not going to listen to *bahana*, You cannot deceive the people of India. India is ruled by the people of India

who are in thousands and millions. I may be deceived, but not the people of India. People of India will not tolerate this.

This is about punctuality. I want to introuce thesancitity of punctuality n the railway system. I am told—I do not know, I have to look into, I have to check up—that in respect of Calcutta suburban trains they had made the time-table 10 or 12 years ago. Since then there is no change. And the result is that every train is late by half-an-hour or 45 minutes or one hour. Do you think, Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, that an office goer can go in time? Do you think that the rest of the commuters can reach the city in time? Do you think that in doing so, the image of the Railway will go up ? If the people are so cursed that they cannot reach in time—in preparing the time-table my argument is, let the experts think hundred times, I have no objection, I have no quarrel. But once they have prepared the time-table, the sanctity has to be guaranteed to the people of India and there is no deviation from this.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the proof of the pudding is in the eating.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is not yielding.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Sir, he is making a very commendable point. (*Interruptions*). In Japan if trains are late, even by a minute, then the railway fare is returned to the passenger. Would you also consider that.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not on minute, but 15 minutes.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Yes, not one minute, but 15 minutes.

AN HON. MEMBER: Let him consider this.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: He may consider it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is India, not Japan.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I have set up a high power committee not merely for corresponding with the railways, but to go to the field and inspect important lapses which have taken place in the past and to set right immediately in a pragmatic way. Similarly, in the zonal railways such committees presided over by the General Managers have been set up to act as functioning units in the field so as to yeild very quick results. These teams under the personnel guidance of the General Managers consisting of very senior and experienced heads of the departments are not only inspecting vulnerable areas in matters of safety, but also are to give specific guidance in the matter of improving signalling, track renewals and rolling stock maintenance. I would like to assure the hon. Members that this is not a catch word for cheap publicity, but to implement it in practice.

We are 'conscious that even one accident is a blot for all of us and more than that, we have to tackle the problems concerning the staff, especially running staff and the yard staff, so as to eliminate the human errors which are responsible for a major number of accidents.

Elsewhere in the world safety standards have achieved a very high standard because of the utilisation of modern technology which I am also endeavouring steadily to introduce on the Indian Railways more and more, and here again depending on the funds that would be made available to me. I am sure that with the introduction of modern technology in maintenance of track, rolling stock, and increased utilisation of ultrasonic detector devices for rails as well as for rolling stock and modern methods of educating the staff, the safety record of the Indian railways is bound to improve. In matters

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of limiting speed and bringing down accidents caused at rail joints, increasing use is being made of welded rails. The drive will be kept till the maximum is achieved.

Some hon. Members raised the issue that we have gone back on the implementation of ten hour rule. I may assure you that this is far from truth. Every month, this question is specifically being gone into by the Zonal General Managers and other heads of departments concerned personally. Due to this high level monitorin, violations of ten-hour rule have come down steadily. However, this will also be looked into at the Board level. I very much appreciate the concern of the Members in this regard and it will be my endeavour to try to ensure that these infringements are removed.

Let me assure you that in all cases of labour relations, justice will not only be done but will be manifest; while at the same time discipline will be maintained strictly as that is the main framework on which Railways can run un-interruptedly. There is always the negotiating table available for us to settle our differences and, therefore, there should be no need for any hasty or extra-legal action over or convert, so as to fuster and maintain harmonious relations always between the administration and the workers through the media of railway federations. But whereever there are acts of indiscipline be they by the workers, supervisors of the officers, such acts naturally will need to be dealt with immediately and firmly and punitive action taken so as to ensure that discipline does not become a casualty on this vast system spreading from Kashmir to Kanya-Kumari, especially as the entire nation has to come to depend on the efficient functioning of the railways and the entire population of India depends on its continued functioning, be it for movement of essential commodities to all parts of the country or fertilizers steel cement and othe counry or fertilizers steel cement and other consumer goods or passenger and parcel services.

Some hon. Members also referred to the urgent need for manning of un-manned level crossings, particularly vulnerable points. I entirely agree with them on this important matter. I may inform them, recently Railways have identified 1600 un-manned level crossings where buses regularly ply. It has been decided to man 1200 of such level crossings in a phased manner in four years. This will be entirely at the cost of the Railways without linking it up with the sharing of cost with the State Governments. It is only in respect of the remaining 400 level crossings that I have taken up the matter with the State Governments. But here I would like to assure the House that I am extremely liberal in so far as the sharing of cost is concerned. For example, the Chief Minister, West Bengal has written some letters to me on this. I will certainly see what I can do about it.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why Chief Minister of West Bengal only? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: I have given the instance of West Bengal. I say I will do for everybody.

Som hon. Members have mentioned about centralisation of powers with the Railway Board. It is my strong belief that for achieving better and speedier results, more and more power should be delegated to the Zonal Managers. Here, I would like to enlighten the House that we hope to receive some suggestions from the Railway Reforms Committee. They have not given any suggestions on this. So, we shall await their suggestions. In the meantime, I have taken certain positive steps to delegate more powers to the General Managers. Too much centralisation of powers at times could produce negative results. Accordingly under the scheme which has been devised, the Genral Managers can now make purchase of stores and accept tenders for works up to Rs. 2 crores in each case against Rs. 1.5 crores, as at present. They have also now been authorised to sanction the estimates of works up to Rs. 10 crores in each case. They have been given full powers to sanction estimates of track

renewal, track repair and the work vital for railway safety irrespective of the amount involved. The powers of the General Managers have also been enhanced for sanction of railway users' amenities. They can now sanction such works on an out of turn basis up to Rs. 2 lakhs.

Shri Jagpal Singh has referred to the need to improve old staff quarters constructed in pre-independence days. He will be glad to know that in 1983-84, out of a total provision of Rs. 8 crores under the Plan head "staff amenities", approximately Rs. 2.8 crores are allocated for improvement of staff quarters. Although it is very insignificant, it is a beginning. We have just started. I would have like to give more but lack of resources limited me to do so.

Some hon. Members have referred to the setting up of divisional railway headquarters. I may inform them that the Railway Reforms Committee is already seized of the problem of re-organisation of the railways and the report on this important matter is awaited. We will act according to their advice.

Shri Kamal Nathji and several other hon. Members have asked about the projects in which they are interested. I shall look into all of them in deail. It is not possible for me to say about all of them and say what I will do and what I will not do. But I will assure the hon. Members that I will personally look into them and talk to the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission also. (*Interruptions.*) I will personally look into it.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu): I am asking from 1980 a broad-gauge line from Tambaram to Chengalpattu. Every year, I am getting the same reply. (*Interruptions.*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When the Minister is not yeilding, please sit down.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: He can atleast give a categorical assurance that it would be included in the next Budget. (*Interruptions.*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has given a general assurance to all. Why do you want a specific assurance to you? Then, every Member will ask.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Yesterday, I told, "I will stage a walk-out in protest". I do not want to embarrass the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. It is left to you. But how can he give an assurance to each and every Member? It is not possible.

(*Interruptions.*)

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: The railway Engineer in-charge of the projects keeps a watch on the minimum wages to the workers employed by the contractors and carries out a check through the Labour Enforcement Officer. (*Interruptions.*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him complete his speech.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: Some hon. Members have raised the question of enhancement in the amount of accident compensation payable to the victims. Presently, the compensation payable to the passengers killed or injured in railway accident is limited to Rs. 50,000 in the case of death and Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000 in the case of injury. I am glad to inform the House that based on the recommendations of the Railway Reforms Committee, I have decided to increase the amount of compensation from the existing limit of Rs. 50,000 to Rs. one lakh. Action is also being taken to get the Indian Railways Act amended accordingly.

Some hon. Members have raised the issue of spouses and companions of the Members of Parliament being asked to pay the difference in charge when travelling in A. C. II-tier.

I had the matter looked into and with the approval of the Department of Parliamentary Affairs, I have now issued instructions that the spouses and companions of Members of Parliament when accom-

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panying MPs. should be allowed to travel in A.C. II-tier by any train including Rajdhani Express without payment of any extra charges.

Shri A. T. Patil mentioned that there was an apparent contradiction between the recommendation of the National Transport Policy Committee and the one enunciated in the Budget Speech in regard to undertaking of new lines. Nowhere in my Budget Speech have I ruled out undertaking of new projects. On the contrary, I have myself mentioned that taking up construction of new lines and gauge conversions indicate a good sign as such demands are coming up as a result of economic expansion of the country as a whole and as such, they reflect the people's aspirations.

We have the capacity to take up more projects provided funds are made available. Without funds, I do not have any magic wand to translate all the aspirations into a reality. My anxiety is to first complete 'on-going' schemes as early as possible within the available resources so as to obtain maximum benefit from the investments at the earliest. This policy is not for all time to come. The position will be reviewed from year to year with reference to the availability of resources.

Several hon. Members have referred to the plight of casual labour on the Railways. It has been pointed out that a large casual labour force on the Railways remains without appointment to regular jobs for years to come. With a view to tackling this important problem, it has been decided not to resort to fresh recruitment. All vacancies except in Railway Workshops are now to be filled by screening casual labour.

I am also examining the possibility of departmentalising items of work of a permanent nature so that more casual labour can be regularised as also problems of contract labour avoided.

Shri Shejwalkar brought to my notice an important issue of under-utilisation of Railway assets such as locomotives, wagons, track capacity, etc. I entirely agree with him that the Railway assets in any form should be utilised to the utmost. He would, however, be glad to know that over the past three years, the utilisation of diesel and electric locomotives, average train loads, wagon utilisation, wagon turnround and track utilisation have improved considerably. For example, engine kilometres earned per day by a diesel locomotive hauling passenger trains which was 610 in 1980-81 has gone upto 700 on the Broad Gauge during 1982-83. Similarly, diesel locomotives for goods services, the kilometerage per day has increased from 303 to 381 during the period. Utilisation of electric locomotives for goods has also increased. The wagon utilisation which is measured by net tonne kilometres per wagon day has been stepped up from 986 during 1980-81 to 1263 during 1982-83 on the B.G. system. The wagon turn-round has also improved from 15.2 in 1980-81 to 12.9 in 1982-83. Similar improvement has taken place on the Metre Gauge system as well. Track utilisation in terms of net tonne kilometres has also gone up considerably.

Shri Shejwalkar has questioned the wisdom of discarding steam locomotives. His suggestion is that steam locomotion should be allowed to co-exist with diesel and electric traction. As hon. Member is aware, steam locomotive are least energy efficient. Both diesel and electric locomotives can haul longer and heavier train loads far more economically.

The Railways still continue to have a large number of steam locomotives in service. They are being phased out based on the expiry of their normal life. These are being put to use on less important services while more important main line services are being workd by diesel|electric locomotives.

Although financial and economic considerations militate against it, I propose to make the following concessions in the increases in fares and freight rates in deference to the wishes of the hon. Members.

*Monthly Season Tickets*

There will be a 25 per cent reduction in the increase proposed in the monthly season tickets for II Class only subject to the rounding off rules. Thus up to 5 KM instead of the propsed season ticket fare Rs. 15, the reduced fare will be Rs. 13; for 25 KM the reduced fare will be Rs. 25.50 instead of the propsed fare of Rs. 28.00 and so on.

I do not propose to make any change in the monthly season ticket fares for I Class although the concession given in II Class will, for the time being, vitiate the formula that I Class Season ticket fare will be four times that of II Class fare.

I have also decided to drop the proposals to restrict the distance limit for issue of season tickets to 80 KM and that too over suburban-like sections and for traffic to and from Metropolitan cities. The existing practices will continue.

*Passenger fares*

In addition to the relief given in respect of monthly season tickets, I have decided to give some relief to II Class passengers. The base fare for II Class Ordinary tickets for distances up to 150 KM only will be reduced from 6 paise per KM to 5.70 paise. In Mail and Express fares also up to the same distance of 150 KM corresponding reduction will be available subject to the existing fare being retained in both the classes wherever there is a drop. The reduced fare for II ordinary for a distance of 100 KM will be Rs. 6,20 instead of Rs. 6.50. At 150 KM the fare will reduce from Rs. 9.50 to Rs. 9.10.

Fares for distances beyond 150 KM will be retained as in the Memorandum explaining the proposals for adjustments in freight rates and fares forming part of the budget documents. It was my special consideration for the common people that prompted me to give this concession for the time being although it vitiates the rationals of the fare structure proposed by me to some extent.

*Freight Rates*

While retaining the revised freight structure, I propose to reduce the preight rates in respect of some essential commodities of common use by reducing their classifications.

For foodgrains Division B (wheat, rice etc.), the wagon load rate per tonne for average lead will thus be reduced by Rs. 9.60. An identical reduction will take place in respect of foodgrains Division B (Paddy, Pulses etc.). Salt for human consumption will gain a reduction of Rs. 10.20 and edible oil (Oils Divisions D) Rs. 10.80.

Other commodities in respect of which similar reductions in freight rates will be made are: cotton raw (full pressed and half-pressed), cotton manufactured (press packed and non-press packed), handloom products, agricultural implements (power operated, hand or animal operated), tea, coffee, safety matches, medicines, soap, milk, condensed milk, millk powder, books, exercise books, ink, toilet requisites and foot-wear. The reductions will range from three to six per cent. The concession given by me will amount to Rs. 27.50 crores under passenger traffic and Rs. 30 crores under goods traffic, making a total of Rs. 57.50 crores. Consequently, the payment to the General Revenue will be reduced from Rs. 170.73 crores to Rs. 113.23 crores if we do not make it up by other means.

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I shall endeavour to make up the reduction by further stricter control over expenditure and carriage of larger volume of traffic. The House will appreciate that I have done the maximum possible keeping in view the overall constraints.

Before I sit down, let me thank all the hon. Members and the Chair for the patient hearing given to me and for the cooperation extended to me.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: There is no time now.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu): I have requested the hon. Railway Minister to change the name of the Gran Trunk Express as Bharati Express. It does not involve any financial commitment. I request the hon. Railway Minister to consider my request.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You write to him. He is a lion-hearted man.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: I have made a request to change the name of the Grand Trunk Express as Bharati Express. It does not involve any financial commitment..

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. You give him in writing.

MR. ERA ANBARASU: I request the hon. Railway Minister to consider my request. It is a long-pending request.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. We have to take up the next discussion.

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**13.32 hrs.**

## DISCUSSION *RE*: SITUATION IN PUJAB—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up further discussion regarding the siiuation in Punjab which we had already started. Mr. Vajpayee was in possession of the floor. But before we start..

AN HON. MEMBER: After lunch.

MR. SPEAKER: No lunch. It is better. It keeps you more smart and fit.

We have now full two hours, from 1.30 to 3.30 p.m. I shall allot ten minutes to each as decided by the Business Advisory Committee and two minuties more to Mr. Vajpayee..

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Five minutes more.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. Remember this: no Member should transgress the ten-minute limit. I shall give the first bell after eight minutes. (*Interruptions*) Let us start now.

**श्री अटल विहारी वाजपेयी** (नई दिल्ली): अध्यक्ष महोदय, लोक सभा के पिछले अधिवेशन में मैं पंजाब की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में एक चर्चा आरम्भ करना चाहता था । लेकिन, वह चर्चा उस समय नहीं हो सकी । यह तय हुआ कि हम अगले स ं में पंजाब के बारे में विचार करेंगे । यह बात 5 नवम्बर 1982 की है । आज जब हम पंजाब के बारे में बहस कर रहे हैं तो 1982 का साल पीछे छूट गया है, 1983 की चुनौतियां हमारे सामने हैं । पांच नवम्बर के बाद आज चार मार्च को चर्चा हो रही है । लगभग चार महीने बीत गए । इन चार महीनों में रावी और व्यास में से बहुत सा पानी बह गया है । काल का प्रवाह निरन्तर चलता रहता है । पानी जब तक बहता रहता है तब तक पानी साफ रहता है । जब पानी जोहड़ का रूप ले लेता है, उस का बहना रुक जाता है तो वह गन्दगी में बदल जाता है और सड़ान्ध पैदा करता है । 5 नवम्बर, 1982 को मुझे आशा थी कि जब हम अगले सत्र में मिलेंगे और पंजाब को चर्चा करेंगे तो पंजाब के सवाल बातचीत के रास्ते से हल हो चुके होंगे और गृह मंत्री हम कोई अच्छी खबर देंगे । लेकिन आज जब हम चर्चा करने जा रहे हैं तो पंजाब को

स्थिति सुधरने के बजाय और बिगड़ती हुई दिखाई देती है । बातचीत में एक गतिरोध पैदा हो गया है ।

पंजाब हमारा सीमा प्रदेश है । पंजाब के पार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थिति चिन्ता पैदा करती है । यह स्वाभाविक है कि ऐसी हालत पंजाब के सवाल मिल बैठ कर हल किये जायें। कोई भी पक्ष ऐसा रवैया न अपनाये जिससे विद्यमान तनावों में वृद्धि हो, विभिन्न समुदायों में भेद बढ़े और पंजाब कमजोर हो, और पंजाब की कमजोरी के साथ सारा देश भी कमजोर हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले 5 महीने में दो महत्वपूर्ण घटनायें हुई हैं । एक तो यह हुआ है कि विरोधी दलों के नियंत्रण पर अकाली पार्टी ने त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता में भाग लेना स्वीकार किया। केन्द्र सरकार भी गतिरोध के बिन्दु पर पहुंचने के बाद इसके लिए प्रस्तुत थी । त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता के कई दौर चले। उस पर कुछ कहने से पहले मैं इस बात पर जोर देना चाहूंगा अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि अगर शुरू से ही पंजाब के और देश के भी अन्य दलों को भी तस्वीर में रखने की कोशिश की जाती तो शायद मामला इतना लम्बा नहीं चलता। पहले तो बातचीत इस तरह से होती रही मानो पंजाब के सवाल कांग्रेस पार्टी अकाली पार्टी के दिपक्षीय मामले हैं, और दलों का चाहे पंजाब के हों, चाहे शेष भारत के ,उन मामलों से कुछ भी लेना देना नहीं है, गाहे बगाहे उनसे बातचीत होती रहेगी, लेकिन उन्हें वार्ता में भागीदार नहीं बनाया जायगा । असम के बारे में भी ऐसा ही हो चुका है । मेरा निवेदन है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी को अब ईमानदारी से यह स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए कि जो राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है उन का वह अकेले समाधान ढूंढने की शक्ति नहीं रखती है, अब यह उसके बूते की बात नहीं रही है । उससे और दलों को भी साथ ले कर चलना पड़ेगा । समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये यह आवश्यक भी है । लेकिन इसमें देर होने से बात बिगड़ती है ।

**श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा** (करनाल): हमारी फराखदिली को कमजोरी न समझो। यह हमारी उदारता है आपको कान्फीडेंस में लिया है ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी:** तो आपके निमंत्रण पर हम हिस्सा ले रहे हैं यह भी हमारी कमजोरी नहीं है । हमारी भी उदारता है । लेकिन ऐसी उदारता अगर पहले ही दिखा देते तो आपको मजबूरी का आभास नहीं होता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता हुई उसमें से कुछ अच्छी चीजें निकली हैं, पहले मैं उनका उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा । वार्ता के परिणामस्वरूप मतभेद घटे हैं, भ्रमों के बादल कुछ छटे हैं, तीनों पक्षों ने एक दूसरे की स्थिती को, रवैये को बेहतर ढंग से समझने की कोशिश की है और एक सद्भावना का वातावरण बना है ।

मुझे संतोष है कि अकाली दल के प्रतिनिधियों ने त्रिपक्षिय वार्ता के दौरान राजस्थान और हिमाचल के कुछ क्षेत्रों पर अपने दावे छोड़ दिये । पहले अकाली पार्टी अम्बाला, करनाल, कुरुक्षेत्र, हिसार, सिरसा और जीन्द के पंजाबी भाषी क्षेत्रों को पंजाब में शामिल करने की मांग करती थी, अब उनकी मांग चण्डीगढ़, अबोहर, फाजिल्का तथा सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र तक सीमित है । मैं इसे एक बड़ी उपलब्धि मानता हूं और इससे क्षेत्र संबंधी विवाद को हल करने में आसानी होगी ।

त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता की दूसरी उपलब्धि यह है कि अकाली दल को वहां बैठकर जरूर इस बात की अनुभूति हुई होगी कि आनन्दपुर साहब का प्रस्ताव आज जिस रूप में है, उसे अन्य दलों के लिये स्वीकार करना बहुत कठिन है । पहले अकाली दल इस बात पर तुल रहा था कि केन्द्र और राज्य के संबंध के पुनरावलोकन के लिए जो भी कमेटी या समिति बने उसकी टर्म्स आफ रैफरेंस में आनन्दपुर साहब के प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख जरूर होना चाहिये, लेकिन बाद में उसके समझाने-बुझाने पर वे मान गये कि प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख करना जरूरी नहीं है । मैं समझता हूं कि यह भी एक सही दिशा में हम आगे बढ़े हैं

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

और इसे भी त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता की एक उपलब्धि माना जा सकता है ।

मैंने आनन्दपुर साहब के प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख किया है । उस प्रस्ताव को लेकर काफी भ्रम फैला है । कुछ क्षेत्रों में चिन्ताएं भी जागी हैं, कहीं-कहीं आशंकाएं भी सिर उठा रही हैं । यह भ्रम इसलिये और बढ़े हैं कि आनन्दपुर साहब के प्रस्ताव के अलग-अलग वर्शन हमें मिले, लेकिन बाद में संत लौंगोवाल जी ने जो अधिकृत वर्शन दिया है, उससे काफी भ्रम दूर हुआ है ।

हमारे अकाली मित्रों को एक बात साफ समझ लेनी चाहिये कि देश अभी तक धर्म के आधार पर दो राष्ट्रों के जहरीले सिद्धान्त से पूरी तरह उबरा नहीं है । यह अनेक उपासना-पद्धतियों का देश है । यह बहु-भाषी देश है, अपनी-अपनी उपासना-पद्धति पर दृढ़ रहते हुए भी हमें भारतीय राष्ट्रीयता में अपनी अटूट निष्ठा रखनी है । इसलिये अगर धर्म और सम्प्रदाय के आधार पर कोई समुदाय यह दावा करेगा कि वह अलग नशन है, अलग कौम है, उसका एक अलग संविधान होना चाहिये, तो इससे देश की एकता पर आघात होगा ।

मुझे संतोष है कि अकाली मित्रों ने, विशेषकर जो वार्ता के लिये आये थे, मेरे मित्र श्री मधु दंडवते और श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव यहां बैठे हैं, मैं वार्ता में शामिल नहीं था, हमारे पक्ष की ओर से श्री अडवाणी उपस्थित थे, उन्होंने जो रविय्या अपनाया उससे इस मामले में काफी आश्वस्त हुई है ।

दूसरी महत्वपूर्ण घटना यह हुई है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने अकाली दल की धार्मिक मांगों के बारे में एकतरफा एलान कर दिया है । अच्छा होता अगर वह एलान संसद में होता, लेकिन उन्होंने उचित समझा कि गुरूद्वारा बंगला साहब में जाकर एलान करें । हमारे कांग्रेसी मित्र कह सकते हैं कि धार्मिक मामलों की स्वीकृति का एलान धार्मिक स्थानों पर होना चाहिये, लेकिन संसद को उपेक्षित करना आवश्यक नहीं था ।

अभी तक आल इंडिया गुरूद्वारा प्रबंधक कमेटी एक्ट बनाने के बारे में जो चौथी मांग है उस पर कोई फैसला नहीं हुआ है । मैं समझता हूं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी पहले तय नहीं कर पाई कि धार्मिक मांगों को अलग करें या उन्हें राजनीतिक मांगों के साथ जोड़ें । पहले विचार था कि एक पैकेज होगा, अब पैकेज का सुझाव छोड़ दिया, एकतरफा एलान कर दिया । दो मांगे बची हुई हैं । एक पानी के बारे में है । अगर अकाली दल शुरू से इस बात पर बल देता कि पंजाब को आज जितना पानी मिल रहा है, उतना मिलता रहना चाहिये, कम नहीं होना चाहिये, यह सवाल केवल सिखों का सवाल नहीं है, सारे पंजाब का सवाल है तो न केवल उन्हें पंजाब के राजनीतिक दलों का ही समर्थन मिलता बल्कि पंजाब से बाहर भी बहुत सहानुभूति से उनकी बात सुनी जाती । पंजाब का किसान जो बड़ी मेहनत व साथ पैदा करता है वह सारे देश के लिए पैदा करता है । पंजाब के किसान की कठिनाई को भुलाकर कोई भी हल ढूंढ़ा जाए, तो स्वाभाविक है पंजाब में इसको लेकर बेचैनी पैदा होगी ।

मुझे पता लगा है और मैं सेठी जी से पूछना चाहूंगा क्या यह सच है कि पानी के सम्बन्ध में त्रिपक्षीय वार्ता में एक स्टेज पर अकाली मित्रों ने यह मान लिया था कि इस में से राजस्थान को हटा दिया जाएगा । क्या यह मान लिया था कि 1955 के समझौते के अनुसार राजस्थान को जो पानी मिलता है, वह मिलता रहेगा और उस समझौते के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान को जो अधिकार प्राप्त है, राजस्थान उन अधिकारों का पूरी तरह से उपभोग करता रहेगा ? क्या यह भी सच है कि यह तय हुआ था कि पंजाब और हरियाणा के बीच पानी के आवंटन के सवाल को इन्टर स्टेट वाटर डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट, 1956 के अन्तर्गत ट्रिब्यूनल को सौंप दिया जायेगा लेकिन ट्रिब्यूनल का फैसला आने तक हरियाणा और पंजाब, दोनों दिसम्बर, 1981 के समझौते के अनुसार पानी प्राप्त करते रहेंगे और इस बीच में सतलुज-यमुना लिंक कैनाल को पूरा किया जायेगा, दो साल के भीतर, तथा उसे और भी चौड़ा किया जाएगा ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या

पानी के सवाल पर एक आम सहमति हो गई थी और अकाली मित्र राजस्थान को छोड़ने के लिए तैयार थे ? यदि हां तब फिर गतिरोध क्यों पैदा हुआ ?

सतलुज-यमुना लिंक कैनाल के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अब अकाली दल को भी उसके बनाने पर आपत्ति नहीं है लेकिन पंजाब की सरकार उसे बना नहीं रही है । उसे बनाने का काम आगे बढ़ाया जा सकता है ।

दूसरी बात है क्षेत्रों के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री ने चण्डीगढ़ के सम्बन्ध में जो एवार्ड दिया था उसके हिसाब से चण्डीगढ़ पंजाब को चला जाना चाहिये था । मैं उन मित्रों से सहमत नहीं हूं जो यह कहते हैं कि चन्डीगढ़ के साथ शवाहर और फाजिल्का जुड़ा हुआ है । मेरे पास समय नहीं है कि मैं एवार्ड से उद्धत कर सकूं । अब अकाली दल यह कह सकता है कि हमें प्रधान मंत्री का एवार्ड मंजूर नहीं है, हम ऐसे मामले में एक न्यायिक एवार्ड चाहते हैं । पानी के बारे में वे यह कह भी रहे हैं । लेकिन चण्डीगढ़ के सम्बन्ध में अकाली दल कहता है कि चण्डीगढ़ उसे दे दो, फाजिल्का और अबोहर जो एवार्ड के हिसाब से हरियाणा को जाने चाहिए थे वे हरियाणा को नहीं जायेंगे, अगर कुछ गांवों को इधर-उधर करना है तो उसके बारे में कमीशन बनाया जा सकता है। मैं चण्डीगढ़ को बांटने के खिलाफ हूं। चन्डीगढ़ अपने में एक इकाई है। चण्डीगढ़ एक प्रदेश की राजधानी के रूप में निर्मित हुआ है । चण्डीगढ़ को बाटने की बात नहीं करनी चाहिए । हरियाणा के नेताओं को इस मामले में विश्वास में लेकर उनसे स्वीकार करा लेना चाहिए कि वे अपनी राजधानी अलग बनायें और उसके लिए केन्द्र से रुपया लें । लेकिन पानी के सवाल पर और क्षेत्रीय सवाल पर कोई भी फैसला ऐसा नहीं हो सकता जो हरियाणा और राजस्थान के लोगों की इच्छा के खिलाफ उनपर थोप दिया जाए । मुझे अकाली मित्रों से शिकायत है कि अगर वे पंजाब के पानी और क्षेत्र के सवालों को सर्वदलीय सवाल बनाकर आगे बढ़ते, राजनीतिक सवालों को धार्मिक रूप न देते और धार्मिक मामलों को साम्प्रदायिक रूप न देते तो आज पंजाब एक आवाज में बोलता, केन्द्र को भी उसकी आवाज सुननी पड़ती अगर आज पंजाब की आवाज बिखर गई है, पंजाब की आवाज टूट रही है, पंजाब पंजाब के नाते नहीं बोल रहा है, इसके लिए अकाली दल भी जिम्मेदार है और कांग्रेस पार्टी भी कम जिम्मेदार नहीं है । (व्यवधान)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय**, आखिर सत्ता किसके हाथ है ? कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने की जिम्मेदारी पंजाब में किसके ऊपर है ? कौन पंजाब की परिस्थिति कम करके बताता रहा है। कौन अवैध हथियारों को रखने वालों को गिरफ्तार करने में विफल रहा है? दिल्ली में अवैध हथियार लेकर लोग घूमते रहे, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया । आज भी पंजाब में हत्या की घटनायें हो रही हैं। उसके लिए किसको दोष दिया जाएगा। दिल्ली में गुरुद्वारा प्रबंधक कमेटी के चुनाव में जिस तरह से कांग्रेस पार्टी ने दखल दिया, मैं पहले भी उसकी निन्दा कर चुका हूं, मैं फिर निन्दा करना चाहता हूं। साम्प्रदायिकता की काट उससे बड़ी साम्प्रदायिकता नहीं है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय**: दो सवाल हैं । . . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

**आचार्य भगवान देव** (अजमेर) : जनता पार्टी के राज में अकालियों से समझौता आपने किया । उनका हौसला नहीं बढ़ाया ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जवाब देने को तैयार हूं । हमने समझौता किया तब पंजाब में शान्ति थी। तब खालिस्तान की आवाज नहीं उठी थी । . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

**आचार्य भगवान देव** : सत्ता में से आप गए हैं, उसके बाद आप प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हो . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी**: लेकिन पंजाब के उग्र पंथियों को अगर कोई दिल्ली में लाया है, तो कांग्रेस पार्टी लाई है ।

**आचार्य भगवान देव** : पंजाब की बात करते हुए दिल्ली के चुनाव की बात क्यों करते हैं । . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : जवाब आ जाएगा । जब तुम्हारा टर्न आ जाएगा, तब बोल देना ।

**आचार्य भगवान देव** : इस तरह से सदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं ।

. . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी**: दिल्ली की गुरूद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी के लिए जो कानून बना, उसमें पहले मैट्रिक पास होना जरूरी था । बाद में मैट्रिक पास होना जरूरी नहीं रहा क्यों ?

**प्रो. मधु दंडवते** (राजापुर) : अब मैट्रिक फेल कम्पलसरी करेंगे । . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : क्या यह राजनीति नहीं है । उग्रवादी तत्वों को किसने बढ़ावा दिया ? . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समाप्त करना चाहता हूं ।

**आचार्य भगवान देव** : अकालियों को प्रोत्साहन आपने दिया । भारतीय जनता पार्टी और जनसंघ ने दिया । पंजाब में स्थिति बिगाड़ने वाले आप हैं और आपकी पार्टी है । . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

**श्री राम विलास पासवान** (हाजीपुर) : अकाली लोगों को गोली मार दिया जाएगा ।

**आचार्य भगवान देव** : कौन कहता है गोली मार दो । उनको प्रोत्साहन आपने दिया । आपकी पार्टी ने दिया । . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : क्या कर रहे हैं, आप लोग ।

. . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

**श्री राम विलास पासवान**: जो राही है, सही है । जो गलत है, वह गलत होगी . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . सारी चीज स्पायल कर रहे हैं । . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदया** : क्या कर रहे हैं ।

. . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

**आचार्य भगवान देव**: सदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं । . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : मैं गरमा-गर्मी में अपना भाषण समाप्त नहीं करना चाहता ।

**आचार्य भगवान देव** : आप कर क्यों रहे हैं । टू-दि-प्वाइंट बोलिए ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : आप तय करेंगे–टू-दि-प्वाइंट ? कौन करेगा ? . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इनको रोकिए, नहीं तो बात बिगड़ जाएगी। यह किस तरह से ** कर रहे हैं । . . . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

**आचार्य भगवान देव** : आप क्षेत्रीय पार्टियों को प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हो ।

PROF. MADU DANDAVATE: Sir, who is conducting the House? He has the temerity to challenge a senior leader of a party.

. . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

**श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास** : ** –बात करते हैं ।

**आचार्य भगवान देव** : आप गुण्डों को प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हो । असम में प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हो । अराष्ट्रीय तत्वों को आप प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हो । क्षेत्रीय पार्टियों को आप प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हो . . . (**व्यवधान**) . .

**श्री राम विलास पासवान**: प्राइम मिनिस्टर से क्यों नहीं पूछते हो । . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

**श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास** (भीलवाड़ा) : बैठिए, आपको क्या पता है । . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आप क्यों नहीं चुप करके बैठते हैं । भगवान के लिए आप बैठ जाइए । गत इन्टरप्ट करिए ।

. . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

**आचार्य भगवान देव** : अध्यक्ष जी, मर्यादा के अन्दर बोलते हैं, तो हमें कुछ नहीं कहना है । मर्यादा के बाहर जायेंगे, तो मैं बोलूंगा । . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : इनकी बड़ी कृपा थी, कि इन्होंने पहले कुछ नहीं कहा । हम कांग्रेस के खिलाफ बोलेंगे तो ये मुंह पर ताला लगायेंगे । खरी बातें सुननी पड़ेंगी । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, is there any rule that you must support the ruling party? If you give your ruling like that, we would like to walk out..

**आचार्य भगवान देव** : अकाली लोगों से आप लोग मिलते हैं ।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am not yeilding.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आप लोग बोल सकते हैं, जब आपको बोलना हो । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या कर रहे हैं ।

...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री राम विलास पासवान** : अकाली की निन्दा की तो आपको बहुत खुशी हुई । कांग्रेस की निन्दा की तो ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**आचार्य भगवान देव** : सदन में गुमराह क्यों कर रहे हो । उल्टी-सीधी बातें क्यों कर रहे हैं । ...(**व्यवधान**)... सारे अकाली लोगों से मिलते हैं ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : तुम क्यों नहीं बोल सकते। जब तुमको बोलना हो तो यह बात बोल देना । बीच में काटने की क्या आवश्यकता है ।

**श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास** : बोलने ही कहां देते हैं ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : पार्टी को कहिए, पार्टी आपको टाइम देगी । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : खत्म करिए ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आपसे निवेदन किया था कि मैं गरमा-गर्मी के वातावरण में अपना भाषण समाप्त नहीं करना चाहता था, लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि कांग्रेस के कुछ सदस्यों ने अपने होश-हवास ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैंने कहा क्या है ...(**व्यवधान**)... कांग्रेस के सदस्य वातावरण को बिगाड़ने पर तुले हुए हैं । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Don't show your mucle power here.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: He says "don't refer to the Congress Party". Then tomorrow he can say "don't refer to the Prime Minister." Who is he to give direction to Members?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, in this way, the debates cannot continue. He is threatening us.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : हमने बोल दिया है ।

...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री राम विलास पासवान** : इस बहस को गम्भीरता से चलवाइये ।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, you bring the House to order I cannot speak with so much interruptions.

**आचार्य भगवान देव** : आप मर्यादा में बात करिये ।

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Who are you to say that? What is this? Do not show your muscle power.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : मैंने कौन सी मर्यादा भंग की है ? क्या मर्यादा का पाठ इन से पढ़ूंगा ?

**श्री राम विलास पासवान** : इस तरह से हाउस नहीं चलेगा ।

...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot do this all the time.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी:** आप बतलायें, मैंने कौन सी मर्यादा तड़ी है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : कोई मर्यादा नहीं तोड़ी है । मैंने तो यह कहा है कि आप अपने विचार व्यक्त करें और जब उन का वक्त आये तो वह अपने विचार व्यक्त करें । so simple it is. He has no right to interupt

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : क्यों यह विवाद को चलाने का तरीका है ? अगर मेरी बात से कांग्रेस के सदस्य सहमत नहीं हैं तो वे उस का खण्डन कर सकते हैं, तर्क रख सकते हैं । अगर कोई गलत बात कह रहा हूं तो उस की ओर इंगित कर सकते हैं । मगर टोका-टोकी का कोई मतलब नहीं है ।

**श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास** : वह कह रहे हैं कि आप साम्प्रदायिक भावना भड़का रहे हैं ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : जो साम्प्रदायिक-भावना।

(व्यवधान)

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : हमें जो बोलना है, वह हम बोलेंगे ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : देखिये-हाउस को आप नहीं चला रहे हैं मैं चला रहा हूं । आप चुप कर के बैठिये, वरना आप के खिलाफ डिसिप्लिनरी एक्शन लेना पड़ेगा ।

I will have to take some disciplinary action; I do not want to do it, but you are going to force me for that now.

**श्री जमीलुर्रहमान** (किशनगंज) : ऐसी बात कहना जिससे प्रोवोकेशन हो, नहीं कहनी चाहिये ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : कोई प्रोवोकेशन की बात नहीं कही है । कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कही है जिस से प्रोवोकेशन हो ।

There is no question of provocation. There is nothing of that sort.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): Sir, it is absolutely correct that no Member should interrupt the other Member, neither today, nor tomorrow. That is what each of us should follow. That is the correct thing to do. I appeal to all the Members on both the sides not to interrupt each other.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक अपील से अपना भाषण समाप्त करना चाहता हूं । अकाली मित्रों से मेरा आग्रह है कि वे मुठभेड़ का रास्ता न अपनायें, अपने त्याग-पत्रों पर बल न दें, समझौते के द्वारा समस्याओं को हल करने के रास्ते पर चल कर फिर से बातचीत में भाग लेने के लिये तैयार हों । एक-दूसरे को समझा-बुझा कर ही हम अपनी बातें मनवा सकते हैं । अगर अकाली दल इस परिणाम पर पहुंचता है कि सरकार उस की सही बात पर भी ध्यान नहीं दे रही है तो मैं अकाली मित्रों को आश्वासन दिलाना चाहता हूं -- उन्हें सारे प्रतिपक्ष का समर्थन प्राप्त होगा । लेकिन यदि प्रतिपक्ष यह अनुभव करता है कि अकाली मांगों में कुछ मांगें ऐसी हैं जिन्हें उन के वर्तमान स्वरूप में स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सकता तो वे बातें भी अकाली मित्रों को स्वीकार करनी चाहियें । फिर से बातचीत का सिलसिला शुरू होना चाहिये।

आज देश की एकता बनाये रखने की कितनी आवश्यकता है इस पर बल देने की जरूरत नहीं है । आसाम में जो कुछ हो रहा है उस से हम सब को गहरा धक्का लगा है । हमारी आंखें खुलनी चाहियें । पंजाब में हम साम्प्रदायिक सद्भाव और भाईचारे का वातावरण बनाये रखते हुए पंजाब के सारे सवालों को मिल-बैठ कर हल करें । गुरू नानक देव जी ने कहा था---बांट कर खाओ ।

"नाम जपो, किरत करो, वांट कर खाओ ।"

मैं अकाली मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूं--- पानी भी बांट कर पियो । क्षेत्र के मामले भी इस तरह से हल करो कि किसी पक्ष को यह न लगे कि उस की पराजय हो गई है या

उस की कीमत पर कोई दूसरा पक्ष अपनी ताकत बढ़ाना चाहता है ।

**श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास** : ऐसी बात करो, वाजपेयी जी ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : सिर-मूछें ऊंची कर दो ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी अपील के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करना चाहता हूं । मुझे विश्वास है कि आज की सारी चर्चा इसी वातावरण में होगी, खाली उस अंश को छोड़ कर ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय**: देखिये, सारी बात अच्छे ढंग से चलनी चाहिए । किसी बात का भी खंडन शब्दों से होना चाहिए, व्यक्तिगत तौर पर नहीं ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : तर्क से होना चाहिए ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : तर्क-वितर्क से होना चाहिए ।

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur): Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the question is very important to India and to the world and it is to be viewed in a dispassionate manner and very coolly.

To start with, I have one observation to make that the negotiations have been going on in this regard and so much ground has been covered and still there is every opportunity and possibility for tiding over the problem to everybody's satisfaction. For that reason, we have, of course, to examine the case analytically, objectively, yet with a very cool head and a cool mind. This is my first appeal that I put up before the House as also to my own brothers—the Akali Dal and the others concerned.

Sir, what is the big-time question? The big-time question is based on misunderstanding and unfounded type of distrust. We are bound by a specified type of Constitution of India and we have come to be a very big nation to the envy of many. A propose of that we all Indians have to go about in a uniform manner and in a unified fashion.

Now, who are the Akalis? They are my brothers, my kith and kin, your borthers, your kith and kin. And may I explain who are the Sikhs? I explained that the other day also. The Sikhs, Punjabis, Haryanavis historically, rationally, philologically are of the same stock—same in everything. If I start thinking in terms of who is who, I might point out, Sir, start from anywhere you wish to, from Punjab right up to this up of Haryana and possibly quite a bit beyond, and kind of Gotra, any kind of Jat-Pat, they are from the same stem, from the same stock and, as I said, they always remained the same and it is very difficult to cut them vertically on any problem whatsoever. So, this is point number one which as a background I must tell you.

Sir, Sikhs have always been nationalist—traditionally and historically—starting from any time you like. From the period of my own beloved Gurus, they sacrified everything.

They had come right up to Delhi to hand over their heads for the sake of Bharatvarsha and for its traditions and its way of life. That is what they did. Their deals, their thinking, their preaching, their give and take, flourished everywhere round India. You take even the big holy places of the Sikhs. You take our Takhts. Outside Punjab if I may start counting, everybody will accept that their doing was for total India. If I go to Northwest side of it, Chhati Patshahi—the Sixth Guru—had an emineri holy place in Srinagar at Matan and Kharbu. You come outside Punjab and go to any place. There is the Paonta Sahib in Himachal Pradesh. If you want to drift towards Delhi six Gurus came here and they have their own sacred places where they stayed and where they sacrificed. you move towards Uttar Pradesh, you have Mitha Ratha Sahib; then Hemkund Sahib, Govind Ghat Sahib; and beyond them, there are so many *sthans* all of very holy importance to us. Go on to Madhya Pradesh, we have at Gwalior the Chhathi Patshali. Thereafter you move

[Shri R. S. Sparrow]

and you have them at Manmad and Aurangabad. We have the Huzur Sahib, one of the holy *takhts*.

Towards the east, we have the Patna Sahib. Go to Gauhati and beyond. Our Every Hindu, every Sikh, all Punjabi all revere our Gurus. Not only that. I may point out that when our Gurus were in the midst of difficulties, when they were sacrificing everything...

Gurus moved about and preached love,

लख्ते दिल कटवा दिए, चुनवा दिए दीवार में,
उफ न की इतना भरोसा था तेरे करतार में।

Here is Guru Govind Singh:

सर्व गुण संपन्न इसको पातशाही ---

He sacrificed everything. May I tell you what he stood for? He stood for secularism and he stood for mankind. Do you know who were the ones who offered themselves when he was in difficulty? Budhu Shah, a Muslim; with all his children and with all his relatives he sacrificed everything that he had.

May I give you another example? When my Guru was in difficulty, when he was being hounded out and chased, do you know who took him on their shoulders? It was Nabhi Khan and Ghani Khan. They were Muslims. They could have been given kingdoms for handing ove over the Guru. But they said: "Here is a Guru common to mankind, not only to India."

I told you about the *Panj Piaras*. They were the five beloved ones. Where did they come from? One came from Jagannath Puri, in Orissa—in the east. Another came from the western coast. *viz.* Dwarka. The third came from down South, viz. Bidar in Karnataka. Then there comes another who was ready to sacrifice himself here at the big test; he came from Hastinapur, between Mathura Ji and Delhi. And one came from Lahore in Punjab. Thus they were from different areas and backgrounds; from all over India.

These are our Sikhs, men of quality. When it came to Jalian Wala Bagh or Cama Gata Maru or when it is the question of filling jails while fighting for freedom, they did not merely act as Sikhs. No; they went to jails as nationalists and they fought for nationalism. They fought in all important battles under my command and the command of my colleagues—Hindus, Sikhs, Harijans, Charistians and Mohammedans. They fought together under different set of circumstances, in any kind of operations for rooting out from our national life some kind of disunity or the other, or some kind of bad germs.

I have only to give one example. I will wind up quickly. I speak about some kind of foreign chaps who want to put us out of gear. They want to vivisect India. Don't I understand what is our frontier? Don't I understand what is Punjab? Don't I understand what type of spies they try to win over? Some cases came out in the open. Don't I understand what type of masquerading they do? Don't I understand how money can flow and win over some people who are easy to be won over? Don't I see what is behind all these extremists, shooting innocent people indiscriminately in the streets and trying to create fiasco and chaos?

It is that type of thing by which some of them,, poor chaps, who do not understand perhaps under the garb of fundamentalism or some other type of notion, are misled. Otherwise, I see no difficulty.

In regard to demands, I have to say only two words. There are two types of prominent demands, religious demands. I shall say one word about religious demands. Atalji, it was not only at Bangla Sahib Gurdwara but even previously the hon. Prime Minister declared that Sikhs demands, religious demands were acceptable, let us work them out. Whether it was an objection from their side that they wanted to have everything collectively or some other type of misunderstanding, I am not going to indulge in that. But the demands are acceptable, whatever is reasonable. On that, I would like to raise one issue. Regarding religious demands—it is my side of it—I would like to say with candour that there has naturally to be one yardstick for India. If tomorrow, if today, we sanction any kind of religious demands to one

community, that will apply to all communities of India. There is no question about it. Therefore, we have to view the whole thing objectively and in pragmatic terms, applicable type of words should be brought in.

I am very glad that many of my Sikh brothers accept that a lot is being done to settle this issue; the ground is being well covered. My friend, Prakash Singh Badal, my friend Balwant Singh and so many other feel that we must now finish the whole tussle in some kind of a manner, in a proper manner.

Regarding administrative demand, already my friend has stated, from that side, Atalji, with a little bit of an added innovation. But that does not matter. That is to be settled by us across the table. That is my appeal also and I appreciate the appeal that has been made by Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee. We are bound by the Constitution of India. When we come here or when we take any kind of a legislative seat as a Minister or as a legislator or a Member of Parliament, the first thing that we do before the Speaker is that we read out an oath saying, 'I promise this. that I shall uphold the sanctity of the Constitution of India. So. anything that we do must be according to the Constitution of India. You cannot start shooting people; you cannot start doing all types of wrong things to round off the Constitution of India.

I would humbly point out to my colleagues, my friends, my relative Akalis about this Anantpur Sahib Resolution of 1973. They were in power in Punjab as also in power here with their friends. According to the Constitution, there is no reason why an amendment to any kind of Bill cannot be brought about; it can be. Even the Private Members' Bills point out that way. In their period they did not do that. I wish they would have done it. By so doing a point would have been made, whether two-thirds majority was there in Punjab or not; whether two-thirds majority would have accepted it here or not. But the point would have been, that constitutionally everything could be done. With these words, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the situation in Punjab is extremely grave. Unless the drift is arrested, it may take a criminal turn; and it is pregnant with many possibilities. That is why we must think over the whole matter seriously.

It is a border State and Pakistan is heavily armed by the United States of America with some motive. This also we should keep in mind. When hijacking of planes and some killings started, the Akali leaders should have condemned all these things unequivocally. But I am sorry to say that they have not done it. Our party warned the Central Government about the shape of things to come, in 1981. Our central leader, Comrade Surjeet wrote a letter and our Party has also passed resolutions pointing out the danger that the extremist elements may take up the issue and try to exploit the situation to the detriment of the interests of the people of the Punjab and to the detriment of the unity of the nation. I am sorry to say that this timely warning was not heeded to by the Central Government Initially the Akalis also drew a demarcation between the demands of the extremists and the demands of the Akalis. It was Shri Prakash Singh Badal who wrote to the political parties and wanted a settlement. Now, there are some demands which are religious and there are some demands where the interests of the whole of the people of the Punjab are involved.

First of all, I come to the first demand, which is a non-religious demand, that is, re-structuring of Centre-State relations and giving autonomy to the States. So far as this demand of the Akalis is concerned, it is a democratic demand. We have been demanding this. The Marxist-Communist Party, the Communist Party, the other Left parties, the DMK, the AIDMK, today the Telugu Desam and also the Janata Party of Karnataka, all are demanding that there should be some restructuring and we want the whole Centre-State relations to be reviewed and we should grant powers to the States,

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

more financial and administrative powers to the States. That will strengthen the States. That will strengthen the federal system and will also srengthen the Central Government. So far as this demand is concrened, there is no difference even in the Punjab among the political parties. That is a genuine and democratic demand of the people of the Punjab.

The second demand concerns water. There also, I find that the Akali leaders have also given up some of their old demands and they are trying to come to an agreement. Only one minor problem remained, when this was discussed, namely, the allocation of water in the interim period that is, pending the decision of the Tribunal. This can be settled amicably.

The third problem is territorial problem. I agree that Chandigarh should go to Punjab, but what the Akali leaders are demanding is that some villages should go to Punjab on the basis of religion, which is un-democratic. A village should be given as a unit. So, it should be on the basis of language, but not religion. In this modern period, religion should not be mixed up with politics. It should be segregated from politics and the basis of reorganisation of the States should be language. That is, the sicnetific and democratic principle on which this should be done. So, on all matters there can be agreement, based on certain principles. And it is very astonishing to see the way the negotiations are continued.

Sir, Mr. Swaran Singh was asked to negotiative on November 3, 1982. It appeared that some understanding was arrived at, but the Government tried to persuade Rajasthan and Haryana. The Akalis issued a new programme on the 4th November. They gave 15 days' time. Unfortunately these talks started on the 16th. The Central Government killed the time and the neogtiations started on 16th. Mr. Swaran Singh was out of those talks because of the reasons best known to the ruling party. From the press reports it appeared that some sort of understanding was arrived at on 18th. But it broke down. Again Akalis announced their programme of action. Again, the initiative was taken in January by appointing a Cabinet sub-committee. Akalis responded. The discussion went on. On 18 January, there was a deadlock. On 22 January, the Prime Minister called a meeting of the opposition parties where a suggestion was given for a tripartite meeting. Government agreed to that. It was called on 24th and 25th. An agreement was reached. Only a small item, allocation of water, remained. The Central Government agreed to appoint a Committee to go into the Centre—State relations. This was agreed upon. I do not know why the Central Government instead of negotiating with the Akali leaders, the Prime Minister declared unilaterally certain decisions. Why is this done? Is it to create differences in Punjab? This should not have been done. Instead of elinching the issue with the Akali leaders, why should she go to a Gurudwara in Delhi and address them? I found in the newspapers that in the lawns of her house, she addressed the Sikhs, who had gathered there, and said something. This is not the way to negotiate the term of an agreement.

My Party has been constantly opposing extremism everywhere, who are out to destroy the uity and fraternity of our country. We have been opposing them in Assam; we have been opposing them in Punjab. But if you want to try to fight the extremists,, you have to accede to the genuine demands of the people so that the extremists are isolated. Unfortunately, I must say that the Akali leaders, because of extremism, could not follow their line consistently. I also agree with Mr. Vajpayee that the Central Gov? ernment wanted to take certain advantage of the extremists. This should not have been done. In Tripura, they joined hands with the extremists. This sort of attitude taken by the Central Government is not helping the unification of the emotions of the people of India. So, I think, even at this late stage, wisdom will dawn on the ruling party and they will sit round the table, because the differences have been narrowed down and this can be amicably settled.

**श्रीमती गुरबिंदर कौर बाग :** (फरीदकोट) : स्पीकर साहब, मेरे आनरेबल कुलीग श्री वाजपेयी जी ने जो 5 नवम्बर 1982 को पंजाब की सिचुएशन के बारे में इस हाउस में प्रस्ताव पेश किया, उस पर आज बहस हो रही है, फर्दर डिस्कशन हो रही है । उस वक्त उन्होंने चन्द अलफाज ही बोले थे ।

आप सब को पता ही है कि उस वक्त की सिचुएशन आज से अलग थी । अकालियों की कुछ मांगें प्रधान मंत्री ने मान ली हैं । अब रावी-व्यास वाटर और टैरेटेरी के मसले हैं । 1955 की ट्रीटी के बारे में जो इन्होंने कहा है, मेरे ख्याल में ये उसको छोड़ना नहीं चाहते, यह अकालियों की गलत डिमांड है कन्फ्रेन्टेशन के बजाय बैठकर बातचीत के जरीये सब बातें हो सकती हैं । मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने, हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने तमाम अपोजीशन मेम्बर्स को भी कांफिडेन्स में लिया और उनकी बातें सुनीं और जैसा वाजपेयी जी ने कुछ बताया, काफी मसले हल हुए । अब मैं एक सवाल करना चाहती हूं । वाजपेयी जी, 1966 में शाह कमीशन के सामने जो मेमोरेण्डम पेश किया गया वह पंजाब प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी ने किया था और उस पर सभी पार्टियों के दस्तखत हैं, सिवाय एक अकाली पार्टी के । हमारे हंसराज शर्मा जी उस वक्त जनरल सेक्रेटरी थे, अब भी शाह कमीशन की जो किताब छपी है, उसमें वह मेमोरेण्डम है । फाजिल्का और अबोहर का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता था, बल्कि उन्होंने तो कहा कि कालका भी हमें मिलना चाहिए और गूला भी हमें मिलना चाहिए । इसके अलावा जो भी पंजाबी स्पीकिंग एरियाज हैं वह हमें मिलने चाहिए । मैं इस बात पर पूरी तरह से यकीन करती हूं कि जो भी बाकी टैरिटोरियल मसले होंगे वह भाषा के आधार पर होने चाहिए, किसी कास्ट, धर्म या मजहब के आधार पर नहीं होने चाहिए ।

अब एक बात मुझे बताइये । 1977 में आपको एक बड़ा अच्छा मौका मिला था । 1977 से लेकर 1980 तक । उस वक्त वाजपेयी जी फारेन मिनिस्टर थे । जनता पार्टी का यहां राज था और अकालियों का पंजाब में राज था लेकिन उस वक्त कोई मसला नहीं उठाया गया । उस वक्त आप भी कुछ काम करते । अब रिलिजस डिमाण्ड मानी गई हैं, बाकी भी मानी जायेंगी, सभी से मिलकर और बात करने के बाद। आपको याद होगा कि कब से कहा गया है कि चण्डीगढ़ पंजाब में जायेगा---चण्डीगढ़ पंजाब को मिलना चाहिए, इसके बारे में कोई शक नहीं है । उस वक्त भी कहा गया था लेकिन इतने साल गुजर गए, इस बात को किसी ने उठाया ही नहीं । आप बुरा न मानें वाजपेयी जी, एलेक्शन तो आप अकालियों से मिलकर इकट्ठा लड़ लेते हैं, सरकार भी पंजाब में बना लेते हैं और अब ख्वामखाह गरीब लोगों को क्यों लड़ाते हैं ? लेकिन अभी लास्ट में आपने जो अपील की है उससे मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई है । (व्यवधान) अकाली जो हैं वह तो लीडर नहीं हैं सिखों के, सिख कांग्रेस में भी हैं, सी पी एम में भी हैं और अब तो वाजपेयी जी ने भी सिखों को अपनी जमात में ले लिया है । यहां पर जब खालिस्तान के बारे में बहस हुई थी तो मैंने यह बात कही थी कि हिन्दू फैमिली का जो बड़ा लड़का होता था वह सिख बनता था । अब मैं उसकी हिस्ट्री में नहीं जाना चाहती क्योंकि आज हिस्ट्री का दिन नहीं है । लेकिन जैसा कि स्पीकर साहब ने यहां पर बताया है कि सिख गुरू हिन्दुस्तान के कोने-कोने में गए हैं और उनके वहां पर गुरूद्वारे हैं । हिन्दुस्तान छोडकर वे मक्का मदीना भी जाकर आए हैं । जैसा कि गुरू नानक जी को आपने कोट किया, उन्होंने कहा है अव्वल अल्ला नूर पाया, कुदरत दे सब बन्दे । एक नूर दे सब जग उपजा, कौन भले कौन बन्दे । फिर क्यों लड़कर खून बहा रहे हैं ?

जैसा कि आप जानते हैं हमारे साथ इन्टरनेशनल बार्डर लगता है, पंजाब एक बड़ी इम्पार्टेन्ट स्टेट है और यह केवल अकालियों का मसला नहीं है । पानी का मसला हर पंजाबी का है---चाहे वह हिन्दू हो, क्रिश्चियन हो, मुसलमान हो या किसी भी जात का हो । स्पीकर साहब, आपकी जमीनों को भी पानी चाहिए । दाढ़ी केश न

[श्रीमती गुरबिन्दर कौर ब्रार]

हुआ तो क्या हुआ, पंजाबी तो हैं । हम इस बात को कन्डेम करते हैं कि डा. जगजीत सिंह ने बड़ा खतरनाक मसला उठाया और हम उसके साथ हैं, बिल्कुल सहमत हैं । इसके साथ मेरी अपील है कि हर सिख को यह न समझा जाए कि वह खालिस्तान की डिमांड करता है । यह बिल्कुल नहीं होना चाहिए। नेशनलिस्ट पूरे हैं, पूरी कुर्बानियां दी हैं, कभी पीछे नहीं हटे हैं। आपको इस बात का ख्याल रखना चाहिए । प्रधान मंत्री जी को माइनोरिटीज का बहुत ही ख्याल है । यह मेरा पूर्ण विश्वास है कि नेहरू खानदान ने माइनोरिटीज की रक्षा की है और प्रधान मंत्री जी के नीचे सब मसले हल हो सकते हैं । इसलिए हमको चाहिए कि हम सब बैठकर, कन्फ्रन्टेशन के बजाय थ्रू-नैगोसिएशन्स बात करें । यह मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है।

पंजाब से 13 सदस्य हम चुन कर आए हैं। 12 तो हम हैं और एक अकाली है, जिनकी शकल आपने शायद कभी देखी होगी ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य:** वाजपेयी जी दूसरे हैं ।

**श्रीमती गुरबिन्दर कौर ब्रार:** 117 सदस्य विधान सभा में हैं । 37 उनमें से अकाली हैं जो अपने आप को समझते हैं कि हम पंजाब के रक्षक हैं और बाकी सब लोग ऐसे हैं। हम सब मिल कर बैठें और मिल बैठकर इस मसले को हल करें--जैसी कि मैंने आपसे अपील की है । यूनिटी के साथ बैठें तो सारे मसले हल हो जायेंगे । होम मिनिस्टर साहब यहां बैठे हुए हैं । यह जल्दी मसला ज्यादा डिले नहीं होने देना चाहिए । इसको जल्दी से जल्दी हल करना चाहिए, ताकि पंजाब डवेलप हो, पंजाब और आगे तरक्की करे । पंजाब के लोग हर मूवमेंट में हिस्सा लेते हैं । हिन्दुस्तान एक रहेगा, हिन्दुस्तान के टुकड़े नहीं किए जायेंगे और पंजाब में हिन्दू एकता कायम रहेगी ।

**स्वामी इन्द्रवेश** (रोहतक): अध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब के मसले के साथ हरियाणा का [illegible]

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** दोनों जुड़वां हैं ।

**स्वामी इन्द्रवेश :** पिछले कई सालों से राजस्थान का भी जुड़ा हुआ है ।

**श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा** (गढ़वाल): हिमाचल वालों को पता ही नहीं है, जहां से पानी निकलता है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** विशाल हृदय है ।

**स्वामी इन्द्रवेश :** पिछले सालों में जो पंजाब की हालत रही है, उसका दंड सारा हरियाणा को भी भोगना पड़ रहा है। 1955 में रावी-व्यास के पानी के लिए 110 करोड़ रुपया देकर पाकिस्तान को, हरियाणा उस समय पंजाब में था, पानी खरीदा गया था । पंजाब में जमीन के नीचे मीठा पानी है, नहरें और दरियायें हैं । यह हिस्सा जो हरियाणा का कहलाता है, वहां जमीन के नीचे ज्यादा पानी भी है, बंजर है । यह सारा पानी हरियाणा के लिए खरीदा गया था । 1955 में जो फैसला हुआ था, उसके मुताबिक पंजाब को 7.20 ए.एम.एफ., राजस्थान को 8 ए.एम.एफ. और जम्मू और काश्मीर को 0.65 ए.एम.एफ. लेकिन 1976 के फैसले के अनुसार हरियाणा और पंजाब को आधा-आधा पानी देने का फैसला हुआ था । 1981 में जो फैसला हुआ, उसमें पंजाब का पानी बढ़ गया, राजस्थान का भी बढ़ गया और हरियाणा के साथ यह पाबन्दी लगा दी गयी कि पानी ज्यादा नहीं दिया जाएगा । इस के साथ साथ हरियाणा में सैंकड़ों करोड़ रुपये लगा कर नहरें बनाई गई । यह पानी पंजाब के खेतों से हो कर आना है, लेकिन पंजाब में चाहे अकालियों की सरकार हो या कांग्रेस की सरकार हो, इस मुद्दे पर दोनों एक लाइन पर खड़े हैं । सतलुज-यमुना नहर खोदने नहीं दे रहे हैं । यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है, दो सालों का सरकार ने वचन दिया था, डेढ़ साल बीत गये हैं अभी तक कोई कार्य उस पर नहीं हुआ है । अब यह तो सम्भव नहीं है कि हरियाणा के लोग शस्त्र ले कर पंजाब में नहर खोदने जायेंगे । यह तो आप की जिम्मेदारी है कि हरियाणा की धरती जो बिना पानी के बंजर पड़ी हुई है उसके हिस्से का सारा पानी उस को मिले। यह

1976 का फैसला था. आज 7 साल हो गये, इस तरह से सारा फैसला रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल दिया जाता है । सरकार कुछ लोगों के आन्दोलन को देख कर यह महसूस करने लगती है कि पंजाब में पता नहीं क्या हो जायेगा । मैं यह समझता हूं— सरकार की इस ढीली नीति के कारण सारे देश के ऊपर साम्प्रदायिक असर पड़ रहा है ।

जहां तक भाषाई समस्याओं की बात है, क्षेत्रीय समस्या की बात है, अभी जैसा हमारे एक साथी ने कहा—हमें इस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है कि चण्डीगढ़ पंजाब को दे दिया जाए । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि क्यों दे दिया जाये? शाह कमीशन ने चण्डीगढ़ हरियाणा को दिया था। जिस आधार के ऊपर हरियाणा और पंजाब का बटवारा हुआ, खरड़ तहसील हरियाणा को दी गई, चण्डीगढ़ हरियाणा को दिया गया, लेकिन आज हर एक आदमी यह समझने लगा है कि चण्डीगढ़ तो पंजाब को देना चाहिए, लेकिन फाजिल्का और अबोहर की चर्चा अभी नहीं करनी चाहिए । यह कैसी विडम्बना है? यदि तलवार दिखा कर फैसले होंगे, जिसकी लाठी उसी की भैंस पर फैसले होंगे तो इसका अर्थ यह होगा कि सरकार लोगों को प्रेरित कर रही है कि लोग हिंसा के रास्ते पर चलें, लोग तलवार ले कर मैदान में आयें, लाठी ले कर झगड़ा करें, उस के बाद सरकार घुटने टेक देगी और वैसा ही समझौता हो जायगा ।

यह जो क्षेत्र का मामला है, इस में हरियाणा के साथ सदा अन्याय हुआ है । भाषा के आधार पर दोनों प्रदेश बने । पंजाबी बोलने वाले लोग पंजाब में और हिन्दी बोलने वाले लोग हरियाणा में गये । लेकिन जो कुछ वहां पर हुआ, अब उस की जानकारी मैं आप को देना चाहता हूं । फाजिल्का और अबोहर के बारे में जो आज यह कहा जा रहा है कि उस के बारे में तो अभी आयोग बैठाना चाहिये, उस के बारे में फैसला किया जाना चाहिये—तीन बार उस समय के मुख्य मंत्री सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरों ने कुछ गांवों को निकाल कर, मेरा तात्पर्य है फाजिल्का से निकाल कर, मुक्तसर तहसील में डाला । उस में एक गांव केन्दूखेड़ा को इस लिये निकाला गया कि हरियाणा के साथ फाजिल्का-अबोहर का सम्पर्क टूट जाय और ये दोनों इलाके पंजाब में रह जायं । जिस समय 1970 में देश की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने अपना एवार्ड दिया, उस समय यह केन्दूखेड़ा गांव भी साथ में देना पड़ा । इस तरह से यह सारा षडयन्त्र किया गया, हरियाणा से इन इलाकों को काटने के लिये और देश के सामने यह नक्शा पेश किया जा रहा है कि फाजिल्का और अबोहर भी वहां जाने चाहिये । यह हालत आज बनी हुई है । वहां पर जो पढ़ने वाले बच्चे हैं भाषा के आधार पर उन के सामने बड़ी परेशानी पैदा हो गई है, वे हरियाणा या राजस्थान के गंगानगर में जा कर पढ़ते हैं और हिन्दी पढ़ने के लिए वहां पर कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं हो रहा है। उन की बोली हिन्दी है, भाषा हिन्दी है ।

केवल फाजिल्का और अबोहर को काटने का ही षडयन्त्र नहीं किया गया, बल्कि यह जो भाखड़ा बांध है, यह भाखड़ा बांध पहले कांगड़ा जिले में होता था, उस को होशियारपुर जिले में डाल कर पंजाबी भाषी जिले में डाल दिया । ये जो लालडू, डेराबासी 40 गांव कलोसिया स्टेट में होते थे और जिनकी छिछोली कैपीटल थी, उन 40 गांवों को हटा कर पटियाला में मिला दिया जिससे कि हरियाणा का सम्पर्क चण्डीगढ़ से टूट जाए । यह जो षडयन्त्र किया जाता रहा है, इस पर कोई सोचने को तैयार नहीं है, इसके इतिहास में जाने को कोई तैयार नहीं है कि यह षड्यन्त्र क्यों हुआ । या तो ईमानदारी से आप भाषा के आधार पर जो प्रदेश बनाये गये हैं, उस आधार को मान कर चलें या किसी सर्वमान्य आधार को मान कर चलें । इस आधार के बारे में क्यों नहीं सोचा जा रहा है, इस आधार को क्यों नहीं माना जा रहा है, यह मेरी समझ में नही आता ।

मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो राजनीतिक फैसला होने की चर्चा चल रही है, उसके लिए सब से पहले यह जरूरी है कि हरियाणा के लिए पानी लाने के लिए जो नहर बनायी जा रही है, उस नहर को जल्दी से खुदवाना चाहिए । अगर आप इस नहर के काम को इसी ढंग से लटकाये चलते रहे तो हरियाणा को जो पानी मिलने वाला है वह फिजूल में पाकिस्तान को जाता रहेगा । उस पानी

[स्वामी इन्द्रवेश]

को पंजाब को जरूरत नहीं है । उसके बाद भी वह पानी हरियाणा को नहीं मिल रहा है । इस नहर को शीघ्र बनाया जाए, बेकार इसको लेट किया जा रहा है । इससे सारा हरियाणा प्रदेश प्रभावित हो रहा है । इन सारी बातों को देखते हुए ही इस विषय पर विचार करें । केवल पंजाब को या कुछ लोगों के आन्दोलन को देख कर ही कोई फैसला नहीं लेना चाहिए । परन्तु जो यथार्थ है, वस्तुस्थिति है, जो लोगों का वास्तव में अधिकार है, उसके मुताबिक आपको फैसला लेना चाहिए ।

हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने अभी एलान किया है कि हमने उनकी धार्मिक मांगों को स्वीकार कर लिया है। अब इस देश में यह बड़ी विडम्बना है, बदकिस्मती है कि धर्म के मामले में कोई परिभाषा देश के सामने नहीं है आखिर आप धर्म किस को मानेंगे? एक आदमी कहे कि मैं तलवार ले कर चलूंगा और यह लेकर चलना मेरा धर्म है तो आप उसको धर्म मान कर चलेंगे । मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर कल को दो लाख आदमी यह फैसला कर लें कि हम पिस्तौल ले कर चलेंगे, यह हमारा धर्म है तो क्या आप पिस्तौल लेकर चलने की अनुमति दे देंगे ? क्योंकि नहीं तो उनके धर्म को खतरा पैदा हो जाएगा । अगर इस तरह की मांगों के आगे सरकार फैसला करने को तैयार हो जाए, झुकने को तैयार हो जाए तो इस देश में कभी भी कानून का शासन कैसे चलेगा ।

आज पंजाब में क्या हालत है ? पंजाब में दिनदहाड़े निरपराध लोगों पर गोली चला कर लोग धर्म स्थानों में जाकर छिप जाते हैं । पंजाब में आज दो कानून चल रहे हैं--एक देश का कानून और दूसरा गुरद्वारे का कानून चल रहा है । अगर सरकार इसी ढंग से शासन चलाना चाहती है तो बात दूसरी है ।

मैं यह नहीं समझता कि कोई भी सिख मानसिक रूप से गौ का कत्ल करने का साहस करेगा । लेकिन लोग षड्यंत्र करते हैं और इस तरह से साम्प्रदायिक भावनाओं को भड़का कर अपना स्वार्थ सिद्ध करना चाहते हैं । मैं आपका ध्यान इस तरफ खींचना चाहता हूं कि इस समस्या को जितना लटकाया जाएगा, वह उतनी ही लम्बी और विकट होती जाएगी । पानी के मसले पर भाषा के मसले पर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए और हरियाणा के साथ आपको न्याय करना चाहिए ।

**श्री जी. एस. निहालसिंहवाला** (संगरूर): स्पीकर साहब, वाजपेयी जी ने आज यहां पंजाब का मसला उठाया । कई बातें उन्होंने बिल्कुल ठीक कहीं । स्वामी जी को मैंने सुना । मैं उनकी कई बातों से इत्तिफाक करता हूं ।

स्पीकर साहब, आज हमारी हालत ऐसी बनी हुई है जो कि हम बयान नहीं कर सकते । इस मुल्क में जम्हूरियत है । जम्हूरियत में किस तरह से चलते हैं, किस लोगों को नुमाइन्दगी मिलती है, किसी मसले पर कैसे फैसला किया जाता है, यह पंजाब में बिल्कुल उल्टा है । पंजाब से आये पार्लियामेंट के 13 मेम्बरों में से 8 सीटों पर सिखों की डोमिनेशन है । उन आठ में से भी, मालवा से, जहां से अकाली नेता क्लेम करते हैं, पटियाला, भटिंडा, संगरूर, फरीदकोट, फिरोजपुर, लुधियाना, ये मालवा के जितने इलाके हैं, वहां से कोई आदमी इनका रिटर्न नहीं हुआ । अमृतसर से एक तुड़साहब सिक्खों के वोट लेकर आए हैं। यहां सिक्खों का डामीनेशन है । पंजाब की असेंबली में 117 सीटें हैं और इन 117 सीटों में से 37 अकालियों के पास हैं । इसमें रिजर्व सीट्स भी हैं । कुछ शहरों से भी वोट मिले हैं । मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जब ये ताकत में नहीं रहे तब इन्होंने सिक्खों के नाम का नारा लगा दिया। सिक्ख क्या चाहते हैं, सिक्ख किनके पीछे हैं, इस चीज को ये लोग नहीं देखते । पंजाब के लोगों ने इनको रिजेक्ट कर दिया है, असेंब्ली में भी और पार्लियामेंट में भी । जब सरकार नहीं बना पाए तो मोर्चा लगा दिया । हम खामोश बैठे रहे । न हमको सेंटर पूछता है, न स्टेट पूछती है, पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर हम जरूर हैं । आज भी वाजपेयी जी की मेहरबानी से बोलने का मौका मिल गया है नहीं तो हम जुर्रत भी

नहीं करते बोलने की, इसलिए कि शायद हमको सजा मिले कि क्यों आप इस झंझट में पड़ते हैं। क्यों आपने यह मसला उठाया, इसलिए खामोश बैठे रहें।

दो तरह की इनकी मांगे हैं—एक तो धार्मिक और दूसरी पालिटिकल। धार्मिक मांगे तो तकरीबन मान ली गई हैं, सिर्फ एक मांग पूरी नहीं की गई कि शिरोमणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी आल इन्डिया बेसिस पर हो। हमारे अध्यक्ष महोदय भी पंजाब के हैं। कुछ जासड़ भी सिक्ख हैं, इनके बड़े करीबी हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : हमारा खानदान है, करीबी क्यों कहते हैं।

**श्री जी. एस. निहालसिंहवाला** : इन्होंने दिल्ली के सिक्खों को कहा कि आप दिल्ली के चुनावों का बायकाट करिए। लेकिन दिल्ली के सिक्खों ने अपनी मर्जी की—इनका हुक्म नहीं माना। हुजर साहब नांदेड़ के सिक्ख इनका कहना मानने को तैयार नहीं हैं, पटना साहब के सिक्ख इनका कहना मानने को तैयार नहीं हैं। पंजाब में जितनी आबादी सिक्खों की है, उतनी ही आबादी बाकी हिन्दुस्तान में सिक्खों की है। वे इनका कहना नहीं मानना चाहते। वे कहते हैं कि हर धर्म को अपनी मर्जी से रखना चाहते हैं। इनके सिक्ख गुरुद्वारा एक्ट आल इंडिया बेसिस पर बनाने का क्या हक है? इनका मतलब यह है कि वहां के सिक्ख पूंजी जमा करके और अमृतसर लाकर टौंडा साहब को दें और ये खाएं। अजीब तमाशा है।

इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि यह सिक्खों का मसला है और मैं भी सिक्ख हूं, नेशनलिस्ट हूं, पक्का सिक्ख हूं।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** (पटना): कुछ कच्चे भी हैं।

**श्री जी. एस. निहालसिंहवाला**: हां हैं, कुछ कच्चे भी हैं। आप प्राइवेट तौर पर पूछेंगे तो मैं आपको बता दूंगा कि कच्चे और पक्के सिक्ख में क्या फर्क होता है।

तो मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर आल इंडिया बेसिस पर करना है तो सारे हिन्दुस्तान के सिक्खों की इसमें राय लेनी होगी और देखना होगा कि मेजारिटी चाहती है या नहीं।

दूसरा पालिटिकल सवाल है। सबसे बड़ा पानी का सवाल है। पानी के मसले में आम जमींदार को इन्होंने गुमराह किया है। आप और मैं एक ही इलाके के रहने वाले हैं। मैं जानता हूं कि कहां-कहां मीठा पानी है और कहां नहीं है, जैसा कि स्वामी जी ने भी कहा। जो बैरानी इलाके हैं वहां मीठा पानी नहीं है। चौधरी साहब के इलाके अबोहर में मीठा पानी नहीं है, फाजिल्का, मुक्तसर, फरीदकोट में नहीं है। भटिंडा सबसे बिरानी इलाका है, वहां मीठा पानी नहीं है। तो इस पानी के मसले में हम यह बिल्कुल कहने को तैयार नहीं हैं कि आप किसी का हिस्सा हमको दे दो। जो कायदे-कानून के मुताबिक हमारा हक बनता है वह हमको दिया जाए।

मैं दावे से कहने के लिए तैयार हूं कि पंजाब ने ज्यादा से ज्यादा पानी इस्तेमाल किया है जो अपने हक का था यानी 4.61.6261, इसलिए, मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि मौजूदा सिस्टम के बाद डिस्टर्ब न किया जाए। जो सरप्लस वाटर राजस्थान और हरियाणा को बनता है, वह हिसाब से उनको दे देना चाहिए। मगर मुनसिफाना तौर पर, रियायत नहीं होनी चाहिए, न हमारे साथ और न किसी के साथ।

तीसरी बात रही टेरिटोरियल के बारे में। मैं दावे से कहने के लिए तैयार हूं, यहां नहीं बाहर भी, रोड पर भी और स्टेज पर भी कहता रहा हूं कि जितना अकालियों ने सिखों का और पंजाब का नकसान किया और कोई नहीं कर सकता। पंजाबी पलवल और कुल्लू-मनाली तक पढ़ाई जाती थी। सिर्फ इसलिए इन्होंने यह जुल्म किया कि हमारी सिख डोमिनेटेड सीटें कितनी आयेंगी, जिनसे हमारी सरकार बने उतनी ले लो। मुझे इल्म है, जिस दिन अबोहर और फाजिल्का का बदकिस्मती से ऐलान हुआ था, मैं उस वक्त भी पार्लियामेन्ट में था और मुझे वर्किंग कमेटी में वहां बुलाया गया था। उस दिन

[श्री जी. एस. निहालसिंहवाला]

उन्होंने सोचा था कि सन्त जी ने मर जाना है, सड़कर जल जाना है, कुन्ड बना लिया और भिट्टी का तेल डाल दिया जिससे छलांग न मार जाए । सरदार हुकम सिंह हुकमनामा लेकर कब आते हैं और सन्त जी को बचाएं तो कहेंगे फाजिल्का दे दो, यह उस वक्त किया । उस वक्त कमजोरी का फायदा उठाया था। उनमें यह बचाने की कमजोरी आ गई चूंकि वह मुनसिफाना फैसला नहीं था । वह इम्पलीमेन्ट नहीं हुआ, फाजिल्के, चण्डीगढ़ और अबोहर कुछ नहीं मिला । मैं आपका ज्यादा टाईम नहीं लूंगा । जहां भी पंजाबी स्पीकिंग कंटीग्यूअस है, चाहे वह रोढ़ी का इलाका है, चाहे फाजिल्का के गांव हैं, चाहे भटिन्डा या सरसा के पास इलाका लगता है इसलिए मैं कहता हूं सरकार को दिलेरी से कर देना चाहिए । जो उधर गस्ती से चले गए हैं, सन्त जी की बचाने की कमजोरी के वक्त, उनको इधर दे दें और जो इधर रह गए हैं--उधर दे दें । ऐसा फैसला मुनसिफाना तौर पर होना चाहिए । मैं समझता हूं हमको तो सिख नहीं मानते। उनके यहां आठ एम. पीज हैं और मैजारिटी कांग्रेस में बैठी है। सिर्फ 4-5 आदमियों को मानते हैं, उनको नहीं मानते हैं । बदकिस्मती से ये सारे लीडर मेरे हल्के के हैं । तलवंडी और लोंगोवाल दोनों मेरे हल्के के हैं । सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला मेरे से हारे हैं, इसलिए वे भी हैं ही। सारे लीडर वहां के हैं लेकिन मैं छूट गया, क्या मैं सिख नहीं ? वहां जाटों की 80 परसेंट वोट है । वहां के लिए कांग्रेस ने कहा था कि यह तो सिखों का हल्का है इसको छोड़ दो, काटकर फिरोजपुर का, लुधियाना का वर्स्ट डोमिनेशन और कुछ संगरूर का हिस्सा डाल दिया और कहा कि एक सीट जाने दो । वहां भी सिखों ने इनको नहीं अपनाया। यहां पर ये चैम्पियन बने बैठे हैं किह हम सिख हैं । उन्होंने तो सन् 85 का इलैक्शन देखना है तब तक जंग जारी रखनी है । अगर जंग चलती रही तो वोट मिलेगी । (व्यवधान)

आज सरदार दरबारा सिंह को रिटायर कर दो, उनकी जगह लाहेरा या तलवंडी को बना है। कोई झगड़े वगैरह की बात नहीं लेकिन मामला ठप्प हो जाएगा । मैं वाजपेयी जी से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि यह बीमारी आपने ही उनको लगाई है । वे अकेले राज नहीं कर सकते थे, न कभी सोच सकते थे । अब मुश्किल यह है कि उन्होंने थोड़े दिन राज करके देख लिया । अब चिंता रहती है जब तक राज नहीं मिलता । इसलिए किसी नेशनलिस्ट पार्टी के साथ समझौता कर लिया करो । यह रोज जलने और मरने वालों के साथ न किया करो । मैं केन्द्र सरकार से दर्खास्त करूंगा कि जल्दी से जल्दी मुनासिब और मुन्सिफाना तौर पर जो पंजाब और किसी और सूबे के हक बनते हैं उनका युनीलेटरल फैसला कर दो और वह सब सिखों को स्वीकार है ।

**श्री रतन सिंह राजदा** (बम्बई दक्षिण): अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि जितने वक्ता यहां बोले हैं उन्होंने महत्वपूर्ण और बुनियादी चीजें सामने रखी हैं कि जो कुछ फैसला हमें करना है किसी भी रीजन के मुताल्लिक तो हम इंडियन फर्स्ट और इंडियन लास्ट हैं इस भावना को सामने रख कर करना है। यह बड़ी अजीब चीज है, और जब हमारी स्टेट्स बहुत ज्यादा हों और मुल्क में कुछ बटवारे, झगड़, टंटा या फसाद हो तो हमें यही राष्ट्रीय भावना रख कर काम करना चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान हमारा है जिसके लिये हम सब गौरव करते हैं, उसके विधान की रक्षा के लिए शपथ ली है उसकी चारदीवरी के अन्दर रह कर ज-जो रीजनल प्रोबलम उठती हैं उनको हमें सुलझाना और सम्हालना है ।

हमारा मुल्क एक सब कान्टीनेन्ट साइज का है और कभी कभी सब-कान्टीनेंटल डाइमेंशन की प्रोबलम्स भी खड़ी होती हैं । लेकिन यह जो हमारा बुनियादी उसूल है, यह जो यूनिटी इन डाइवर्सिटी का सबक हमने सीखा है, आजादी की लड़ाई के समय श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू और मौलाना आजाद के आधीन कि हमारे देश यों अलग अलग मजहब और भाषा रहेंगी फिर भी यूनिटी इन डाइवर्सिटी बनाये रखेंगे इस बात को हमें हमेशा अपने जहन में रखना है और उसी के मुताबिक काम करना है । एक शायर ने कहा है :

गुलहाय रंग रंग के हैं रौनके चमन,
अय जौक इस जहां को है जेब इख्तलाफ से।

तो हिन्दुस्तान की ताकत या तरह तरह के रंगों के जो हमारे गुल हैं यह देश की रौनक बढ़ाते हैं ।

पंजाब का मसला जिनके बारे में सारा सदन और देश चिन्तित है उसके बारे में जब हम चर्चा करते हैं तो:

Punjab occupies a very pivotal and strategic position in India.

हिन्दुस्तान में पंजाब पर सारे देश को गौरव है । वर्तन परस्ती में कभी सिख पीछे नहीं रहे, बहादुरी और कुर्बानी में देश की आजादी की लड़ाई में सिख पीछे नहीं रहे । इस बात का फख्र सारे देश की जनता को है ।

जब यह डिमान्ड्स उठीं और उनके बारे में जब फैसला करना होता है तो मेरी शिकायत यह है कि हमारी सरकार ने डैक्सटैरिटी और डिलिजैंस क्या चीज है इसको नहीं सीखा । बहुत देर के बाद सोचती है । जब यह डिमान्ड उठी और डाइलेटरी टैक्टिक्स सरकार ने नहीं अपनाई होती तो मेरा ख्याल है कि यह मामला इतना नहीं बिगड़ता । अभी प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि सिखों की रिलीजस डिमान्डस मन्जूर करते हैं । तो जब डिमान्ड उठी रिलीजर्स, टैरीटोरियल और कुछ रावी, ब्यास के पानी की और कुछ पोलिटिकल डिमान्डस, तो इनके लिये सर-पहले से ही दूसरी पार्टियों से सलाह मश्विरा कर के एक नेशनल कंसेन्सस तैयार करती तो मामला इतना नहीं बिगडता ।

**1500 hrs.**

लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा कि रिलीजस आफ डैक्सैटरिटी क्या चीज है, वह हमारी गवर्नमैंट समझती नहीं है । जब मामला बहुत बिगड़ जाता है, उसके बाद गवर्नमैंट खुद आती है ।

शुरू में जब यह चीज उठी तो हमने कहा कि यह अकालियों की डिमांड है, वह सिसैशनिस्ट है । उनको गवर्नमैंट ने कंडम करने का काम शुरू किया । गवर्नमेंट ने उनको सिसैशनिस्ट, ट्रेटर और एंटी-नेशनल वगैरह सब चीजें कह दीं और उसके बाद जब देखा कि गवर्नमेंट के बस की बात नहीं है तो फिर कहा कि अपोजिशन वाले सब मिलकर चलो । हम ट्रीपारटाइट कमेटी में बैठे । वहां गवर्नमैंट ने देखा कि अपोजिशन ने कन्स्ट्रक्टिव रोल लिया है । जब इस तरह के प्राबलम होते हैं तो नेशनलिस्ट, नेशनलिज्म, वतन-परस्ती की दृष्टि से देखे जाते हैं । उस वक्त कभी भी पार्टीबाजी की बुनियाद पर नहीं चलना चाहिये । मुझे कहते हुए दुःख होता है कि शुरु में कांग्रेस पार्टी सब चीजों में पूरे-पूरे लड्डू खुद खाना चाहती है । आखिर में जब कांग्रेस के बसकी बात नहीं रहती है, मामला बहुत बिगड़ जाता है तो बाद में कहती है कि और लोग भी आयें और रास्ता दिखायें । यह एक जबर्दस्त चीज है ।

आने वाले दिनों में भी ऐसी बहुतसी चीजें देश में उठेंगी, उस समय गवर्नमैंट को चाहिये कि सब को साथ में लेकर नेशनल कन्सैन्सस खड़ा करने की कोशिश करे और वह एक कन्स्ट्रक्टिव एप्रोच होगी । अगर पहले गवर्नमैंट ने कंस्ट्रक्टिव एप्रोच की होती तो यह मामला इस हद तक बिड़ता नहीं ।

जो इनकी रिलीजस डिमांड्ज गवर्नमैंट ने मान ली है, यह बहुत अच्छी चीज है, मैं मानता हूं कि हैल्दी ट्रैड्ज आफ डैवलप्ड, अकालियों ने अपनी डिमांड को टर्न-डाउन किया है, यह कहा है कि हम देश की यूनिट को भंग करना नहीं चाहते हैं । अभी एक रैज्यूलूशन उन्होंने पास किया है, मैं उसके लिये उनकी सराहना करूंगा, उनको मुबारिकबाद दूंगा । गवर्नमैंट ने भी जो रोल अपनाया है, अभी भी जो उनकी मांगें हैं, उनके बारे में अपोजिशन को साथ लेकर नेशनल कन्सैंसस खड़ा करने का तरीका जो गवर्नमैंट का है, मैं उसकी भी सराहना करूंगा और कहूंगा कि यह अप्रोच हमें जारी रखनी चाहिये । यह अप्रोच रखकर यदि हम चलेंगे तो यह काम काम ठीक हो सकते हैं । हम इस चीज का फैसला करें कि उनकी डिमांड्ज में दो तीन चीज जो हैं उनके बारे में हमारी एप्रोच साफ होनी चाहिये ।

एक तो गवर्नमैंट को यह करना चाहिये कि जितने डिस्पयूटस हैं, वह थ्रू नैगोसियेशन करेंगे, हम किसी के कंडैमनेशन के

[श्री रतन सिंह राजदा]

अधिकारी नहीं हैं । किसी को कंडम कर के, किसी को बुरा-भला कर के नहीं, बल्कि हम उनके साथ बैठने की बात करें । मैं एक्सट्रीमिज्म की बात नहीं करता, उसकी सराहना हम नहीं कर सकते, वायोलैंस की सराहना नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन नैगोसियेशन सब सवालों के लिये हो सकती है । मैं चाहूंगा कि यह अकालियों के लिये भी लाजमी है, गवर्नमैंट और दूसरे सब लोगों के लिये लाजमी है कि नैगोसियेशन से एक टेबल पर साथ-साथ बैठकर मसलों का फैसला करें ।

ट्रीपारटाइट टाक्स जो हमारी चलीं जो सलाह-मशविरा हुई, उसमें जो इश्यूज बाहर आये हैं, उसमें आपने देखा होगा कि हम सौल्यूशन के नजदीक आये हैं । सब पार्टियों वाले, गवर्नमैंट के लोग एक साथ टेबल पर बैठे थे तो हम सब--

We were nearer the solution; we are already nearer the solution.

मैं नहीं समझता कि किस लिये यह मामला बिगड़ना चाहिये । अभी तक यह तय हुआ था कि जितने वाटर डिसप्यूट, रावी-ब्यास के पानी के सवाल हैं, वह एक ट्रिब्यूनल को दिये जायें और वह ट्रिब्यूनल रिवर डिसप्यूट ट्रिब्यूनल एक्ट, 1956 के मुताबिक, उसके प्रावीजन के मुताबिक फैसला करे । जहां तक टैरिटोरियल डिस्पयूट का सवाल है और डिफरेन्सेज का सवाल है वह भी

That could be referred to a commission.

और वह कमीशन अपना फैसला दे ।

तीसरे जो स्टेट और सैंटर के रिलेशन की बात होती है, उसके बारे में

That could be examined by legal and constitutional experts.

वह कर के सैंटर और स्टेट रिलेशन के बारे में भी फैसला हो सकता है । अब अकालियों ने अपनी मांगें कांस्टीट्यूशन के प्रावीजन के अन्दर रखने को कहा है। उन्होंने अपना एक प्रस्ताव पास कर के कहा है --

We stand by the unity and integrity of the country.

उस पर भरोसा रखकर हमें आगे चलना चाहिये और इसी वातावरण व हवा को हमें ताकतवर बनाना चाहिये ।

मैं गवर्नमैंट को यह कहना चाहता हूं कि एक भी कदम हमें ऐसा नहीं उठाना चाहिये जिससे मामला और ज्यादा बिगड़े । जब सिख भाई एशियाई गेम्स के लिए दिल्ली की तरफ आ रहे थे उस वक्त भजन-लाल जी ने जो एलान किया और जिस तरीके से उन्होंने सिखों के साथ व्यवहार किया उस को मैं कन्डम करता हूं । बड़ी जिम्मेदारी और बड़े दुख के साथ मैं उसको कन्डेम करता हूं । जो लोग वायलेन्स करना चाहें उनके खिलाफ आप ऐक्शन ले सकते हैं लेकिन सारे सिटिजन्स को एक समान माना जाना चाहिए और उनमें आपस में कोई भेद नहीं होना चाहिए। आपने सिखों के सैंटिमेन्टस को धक्का पहुंचाया । ला एण्ड आर्डर के लिहाज से स्टेप्स न लेते हुए जो एलान किया गया और जिस तरह से पब्लिक को इंस्टीगेट करने की कोशिश की वह बहुत गलत बात थी ।

इन्हीं अलफाज के साथ मैं कहूंगा कि आज फिर से हमें दुनियां के चौराहे पर कहना है कि सिख और हम सभी हिन्दुस्तानी एक बहते पानी की तरह से हैं । बहता पानी काट सके, जग में देसी तलवार नहीं ।

we are Indians first and Indians last

हम अपने उसूलों पर चलेंगे और मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि पंजाब का मसला हल करना कोई मुश्किल नहीं, आसान होगा।

Given goodwill, fairplay and some of justice, the solution will be in sight.

With these words, I have done.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I call the next member, I would like to take the consensus of the House. We have got about 25 minutes more. If the House so agrees, we can give 2-1|2 hours for the Private Members' Resolution after finishing this.

HON. MEMBER: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: So, we shall carry on with this.

Prof. Ranga.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not wish to speak today on behalf of the Congress: I do not want to speak as a party man. I speak as one of the founders of the Constitution.

I am glad my hon. friend who has just now spoken has taken the right stand that we are all Hindustani people; we are all Indians. We are bound by our Constitution. We would like to live together although professing different religions as sons and daughters of Bharat Mata. I would like to make an appeal to our friends from Punjab, the Sikhs, and I would like them to realise and say to themselves and be frank with themselves also, whether they would like to live there as Indians or merely as Sikhs: whether they would like to have Hindus also as their co-parteners in that area or whether they want to go the way, the wrong way, with so many of our friends had gone in Pakistan, in founding Pakistan.

I felt sure, when we were achieving freedom, that our Sikh friends wanted to be in India and not to have a separate home for themselves, keeping away everybody else as the Pakistanis had done. It was because of that we all agreed. When I was there with the Congress and later with the Swantantra Party also, we agreed with Master Tara Singh that there should be a separate Punjab State, not for Sikhs alone, not for Hindu alone, but for both the groups of people who are living together. Let our hon. friends, the Sikhs, also realise that Hindus are as devoted worshippers of their gurus as they themselves. They may wear turbans; they may keep beard and all the rest; they may carry their kirpans—that may be their special professions—but it does not mean that they should consider Hindus to be different from themselves in their devotion to their gurus.

We have gurus in other religions also. Lingayats have got their gurus. They have made a lot of sacrifices in virtue of their faith in Lord Shiva. So many things can be said about Vaishnavites and other people also. We have all got our gurus; we worship these gurus. Merely because we worship these gurus, it does not mean that we must turn our face against all other people who worship some other gurus.

I want our friends from Punjab also, our Sikh friends, to realise that they are not living in Punjab alone. They are very enterprising. They have gone to Ottawa and when some injustice is done to our Sikh friends, in Canada, our blood boils, our Government protests and Members of Parliament and the Government to protest through our own Embassy. They are there in Madras, in Cape Comorn, everywhere. They have benefited as a result of the tremendous economic and social development we have been making for the last 35 years. If any community is to be singled out as the best possible enterpreneurs and industrialists and beneficiaries, it is the Sikhs. The one single community which has made the single biggest possible contribution to the development of our country is Sikhs.

I would like these friends in Punjab to realise their responsibility towards all the Sikhs all over India and then to make their demands.

I have one confession to make. I, along with our constituional founders, have committed one big blunder and that was to have adopted the British parliamentary system in a blindfolded manner, party against party, my party at any cost, a kind of a new political religion, we started. The result is we are now suffering from what is known as one vote majority tyranny and it has led to these defections. Just now he has mentioned the name of a State where they took away six or seven votes from one side, quietly. How? No one knows. But anyhow he manufactured a majority. That majority

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

was not there at the time of the election. And then immediately all these people began to raise *halla-gulla.*

I told you that in the whole of India it is not possible to have all-party Government. But in certain problem States, especially in Punjab and Meghalaya and in some other States also, we should have political residence statesmanship in adequate degree to be able to raise above our own party loyalties to be willing to share power with the other political parties so that all political groups would have some satisfaction of having a share in the power that is to be there in a particular State. If we were to make an experiment in that direction, we would be able to find better solution for problem-States like Punjab.

I congratulate the Opposition party leaders, a number of them, who came forward some months ago, to issue an appeal to our Sikh friends in Punjab not to go to extremes and, at the same time, to warn the country as a whole not to go on yielding all the time to the extremist possible demands that might be coming from any one religious community. I was very happy about it. I am also happy that all our friends agree to offer cooperation to Indiraji and to our Government.

But just because they happen to be in those parties on that side, and Indiraji and all of us happen to be on this side, it is not proper to go on accusing her party for anything and everything. What was the wrong thing that she has done? She wanted the country to recognise the sanctity of an agreement that was reached by three or four State Governments over river water distribution. Is she wrong in it? Is it the first time that she has offered to talk to them? Is it not a fact that it is those people who have simply refused to talk to the Government of India, to Indiraji, to everybody? Is it not a fact that it was those people who demanded that Indiraji should go and talk to them in their *takts?* We say that we are opposed to imperialism. But they talk about their takt and they want the Prime Minister of the whole of India to go there and to bow before them.

She was prepared to do even that. She has been patient, I should say, eternally patient. Some of the Opposition Party Members as well as their leaders also must have felt very unhappy as I had felt unhappy over the kind of—what did I call it—endless patience that she has exercised over all this. What was wrong in asking those people not to come with their *kirpans* and behind the kirpans with the bullet demand that was emanating from wherever that religious leader was at the time of the Asiad? Suppose the Government had not taken that action and suppose something had happened here what would have been the fate of India, what would have been the reputation of India the world over when the whole world was here at the Asiad? Therefore, merely because you happen to be on that side—I also happened to be on that side—it is not proper to go on finding fault with the Government for anything and everything. Today she has asked for cooperation from the Opposition. The day before yesterday she asked for cooperation from the Opposition over Assam. My hon. friend, Mr. Ravindra Varma charted out formula after formula in a patriotic manner and tried his best to cooperate with the Government. But all the Opposition was not united unfortunately. Some of the Opposition went the wrong way like my friend Mr. Vajpayee and we are faced with this terrible situation in Punjab as a result of this division among the Opposition themselves. But so far as Indiraji is concerned, let me tell you she has been suffering, she has been working under this impossible Parliamentary system where. . .

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA (Garhwal): You are saying this! A founding father of the Constitution is saying this!

PROF. N. G. RANGA . . .where she has got to keep away so many of these friends from the trammels of responsibility and yet carry on the adminis-

tration in the face of opposition, the kind of opposition that has been emanating from Punjab on the one side and from Assam on the other.

We all went to the people. I was defeated, and you were defeated, in 1971. In 1967 she came back here only with a minority and she was supported by the Communists and, therefore, she was able to run the government. We were there in the Opposition. Did I not offer my cooperation on behalf of my Party as well as myself to Indiraji in those days? I did. When our U.P. friends were also there in the Government and I was there in Rajya Sabha in the Opposition, did I not offer my cooperation to you, friends, whenever there were communal riots? A similar approach we must be prepared to make. At least in certain States especially in the north eastern tribal States, in Punjab and in some other States wherever you find the Congress coming out as the single largest party and at the same time not being able to form a Ministry, the Congress must be willing to invite the cooperation of other Parties and form a coalition,—What should I call that; would it be coalition? —an all-Party Government. Let us make an experiment. I made this suggestion when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was alive, and later, when Mr. Lal Bahadud Shastri was here, and again when Indiraji was there. They said: here as the Constitution and the mapority Party leader has got to be called to form the government. Afterwards, when Chaudhuri Charan Singh was called to form the Ministry, did he have the majority behind him? Yet, we did it and he was able to form a Ministry. If the leader of the single largest Party were to form the Ministry and invite the leaders of the Opposition Parties including Prof. Madhu Dandavate, our Communist friends and our BJP leader, where is the harm? They should be willing to work with it. But I am not prepared to make that suggestion here and now for the Government of India because I do not speak on behalf of the Government, on behalf of the Congress. It is for the Congress and all these Parties to put their heads together to think of some formula. So far as problem States are concerned, there must be, as far as it is possible, all-Party Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Please try to conclude.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: One minute more Sir. I have only placed my thoughts and suggestions before you. It is not going to be very practical because neither these friends nor those friends would agree to work on this basis. Therefore, what should we do in the meanwhile? I appeal to the Sikh friends in Punjab and Sikh friends all over India to stand by Indiraji, to stand by the Government as a whole and to stand by the Parliament and see that there is no division and no trouble whatsoever in Punjab. There are enemies on this side. There are enemies on that side, enemies in the two hemispheres who are only waiting for a chance. They were unhappy over what happened in Bengal. So they want similar misfortune to visit upon India. We should not give an opportunity to the inimical people in different areas in the world. So let us all work together even though we belong to different Parties and even though you find yourself on your side and we find ourselves on this side. Please don't be too much obsessed with power. I have never held any power. I am not a disappointed man. I am not a frustrated man. Therefore, I warn my friend, Mr. Vajpayee to exercise some patience with himself and with his party and see that his Party falls in line with the rest of us in Punjab as well as in Assam.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Now an all party government. That is the proposal before the House.

15.22 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Most of my predecessor speakers have pointed out to the serious necessity of settling the disputes in Punjab, particularly concerning the fact that it is a Border State as well as the continuance of the extremist activities there. Nobody has contradicted the fact

[Smt. Geeta Mukherjee]

that behind the extremists activity there are machinations of foreign powers as well. But everybody knows that in Punjab either among the Sikhs or among the Hindus all are not extremists. And this makes it very necessary to effectively intervene in isolating the extremists. For that quick settlement with the Akalis, in our opinion, is very necessary.

We were all very happy when we read in the newspapers that the talks are going to conclude successfully. But, unfortunately, it has not taken place, but that itself shows that there was some basis during the talks which, if pursued persistently, can settle the situation. With that end in view, we welcome the fact that some of the religious demands of the Akalis have been conceded by the Prime Minister. Now we think that the Prime Minister herself should take further initiative in having further talks. There should not be anything which stand on prestige. With this understanding I urge upon the party in power to take the initiative again.

In this about the demands that are outstanding I would like to mention a few things. About the Centre-State relationship question, I would appeal to the Akalis why it should be within the Anandpur Sahib resolution. It is a political question, it is not a religious question of the Sikhs. We, in various parts of the country, today feel strongly and it is the feeling of various Parties also, that this decentralisation of power and resources must be there. Therefore, they should not insist on anything which would prejudice in fact their case if they want more powers for the States and make a common cause. At the same time, I would urge upon the Centre to understand that the Centre-State relation question is very important and some initiative must be there from the part of the Centre to have a special discussion on this question with all political parties and all forces of the country who want better balance of Centre-State relations.

In respect of water dispute, in our opinion, the 1955 agreement should be adhered to but at the same time there are certain other things which should be definitely given to a tribunal without prejudice to 1955 agreement. Therefore, if the Prime Minister takes another initiative in that regard for re-referring to the tribunal without prejudicing 1955 agreement, I believe, that should help the situation because in the negotiations itself almost everybody agreed to it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, about the territorial disputes our party is for giving Chandigarh to Punjab and at the same due territorial compensation and financial aid for the rest of the territorial question surely a mechanism can be found for resolving the same. It should not be on the basis of religion, as such, but other well known concepts on which disputes are settled in the world.

Sir, in order to help the Punjab situation one thing is very essential that all the secular democratic forces who claim themselves to be secular and democratic and all the political parties whether they are secular or not but claim themselves to be so, in the interest of the Punjab issue, it is very essential that their State unit's not only in Punjab but also in Haryana and Rajasthan speak in the same voice. But I am sorry to say that the ruling party's Punjab unit, Haryana unit and Rajasthan unit are not speaking in the same voice. This is the truth. They are arousing passions. This they should stop. BJP out-does the ruling party. It goes one step ahead. With all the intentions of making the Punjab situation more quiet this has to be taken into consideration that if they want peace then all these passion-arousing should be stopped. I would like to take pride about the fact that the Left Forces—including my party —have not only spoken in the same language in all the States but we have been trying in this situation to mobilise all the forces who would speak against extremists and secessionists and for bringing about secular atmosphere. I would like to congratulate the people of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan who despite the serious situation are trying to keep peace.

In this connection I would like to mention the fact that only of late there was an intellectual conference in Punjab which called itself 'Intelligentia for National Integration, Secularism, Punjab's Unity and Development' where a number of delegates assembled and they passed resolutions which said that:

"Separatist slogans and demands of Khalistan continue to be progagated in Punjab. The extremists time and again resort to heinous activities, indiscriminate shootouts killings, etc. and indulge in desecration of religious places besides holding armed communal demonstrations, etc."

"All these are our sensitive border areas and this adds to the anxiety of national patriotic people."

We feel proud of such intelligentia who are acting in this way who can call a spade a spade. Therefore, I am sure if proper initiative is taken from the Government side once again that can encourage all these forces and thye can fight for keeping Punjab united, maintain communal unity and make us proud of the Punjab for which the entire nation is

**श्री सुन्दर सिंह** (फिल्लौर): पंजाब के बारे में श्री निहाल सिंहवाला ने बहुत कुछ कहा है । मैं उससे ज्यादा अपने ख्यालात नहीं रख सकता । जो भी कहा है ठीक ही कहा है। उनके मुंह से ऐसी बातें निकलें तो अच्छा रहता है क्योंकि मैं तो सिख नहीं हूं और मुझे अकालियों के मुतल्लिक कहना अच्छा भी नहीं लगता है । जहां तक डिमान्ड का ताल्लुक है, सभी ने कहा है कि धार्मिक डिमांड मान ली गई है। मुझे कहने में खुशी होती है कि हमारी Beloved Leader श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने अकालियों की धार्मिक डिमांड मान ली है ।

अब रह गई हैं पोलिटिकल बातें, जिनके बारे में पोलिटिकल तौर पर ही सोचना चाहिए । हम 12 कांग्रेस (आइ) एम पी. यहां पर हैं । हम प्रार्थना करते हैं कि हमारी बात मान ली जाएं, तो ठीक है क्योंकि हम मैजोरिटी में हैं अगर नहीं मानते तो हमारे कहने का क्या फायदा है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

जहां तक रिलीजियस डिमांड का सवाल है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो रिलीजियस पर यकीन रखता हो, उसके सामने कोई लड़ाई हो ही नहीं सकती ।

Do not quarrel about religion
All quarrels and disputation concerning religion simply show that spirituality is not present. Religious quarrels are always over the husk. When Purity and Spirituality go leaving the soul dry, quarrels begin not before . . . . .
(Swami Vivekananda).

हरियाणा या राजस्थान हमारे दुश्मन नहीं हैं । सारा हिन्दुस्तान हमारा है, रिलीजियन का नाम नहीं लेना चाहिए। सिर्फ महात्मा गांधी रिलीजियस माईंडिड थे और लड़ाई करते थे और इसलिए इन्सानी तौर पर सबसे ऊंचा उठ गए । अंग्रेजों को उनकी बात माननी पड़ी जो आदमी सोसाइटी से कम लेता है और वापस ज्यादा देता है, अगर कोई परमात्मा इन्साफ करने वाला है, तो वह सबसे आगे बढ़ेगा। इसलिए जो हरिजन हैं वह भविष्य के लीडर हैं । यह कहना कि हमें यह दे दो, वह दे दो, ठीक नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि रिलीजियस का नाम नहीं लेना चाहिए । यह ठीक है हुकूमत सब चाहते हैं। जो लोग अन्जान हैं, डेमोक्रेसी का पता ही नहीं हैं, उन्हें एक्साप्लायट किया जाता है और इस तरह कामयाब हो जाते हैं । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

हिन्दू जाति के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । आसाम वाले क्यों नहीं हिन्दुओं को एक्सप्लायट करते । यह आप लोगों को समझ लेना चाहिए । यह समझदार काम है, काबू में नहीं आती है । अगर आप मुसलमान या सिख बन जाएं तो काम बन जायेगा । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

मुझे सब पता है । उस वक्त जब 1966 में कांग्रेस वाले पंजाबी सूबे की डिमांड लेकर गये थे तो अकालियों ने बाईकाट किया था और दूसरी पार्टियां गई थीं ये पोलिटीकल डिमांड को मानने के लिए अब भी साथ

[श्री सुन्दर सिंह]

नहीं देते । मामला साफ है, उन्हें पावर चाहिए और कुछ नहीं । हरियाणा हरियाणा वालों ने नहीं बनाया, इनकी तो डिमाण्ड ही नहीं थी। वह तो मास्टर तारा सिंह बना गया और इनका काम बन गया । उस वक्त युनाईटिड पंजाब में हरियाणा के दो मिनिस्टर बनते थे और उनके ही कपड़े साफ होते थे । अब तरह तरह के कपड़े पहनते हैं । इनको चिन्ता है कि सिखों के साथ बेइन्साफी हो रही है । लेकिन हरिजनों के साथ जो बेइन्साफी हो रही है उसकी किसी को चिन्ता नहीं । हमारी 15 करोड़ की आबादी है । जब पंजाबी सूबा बना तो हरियाणा अलग बन गया और अब जब खालिस्तान बनेगा तो हरिजनों को उसी तरह से 4, 5 जिले पंजाब में मिल जायेंगे और पूरे देश में आबादी के लिहाज से हरिजनों के 4, 5 सूबे हो जायें तो हमें बंसी लाल और भजन लाल के मातहत रहने की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी । अगर आपको डिवाइड ही करना है तो उसमें तो हमें फायदा है । हमने डिवीजन की बात नहीं की, जूते पड़ते हैं फिर भी आपके साथ ही रहें । आप तो बाहर से आये और हम पर कब्जा करके हमें अकेले दिया, हमें बेघर बना दिया । इसलिये सीधी बात यह है गरीबों का नाम लेते हो और हरिजनों को एक्सप्लायट करते हो । गरीबों का क्या कोई काम करता है ? काम करना बड़ा मुश्किल है । महात्मा गांधी का नाम लेते हैं, उसकी तरह काम भी तो करो । केवल हरिजनों के वोट लेने के लिये उनकी बातें करते हो । अपोजिसन केवल अपोजिसन के लिये नहीं होनी चाहिये, जो अच्छी बात है उसको सपोर्ट भी करना चाहिये । अपोजीसन की तरफ से बहुत अच्छा बोले थे डा. कर्ण सिंह और श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव । बहुत शानदार बोले हैं । ऐसे अच्छे सुझाव दिये हैं जो यहां कोई देने वाला ही नहीं है । जो पॉलिटिकल फैसला करना है सारी पॉलिटिकल पार्टिज को मिल कर करना चाहिये । इन्दिरा जी ने जो पहले फैसला किया वह अच्छा है, और बाकी का भी सब को मिलकर पॉलिटिकल तौर पर करना चाहिये । हमें क्या? पानी के झगड़े से क्या ताल्लुक हमारी तो कोई जमीन ही नहीं है । हमें पानी का क्या करना है ? हरिजनों के पास न जमीन, न आसमान, न दुकान, न मकान, भारत माता जिन्दाबाद । हमारी भारत माता है ही नहीं, फिर भी हम कहते हैं कि भारत माता जिन्दाबाद । मैं एक बात बतलाना चाहता हूं --
who will be leader of the future

लीडर वह होगा जो सोसाइटी से कम लेगा और ज्यादा देगा । जो अच्छा व्यू देगा । हम हरिजन लोग हैं जो सोसाइटी से कम लेते हैं, कम खाते हैं और ज्यादा देते हैं इसलिए हम फयूचर के लीडर होंगे । जो मर्जी आप कर लें, हमने हिन्दुस्तान पर छा जाना है और जब हम हिन्दुस्तान की हकूमत के मालिक हो जाएंगे तो यह तमाम झगड़े फौरन निपटा देंगे । अभी तो हमें कोई पूछता ही नहीं है । हम बाद में कहेंगे कि हमारी जगह है, हम फैसला करेंगे ।

आपको चाहिये कि लिफ सिम्पैथी नहीं होनी चाहिये, बूट पालिश नहीं होनी चाहिये । मैं शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज कास्ट कमेटी का मेम्बर हूं, मैंने देखा है कि
में कोई इम्प्रूवमेंट नहीं होता है । पता नहीं हरिजनों ने मर जाना है या क्या करना है ।
Reservation in promotion

जो आदमी किसी को धोखा देता है, वह खुद धोखे में आ जाता है मैं इस चीज को मानता हूं --

I prefer to be cheated by others than to cheat others

(Swami Vivekanand)

जो आदमी किसी को धोखा देता है, वह खुद धोखे में रहता है । जब हम परमात्मा को मानते हैं तो परमात्मा फैसला करेगा। हम सबसे कम लेते हैं, सबसे कम जायदाद हमारे पास है और चौधरी आप बने हुए हैं । यह बेइन्साफी हुई है । महात्मा गांधी बेइन्साफी बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते । जो काम आज हमारी इंदिरा जी कर रही हैं, इस वक्त वह डिफीकल्ट वक्त में चल रही है। अगर आप उनकी जगह होते तो आपका बुरा हाल होता और आप कामयाब नहीं हो सकते । आप को अच्छे काम में इनका

साथ देना चाहिये । हिन्दुस्तान मूर्ति-पूजा का देश है । इंदिरा जी के खानदान पर लोगों का विश्वास है, मैं और आप इसमें क्या करेंगे ? उनके पास वह चीज है जिस पर लोग यकीन करते हैं । अगर किसी को यकीन ही न हो तो--

He who has faith has all,
who lacks faith, lacks all,
It is faith in the name of
the Lord that works wonders
And faith is life,
Doubt is death.

(Swami Vivekananda)

हम एक लीडर पर विश्वास रखते हैं : वह है श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी । अपोजिसन के कई लीडर हैं, इसलिए कमजोर है । अगर अपोजिशन मजबूत हो तो गवर्नमैंट ज्यादा मजबूत हो जाती है ।

**श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा** (गढ़वाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के सामने ऐसा महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है, उसके लिये अगर कोई बात मुझ से ऐसी निकले जो किसी वर्ग या पक्ष को अच्छी न लगे तो उसके लिए वह मुझे क्षमा करेंगे, लेकिन सत्य यह है कि पंजाब में जो कुछ रहा है या जिस स्थिति की चर्चा कर रहे हैं, वह लक्षण है, रोग नहीं है, सिम्पटम हैं, डिसीज नहीं है ।

यह लक्षण क्यों पैदा हुआ ? जब हमारे फाउंडिंग फादर्स ने संविधान बनाया तो उन्होंने केन्द्र और प्रदेशों के बीच में हक का बंटवारा किया । बदकिस्मती से प्रदेश, जिला से गांव के बीच में हक का बंटवारा नहीं हुआ । यह मूल दोष उसमें रह गया। जो बंटवारा हुआ है, उसका तजुर्बा यह है कि जो वित्तीय संसाधन हैं उसकी वसूली जब केन्द्र करता है तो उसका रेट देख लीजिये और जिन संसाधनों का बंटवारा राज्य और केन्द्र में होना है, उसकी वसूली अगर आप दिखवा लें, तो बंटवारे वाली धनराशि की वसूली उतनी नहीं है जितना उस संसाधन का प्रतिशत है जो सिर्फ सेन्टर को अपने पास रखना है । उसी तरह जनता से चुनी हुई असेंम्बलियों को सन 1960 और उसके बाद कई बार तोड़ा-मरोड़ा गया । कुछ भाई कहते हैं कि जनता पार्टी ने भी ऐसा किया, उसके मायने यह नहीं कि इस बात में दोष नहीं रह गया । अगर जनता पार्टी इस तरह की अक्षम्य भूलें न करती तो जाती भी नहीं उसका जाना ही इस बात का सबूत है और उधर का वहां आना ही सबूत है कि लोग इस तरह के रवैये से परिवर्तन चाहते थे । लेकिन सत्ता पक्ष जनता पार्टी की ही तरह से और अपनी भी पूर्ववर्ती चलन कायम रखना चाहता है तो मुबारकबाद; उसके जाने में देर भी नहीं लगेगी, हमें इस पर और कुछ कहना नहीं है ।

सवाल यह है कि 1966 में हरियाणा और पंजाब का विभाजन हुआ राजधानी का प्रश्न उसी दिन आपने क्यों नहीं हल किया, सारे प्रश्नों का हल उसी समय क्यों नहीं निकाला ? 1967 के चुनावों पर नजर डाल कर एक फैसला कर लिया । 1966 से लेकर 1977 तक कौन था राज्य और केन्द्र की सरकार में ? बहस के लिए मान लिया कि तीन-पौने तीन साल एक खराब सरकार आ गई लेकिन 1966 से 77 तक हरियाणा और चण्डीगढ़ का फैसला आपने क्यों नहीं किया ?

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1977 तक, अबोहर और फाजिल्का का जो फैसला प्रधान मंत्री का था, उसको लागू न करके इस बात को मान लिया कि प्रधान मंत्री का फैसला गलत था । अगर वह फैसला गलत था तो उसकी वजह से आज रोग उभड़ रहा है। पौने तीन साल की बदकिस्मत जनता पार्टी की सरकार के ऊपर सारा दोष देने से यदि आपको खुशी होती है, सवाल हल होता है तो दोष दे दीजिए । लेकिन उसके बाद 1980 से पूर्ववर्ती सत्ताधारी दल फिर मौजूद है अब जाकर आपको याद आया कि चांदनी चौक का गुरुद्वारा कोतवाली से वापिस करना चाहिए । कितने सालों के बाद अब सत्तारूढ़ दल को और सरकार को याद आया कि सिख क्या मांग रहे हैं । एक सबसे खराब बात जो है वह मैं सरकार और विरोधी पक्ष से भी कहना चाहूंगा कि आप कभी यह बात न कहें – सिख, सिख, सिख

[श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा]

का सवाल है । अकाली पार्टी एक पोलिटिकल पार्टी है । इसके पीछे अगर सभी सिख न भी हों तो भी बात रह जाती है वह एक पोलिटिकल पार्टी है इस देश की पालिटिक्स में जात धर्म के एविरेशन्स हैं, क्या यहां इंडियन यूनियन मुस्लीम लीग नहीं है ? यही एविरेशन्स, एक टेढ़ापन आ गया है हमारी सियासत में । कोई नजर चुराकर आप कह दें कि वह कोढ़ी नहीं है, लेकिन कोढ़ी तो है, शीशे में देखेगा अपना चेहरा पता लग जाएगा, इसलिए अकाली पार्टी एक रियलिटी है । हमारे दोस्त कह रहे थे कि सत्ता पक्ष के सभी लोक सभा में जीत कर आ गए । हमने सब जीतकर भी देखा है और सब हार कर भी देखा है और अब वह वक्त दूर नहीं है जब फिर देखना होगा अगर आपकी प्रधान मंत्री ने जल्दी कर दी नवम्बर जनवरी में भी और हम तो मना रहे हैं कि वे जल्दी कर दें . . (व्यवधान) . . हम तो कभी निराश हुए नहीं हैं, निराशा आपके ही हिस्से में है हम तो आशा से बराबर जिए हैं । स्वराज की लड़ाई में आशा से आए थे और आज भी आशा पर जीवित हैं । हम तो इस बात को मानकर चलते हैं कि सारे निकम्मेपन के बावजूद यह देश बलवान और शक्तिशाली है और इस देश के रहने वाले मजबूत हैं । मैं पंजाब के गांव गांव में घूमा हूं, सिख कहीं भी नहीं कहते हैं कि हिन्दुओं को मार दो । यह झूठ बात है । जब कोई एक आदमी मारा गया तो क्यों सरकार रेडियो पर कहती है कि सिख ने हिन्दू को मारा? मैं आपके द्वारा इस सरकार से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि वह अपनी मीडिया को ठीक करे, उसका दुरुपयोग न होने दें। सत्ता पक्ष को खासकर समझदारों की बात बोलनी चाहिए । अगर सरकार को उनकी रिलिजस डिमाण्ड्स माननी ही थी तो गुरुद्वारे में जाकर क्यों मानी ? अगर सरकार इस सदन में एलान नहीं करना चाहती थी क्योंकि उसकी नजर में इस सदन का कोई महत्व नहीं है तब आप आज यहां क्यों कहते हैं कि बड़ा भारी सीमान्त प्रश्न है? हमारे चौधरी सुन्दर सिंह तो और भी एक कदम आगे चले गये। उन्होंने कह दिया अकालियो देखो, हम तुम्हारी नकल नहीं करना चाहते हैं नहीं तो इस देश का एक चौथाई अछूतिस्तान बना सकते हैं । इन बातों को कहना ही स्वयं में अपराध है । इस तरह की बातों से दिमाग बटते हैं और एक तरह की जहनियत बनती है । सदन में जो बोला जाता है उसका बड़ा भारी महत्व है। मेरा तो बिल्कुल ऐसा मानना नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान के सिख झगड़े पर उतारू हैं । या उनकी शैतानियां हैं कि खालिस्तान बने। क्या हमारे यहां डाकू नहीं हैं तो, फिर सब हिन्दुस्तानी डाकू हो गए। मोहर सिंह या फूलन देवी को मंच पर आप माला पहनायें, फिर भी हिन्दुस्तान डाकू नहीं है । अगर चार सिख नौजवान गड़बड़ करते हैं और जहाज को उड़ा कर ले जाते हैं तो ठीक है, अकाली दल को इसे बहुत बुरा बताना चाहिए था । लेकिन यह परम्परा बन गई कि कुछ लड़कों ने जहाज उड़ाया तो उस तरफ से किसी ने बुरा नहीं बताया कि बुरा कर रहे हो । इंदिरा जी का उस पर एक बयान नहीं है कि इन लड़कों ने गलत काम किया है । उल्टे उनको एम. एल. ए. बना दिया । महाजनों एनगतः सपन्थाः--श्रीमान जी, बड़े लग जिस रास्ते पर, बड़ी पार्टी जिस रास्ते पर चलेगी अन्य लोग उस रास्ते को नकल करेंगे। इन छोकड़ों ने सोचा कि वे जहाज उड़ा कर ले गए, लखनऊ से बनारस तक तो एम. एल. ए. बने । इन्हों ने सोचा कि हम लेकर चलें लाहौर तो हमारा राज्य या गया तो विदेश मंत्री बनेंगे एक और रास्ता जुड़ेगा । इस घटना को लेकर आज रो रहे हैं। रोपयो पेड़ बबूल को, आम कहां ते होए--क्या बोया है सत्ता दल ने? इसलिए आज को भूलिए, कल की बात करो। रह गई पानी और चण्डीगढ़ की बात। चण्डीगढ़ जाना होगा पंजाब में पानी के मामले को आप दिखवा लीजिए । वे कह रहे थे कि दिखवा लीजिए । लोकतंत्र में अंतिम बात कोई नहीं होती है. फिर-फिर विचार हो सकता है--दिखवा लीजिए । हां—तेल निकला असम में, तेल निकला गुजरात में तो रायल्टी ड्यू हो जाएगी । पानी निकला हिमाचल से और सब बंटवारा कर रहे हैं । हमारे यहां पूरी

उत्तर प्रदेश में एक कहावत है--फलानां वन बांट लिया राजा को पता नहीं—इसके आगे मैं नहीं कहूंगा क्योंकि इसमें जाति—विशेष का नाम आता है । पानी बांट लिया हिमाचल को पता ही नहीं है । हिमाचल को रायल्टी क्यों नहीं दोगे ? वह गरीब स्टेट है । भारत सरकार को सोचना पड़ेगा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश को क्या देना है।

श्री भीमराम जैन : एक बात और नई आ गई ।

**श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा** : जरूर आएगी, वह मैं आपको बताऊंगा। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि नया भारत चलता रहेगा और पिछड़े लोग, पिछड़े इलाके हमारे गरीब गावों का किसान मुंह देखते रहेंगे। ये भारत के खतरे हैं, न खालिस्तान खतरा है और न जगजीत सिंह खतरा है। एक जगजीत सिंह नहीं है, भारत में खुदीराम से लेकर भगत सिंह तक बहुत लोग हैं, जिसका नाम हमें ताकत देगा। पर अकाली दल किसका नाम ले रहा है? पंजाब हमारी सांस्कृतिक, राजनीतिक चेतना की जन्मभूमि है, वहां कहां गड़बड़ होने वाली है ? चाहे कोई कुछ भी कर ले । लेकिन, हां सब लोग कह रहे हैं कि सूबे को आटो-नामी दो । तो करो । मैं कहता हूं कि इस बात को खुद प्रधान मंत्री कहती तो बहुत अच्छा होगा ।

मैं मान्यवर सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार तब जागती है, जब टाइम नहीं रह जाता है । तीन साल से क्या कर रहे हैं? 1980 से आ गए, 1983 हो रहा है और अब जाने का समय नजदीक है । अंत में मैं यह कहता हूं सेठी जी जाने के पहले कुछ कर लो, वरना फिर पछताए होत क्या जब चड़िया चुग गई खेत'' ।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आशा करता हूं कि बातचीत के द्वारा सब बातों को समझ कर, अपनी भूलों को स्वीकार करते हुए नया भारत को बनाने के लिए, नई मान्यताओं की स्थापना के लिए काम करेंगे ।

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there has been a lot of discussion on this delicate problem. The discussion was started by Atal Bihariji on the 4th of November. Sir, it is good that a period of two to three months has since elapsed. The Charter of Demands which began with 44 has been reduced to two. according to Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Sir, how did Punjabi Suba come into being? It has been very beautifully put by Choudhury Sunder Singh. Haryana did not demand it. The rights of the Haranavis, the present Haryana, were being ruthlessly trampled under the iron feet of the then Punjab Government. Haryana was being treated just as a colony. We were being treated just like dumb driven cattle. And Punjab came into being when, Master Tara Singh, Giani Kartar Singh, Sant Fateh Singh, the old Akali leaders pressed for it. Punjab lost and lost considerably. Haryana gained and gained materially and Himachal is all gold. As was rightly put by my friend Sardar Gurcharan Singh, Gurumukhi and Punjabi were taught all over the State of erstwhile State of Punjab. Haryana was a part of it. What did Haryana lose?

Now the question is: After Haryana came into being, are the rights of Haryana being safeguarded? That is the point. There are two issues before the House. One is the territorial question; and the other is about Ravi-Beas dispute. First of all, I take up this territorial question. When there was a demand for Punjabi Suba, Government of India constituted a one-man Shah Commission. According to the report of Shah Commission, Chandigarh was given to Haryana; and with your permission, Sir, I refer to paragraph 135 of that report. The four-line recommendation is dated 31st May 1966. It says:

> "That districts Hisar, Mohindergarh, Gurgaon, Rohtak and Karnal and Tehsils Narwana and Jind (District Sangrur) and Tehsil Kharar (including Chandigarh capital project), Naraingarh, Ambala and Jagadhri will form the
>
> Hindi-speaking State of Haryana."

This is the recommendation. The whole House may not be aware of it. I was a member of the Assembly those days; and I was very much in the thick of things

(Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma)

Now, the Shah Commission gave Chandigarh to Haryana. After the recommendations of the Shah Commission, the then Akali leader Sant Fateh Singh threatened to immolate himself. Preparations were set afoot, as was remarked by Sardar Gurcharan Singh, though not in right earnest. It was just to throw mud into the eyes of the people and to force the Government of India, and to compel the Prime Minister to accede to their request. And the Shah Commission's recommendations were modified. The Prime Minister or, say the Government of India gave a decision that Chandigarh minus seven villages contiguous thereto would go to Punjab; and the railway station of Chandigarh would go to Haryana. At the same time, Abohar and Fazilka constituting 114 villages would go to Haryana. Now they say: "Why Abohar and Fazilka should go to Haryana?" When Chandigarh was given to Haryana by the Shah Commission, and the Shah Commission's report was further modified, this condition was precedent. I say: 'Let Chandigarh go to Punjab; but with the same stroke of pen, and at the same time, Abohar and Fazilka must come to Haryana. This is the decision.

Now why is this not being implemented? My friend, Shri Bansi Lal is here. He has been the Chief Minister. He wrote letters to the Prime Minister, not once but twice, requesting implementation of her award. Who is to blame? Are we to blame? Rs. 20 crores were to be given to Haryana for the construction of a capital for Haryana. It was not given. Was the delay in implementation our fault? Are we to be found fault with? Can I have the temerity to ask the Akali friends, through you Sir; what about the 33 months during 1977—1979 when the Akalis were holding the reins of power in Punjab. Prakash Singh Badal was guiding the destiny of the State; and they were partners in the Central Government also, in the Government headed by Morarji Desai. Atal Bihari Ji was holding a very important portfolio in that Ministry. Atal Ji has very sarcastically or ironically or in a laughing way remarked: "As along as we were there, there was no problem." May I ask Atal Ji a plain question: "Was there no question of implementation of that award then? Was there no question of handing over Chandigarh to Punjab?" Because they did not want that it should crop up at that time. Atalji has said, "There was no cry for Khalistan at the moment." Shall I have reasons to smell a grain of doubt in their *bona fides?* Are they instigating them now? Why did they keep mum for about three years? Now they come with demands.

16.00 hrs.

Haryana is very particular about it. We had represented our case and the case had been discussed at length. My Akali friends want to get Chandigarh and not part with Abohar and Fazilka; this cannot happen. Probably, they are labouring under an illusion. Choudhary Sunder Singh sarcastically remarked that, "these Haryana people, we used to give them, the *chiti* dhotiwalas as Ministers." He rightly said so. Our mouth was gagged by inducting two persons as Ministers in the Cabinet. Budget was passed, but that budget was utilized in areas beyond Ambala. He said about it rightly. I do not take exception to his observation, because this was the treatment that was meted out to us; we were so shabbily treated; and he says now that we are moving in cars and all that.

I had read the Report of the Shah Commission; it was modified under a threat of immolation. If Chandigarh is to go, both Abohar and Fazilka should come.

Regarding Ravi-Beas dispute, I want to invite the attention of the House to the recommendations of Committees and Planning Commission regarding sharing of Ravi-Beas Waters, because all the hon. members may not be aware of this—Four committees were appointed—They read as follows:

"*Food Committee*

An expert Committee called the Food Committee on land and water use in Punjab was constituted on 12.1.65 to recommend rational distribution of the surplus Ravi-Beas waters in the State.

The Committee recommended during February, 1966 that 4.56 MAF of waters be allocated for the areas now forming the State of Haryana.

*Fact finding Committee April* 1970

Government of India constituted a Comittee during April, 1970, for collecting facts regarding river flows, existing utilization of waters and capacity factors in the States of Punjab and Haryana and such other facts as are relevant for discussion leading to the determination of the shares of the respective States. The Committee accordingly collected the above data and sent it to Government of India. The Committee recommended that 3.78 MAF should be allocated to Haryana. The case then remained under corresponence between the Govt. of India and the States of Punjab and Haryana but no decision was arrived at.

*Planning Commission Note of March* 1973

In March, 1973, a note for the allocation of erstwhile Punjab's share of surplus Ravi-Beas waters between the reorganised States of Punjab and Haryana prepared in the Planning Commission, was handed over to the Chief Minister of Punjab. In this note, an allocation of 3.74 MAF, on the basis of the availability of surface and ground waters was suggested for Haryana. Meetings to sort out the shares were also held but both the States were not satisfied. Haryana was claiming 4.8 MAF whereas Punjab was stressing to reduce share of Haryana suitably.

*Chairman, Central Water Commission's Report*

In 1974, the Chairman, Central Water Commission was asked to examine *de novo* the technical aspect of the problem relating to the sharing of surplus Ravi-Beas waters between Punjab and Haryana. In this report he recommended sharing of Beas Project Waters on 50:50 basis."

I have read before the House the recommendations of the four committees. Even 3.5 MAF was given to Haryana; that should not be given. We are claiming that we should get it.

On the 31st December, 1981, an agreement was arrived at between the Chief Minister of Punjab, Sardar Darbara Singh Chief Minister of Haryana, Shri Bhajan Lal, and the Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Shri Mathur, in the presence of the Irrigation Ministers and the Prime Minister. Three Chief Ministers are signatories to this agreement.

Now, Punjab is estopped by its own conduct under Section 115 of the Evidence Act from taking this plea. Well, they do not want to stick to it! Mr. Deputy-Speaker, these are not agreements arrived at, between two individuals. When Sardar Prakash Singh Badal signed it, he did not sign it in his individual capacity. He signed it as the Chief Minister of Punjab. He signed it as the representative of t he people of Punpab; and now does it lie in the mouth of my Akali friends to say, "Well, we do not stick to it."? They may not. They want to get power under the threat of bayonet, under the threat of going on strike, under the threat of creating problems all over the country. But I may tell them with all humility that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is not a lady to be cowed down by threats. She cannot be cowed down. It has been rightly suggested by my friends: Let there be mutual discussion in a healthy atmosphere, as there has been so far. Now, this agreement of the 31st December was arrived at when the then Law Minister, Shri P. Shiv Shankarji had given seventeen sittings to both the parties and it was after months of deliberations that they came to certain conclusions. Now, they want to side-track the issue. These are the two main issues. In this very connection, I want to—I will not take much time—tell the House as the House may not be knowing it, that land was acquired by the Government of Punjab during the days of Prakash Singh Badal. I can give the date and the number of the notification under which the land of three villages was acquired, about 120 acres of land. Haryana advanced Rs. one crore, *vide* Memo. No. 9830-IPW dated 10-11-1976. Then again when Prakash Singh Badal was the Chief Minister, Haryana advanced another Rs. one crore *vide* Memo No. dated 30-3-1979. Haryana again advanced

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Rs. two crores on 25-1-1982, Rs. 4 crores on 4-3-1982, Rs. 7.50 crores on 26-8-1982 and Rs. 5 crores on 20-10-1982. The land was acquired by the then Chief Minister, Sardar Prakash Singh Badal, who says, now, "We do not stick to it". But then there are proceedings in the files, in the offices of both the Governments of Haryana and Punjab, that the foundation stone would be laid by Sardar Prakash Singh Badal and that the Chief Minister of Haryana would be presiding over the function. This is nothing—as was rightly demanded by Sardar Gurcharan Singh—but a cry for power. Let these Akalis be given an opportunity to replaces the present Chief Minister and the prensent Government, let them be in the saddle by hook or crook, the whole matter will subside. Do you think, that the unity and solidarity of the country can be allowed to be disturbed under these circumstances? What has been happening in the past? Do my firends want that the same history should be repeated in Punjab and that Haryana should keep mum? No. It does not mean that we can be cowed down.

So, I would respectfully suggest—as has been suggested by my friend Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee—that these solutions can be found, by mutual deliberations and by sitting round the table and not by threats. The problem is not so delicate as is being made. This is being made delicate. For the last one year they have been raising all hue and cry when there was nothing serious.

The Sikhs are a brave people. They have made great sacrifices. It is not a question of Hindus or Sikhs. It is a question of cry for power by Akalis and nothing else. With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Chitta Basu. You have to be very brief.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I rise only to address and appeal to the Government and also to the parties concerned in the Punjab tangle, to adopt an attitude of constructive cooperation so that the tangle can be solved as early as possible. While making an appeal of this nature I should also point out to the House that the question which has given rise to the Punjab tangle, has been on the basis of certain demands.

Demands relate to territorial adjustment, just and equitable distribution of the waters of Ravi and Beas and re-structuring or re-shapping the Centre-States relations. Demands also relate to certain demands of the Sikhs as an important minority community of our country. If you kindly go through the nature of the demands, I think, the House will agree with me that the demands are not the demands of any particular community, whether Hindus or Sikhs. But the demands are the demands of the people of Punjab as a whole, whether they are Sikhs or Hindus or belong to other communities. Therefore, in respect of these demands, I would say that these are all democratic demands. These demands are to be discussed. Viewed from the point of view of democratic norms, these should not be treated as demands of one particular community. directed against another patricular community. Instead of having that approach to the problem, there has been some slant towards communalism which poses danger to the country as a whole. Naturally, if this kind of a movement or agitation is not properly tackled or handled and the just and democratic demands or aspirations of the people are not conceded quickly, the extremists, parochial, sectarian and communal forces will take advantage of this situation. I think, I will not be wrong if I say that due to tactless handling of the situation by the Government and delay in working out a political solution to the problem in a democratic manner, some extermist elements, who are now working in Punjab, have taken advantage of the situation. Naturally, a political solution should be worked out as early as possible so that the extermist elements which are in the agitation, can be isolated from the broad masses of the Punjab people. Having this perspective in view, I would urge upon the Government that immediate steps should be taken so that the just and democratic demands of the people are conceded as early as possible.

I had the opportunity of joining the tripartite meetings towards the end of the

discussion and to my great satisfaction, I found that there was a climate conducive to mutual discussion and coming to an agreed solution of the problem. As a matter of fact, the area of agreement between the Central Government and all other parties involved, has been minimised. Rather the area of agreement is wider than the area of disagreement. In this particular situation. I would request the Government to take immediate steps to see that negotiations, tripartite or bipartite, are started as soon as possible and solution are worked out for that particular area where these agreements still exist. I would also appeal to the leadership of Akalis that instead of pressing for the resignations, they should also corporate in the larger interest for bringing about a political solution of the democratic demands and for furthering and strengthening the national unity and integrity of the country From the side of the Opposition it has been mentioned that in order to bring about that kind of a workable solution, on the basis of just principle, there would be no dearth of cooperation from this side. But if somebody wants to take a partisan position, if somebody wants to take a position by which he wants to derive benefit but of this politically, naturally, Sir, you cannot expect that the Opposition parties should fall into their prey. Naturally, therefore, it is not a point of intrigue. It should be an open statesmanship by which this kind of problem can be solved through mutual discussion and through constructive cooperation. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the Minister will reply.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in the debate. As I could understand, the sentiments expressed here are one and unanimous that the Punjab tangle should be resolved through negotiations. I am very happy that an appeal by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and others has also been made to Akali leaders to agree to start the negotiations again. As far as the situation in Punjab is concerned, we are still in the process of some form of negotiations and, therefore, I would be making a very brief statement.

As the House is aware, Government have been making earnest efforts to consider a fine solution to the demands of the Shiromani Akali Dal. Extensive discussions have been held with the representatives of the Shiromani Akali Dal. In the last few rounds of the discussion, the leaders of Opposition parties in Parliament as well as the Chief Ministers and Opposition in Parliamen t for their par-Rajasthan have been associated. I must express my thanks to the leaders of the Opposition in Parliament for their participation and their valuable contribution to tripartite talks. Our effort has been to understand the viewpoint of all the concerned parties. Government have always been sympathetic to the sentiments and interests of all communities. Hon. Member would appreciate that solution to any demands and grievances has to be found, keeping in mind the larger national interests. The Governmnet have accepted the religious demands of the Sikh community. The questions of sharing of the waters of Ravi-Beas and territorial adjustments concern other States also. These issues have been discussed with the Chief Ministers and the leaders of the Opposition of the concerned State and also in tripartite talks. The Government's constant endeavour is to arrive at a solution acceptable to all and efforts in this direction are continuing. I will earnestly make an appeal to all concerned through this House that we should continue to seek a solution through negotiations acceptable to all and not do anything which may precipitate the situation. In a democracy, negotiations and spirit of accommodating each other's point of view are the only way by which solutions can be found. From our side, we shall always be conciliatory and we will keep our doors always open for talks. We believe in resolving problems through negotiations but the solution of one problem should not give rise to problems. We will continue to seek solution in this spirit and we will continue to solicit the help and support of the Opposition leaders and parties to find an amicable solution.

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16.20 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377—*Contd.*

(v) Need to send a team of doctors for proper treatment and care of the injured in Assam.

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN (Kishanganj): I am pained to mention that there has been large scale massacre in Assam, without any rhyme or reason. For the present, I do not want to go into the merits of the massacre, but it is a hard fact tht there has been large-scale massacre. What is pinching me most is that the injured persons, who have been admitted to the hospitals, are not being given medical facilities and treatment only on the ground that they belong to a particular community and also on the ground of language and religion. It is most heartrending that the patients are being looked after and treated on the basis of language and religion. Furthermore, I may mention with a full sense of responsibility that the injured persons are administered such medicines which are hazardous to the life of the patents and which will end the life of the patients.

So, I feel strongly that a host of Central team of doctors should be sent immediately for proper care of the injured persons in Assam. I also urge that the Assam Police be disarmed and the BSF and Central Reserve Police and sent in large number so that peace may prevail and all people may live in security and safety.

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16.21 hrs.

MEMBER SWORN

SHRI BAJUBON R. KHARLUKHI (Shillong-Meghalaya).

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MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up Private Members' Business-

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Fifty-fourth Report

SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA (Arrah): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Reolutions presented to the House on the 2nd March, 1983."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 2nd March, 1983."

*The motion was adopted.*

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16.23 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: STEPS FOR SPEEDY IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROGRAMME—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now resume discussion on the following Resolution moved by Shri K. Lakkappa on 13th August, 1982 on Speedy Implementation of Socio-Economic Programme:

"Keeping in view the vital need for speedy implementation of the socio-economic programme of the Government, this House recommends the setting up of a monitoring body under the Govrenment to constantly watch the progress of the different developmental activities at all levels, locate the factors hampering the progress and suggest immediate and remedial measures to expedite their implementation."

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री लकप्पा ने जो संकल्प यहां पेश

किया है, मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर इसका समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। इन्होंने इस बात का अनुरोध किया है कि सरकार जो आर्थिक और सामाजिक कार्यक्रम निर्धारित करती है, उन्हें अमल में लाया जाता है या नहीं, इसी बात को देखने के लिए कोई मानिटरिंग बाडी, समिति, निकाय या संगठन होना चाहिये। यह इन्होंने बहुत ही मुनासिब बात कही है।

हम सभी अपने अनुभव से जानते हैं कि सरकार बहुत तरह की योजनाएं चालू करती है और उस पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करती है, लेकिन उसका रिटर्न या फायदा जितना होना चाहिये, वह नहीं हो पाता है। बहुत सारे रुपयों का दुरुपयोग हो जाता है और उसको पकड़ में लाने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं रहती है। सरकारी अधिकारी जो चाहते हैं, करते हैं, मंत्री लोग भी उसको ठीक ढंग से नहीं पकड़ पाते। अगर वह पकड़ना भी चाहें तो तरह-तरह की कठिनाइयां उन योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति में होती है। कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि योजना पूरी नहीं होती है और बहुत सारा पैसा वापिस चला जाता है।

अभी कुछ दिन पहले हमने अखबारों में पढ़ा था कि एन आर ई पी योजना का 47 करोड़ रुपया बिहार सरकार ने सेन्टर को वापिस कर दिया और वहां बिना काम के लोग इधर-उधर मारे-मारे फिर रहे हैं। इसी तरह की बात दूसरे कामों में भी होती है। बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में अभी दस हजार करोड़ रुपया फिर नये बजट के जरिए उस कार्यक्रम को पूरा करने के लिए आवंटित करने की बात कही गई है। मैं अपने जिले में, बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम चलाने के लिए जो कमेटी है, उसका सदस्य हूं और मैं कोशिश करता हूं कि उस बैठक में जाकर हिस्सा लूं लेकिन कभी-कभी नहीं भी जा पाता हूं। हर जिले में उस कमेटी का अध्यक्ष को कैबिनेट या दूसरा मिनिस्टर बनाया गया है लेकिन अनुभव यह बताता है कि जब भी मीटिंग होती है उसमें एक ही बात दोहराई जाती है कि लैण्ड रिफार्म हुआ और यह नहीं हुआ। जिलों में बहुत सारे ट्यूबवैल्स गाड़े गए हैं। और भी बहुत सारी बातें हैं जो डिस्कस होती हैं। लेकिन मैं आपको पटना जिले की बात बताऊं कि तीन-चार मीटिंग्स से यही बताया जाता है कि 400 ट्यूबवैल खराब हैं। कुल 600 ट्यूबवैल गाड़े गए हैं जिनमें 200 काम करते हैं और 400 बेकार पड़े हैं। हर मीटिंग में उनको ठीक करने की मांग की जाती है। किसी में तो बिजली का कनेक्शन नहीं है, किसी में चैनल नहीं है, कहने का मतलब यह है कि 400 काम में नहीं आते हैं। इस साल बिहार में जबर्दस्त सुखाड़ पड़ा जिसके बारे में वक्तन-फवक्तन इस सदन में भी चर्चा की जा चुकी है और आगे भी हो सकती है। एक ओर तो सुखाड़ है और दूसरी ओर 400 ट्यूबवैल काम नहीं करते हैं। उनको

**16.28 hrs.**

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi in the chair]

देख-भाल के लिए अधिकारी जरूर हैं लेकिन उनको भी चिन्ता नहीं रहती। वजह जो भी हो, वे देखते नहीं हैं। इस तरह से आप जो जनता का इतना पैसा विकास कार्यों के लिए देते हैं उससे वह कार्य हो नहीं पाता है। अतः इस तरह की कोई कमेटी बनायें जो इन बातों को देखे। यह कमेटी आप सारे देश के स्तर पर बना सकते हैं--मानिटरिंग कमेटी--राज्यों के स्तर पर बना सकते हैं, जिलों के स्तर पर बना सकते हैं, जहां भी आप मुनासिब समझें बनाकर देखें कि सच-मुच में काम होता है या नहीं। अफसरान के अलावा भी आप कोई दूसरा अंकुश रखिए। मैं समझता हूं लकड़ा साहब के दिमाग में यह नहीं होगा कि मानिटरिंग कमेटी में केवल अधिकारियों और मंत्रियों को ही रखा जाए। मैं समझता हूं सभी दलों के प्रतिनिधियों को उसमें रखा जाना चाहिए। अभी बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम से संबंधित कमेटी में तमाम पार्टीज के लोगों को नहीं रखा गया है। मैंने एक मीटिंग में यह सवाल उठाया था कि सारे कांग्रेसी ही क्यों हैं? मुझे तो एम पी की हैसियत से रखा गया है लेकिन वहां कांग्रेस (एस) के एम एल ए हैं, रामलखन सिंह यादव को नहीं रखा गया है। लोकदल के किसी मेम्बर को भी नहीं रखा गया है, उसके भी एम एल ए मौजूद हैं। ज्यादातर कांग्रेसी लोगों को ही एम पी और एम एल ए के नाम पर भर दिया गया है, विरोध पार्टी को ही जगह दी है। 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में बहुत सारे मुद्दे ऐसे हैं, जिनको ईमानदारी के साथ में लाने की कोशिश की जाती, तो कुछ काम किया

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

जा सकता है । व्यान्वित किया जा सकता है । विकास कार्यों में प्रगति लाई जा सकती है और गरीबों की मदद की जा सकती है । उसमें बहुत सारे मुद्दे हैं, जिनमें हम जाना नहीं चाहते हैं । भूमिसुधार के सिलसिले में, बिजली के सिलसिले में, झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी के सिलसिले में, लेकिन अभी आप क्या करते हैं जिसको चाहते हैं, उसको उजाड़ देते हैं । पटना के बारे में मैं आपको बता सकता हूं । वहां पर बड़े पैमाने पर उजाड़ा जा रहा है । अगर विरोध करते हैं, तो हरिजनों की हत्यायें हो जाती हैं । अभी एक सीताराम पासवान की हत्या कर दी गई। मारते-मारते पुलिस लार्कअप में ले गई । इतना मारा कि वह मर गया । उसके पिता को कह दिया कि यह डकैत था । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मान लीजिए वह डकैत था, तो क्या उसको जान से मार दिया जाएगा । यह कहां का कायदा है । झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी निवासियों को नए मकान देने की बात कही गई है । बुनकरों की समस्याओं के समाधान के बारे में कुछ बातें कही गई हैं । बातें बहुत अच्छी अच्छी कही गई हैं लेकिन उनका कार्यान्वयन नहीं होता है । बैठकों में हम जाते हैं, बहुत सारे तो टी.ए./डी.ए. लेकर चलते जाते हैं और काम जहां-का-तहां रह जाता है । इसलिए मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूं कि यदि आप चाहते हैं कि 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का काम ठीक से चले तो उसमें सभी दलों के लोगों को शामिल कीजिए । एक दफा बिहार के चीफ मिनिस्टर यहां आए थे, तो उन्होंने मीटिंग में पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर के सामने कह दिया कि लोकदल ने इन्कार कर दिया, उस कमेटी में रहने से । उसी वक्त लोकदल के मेम्बर ने उठ कर कहा कि यह गलत बात है । मैं उस कमेटी में चलने को तैयार हूं । फिर भी सबों को नहीं लेते हैं । यदि 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में भी पार्टी बाजी होगी तो काम ठीक नहीं चलेगा । इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सोशियो-इक्वानोमिक काम आगे बढ़ाने के लिए जो आप करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं, उसका सदुपयोग होना चाहिए, दुरुपयोग नहीं होना चाहिए । कन्ट्रैक्टर बीच में न खा जायें, नेता लोग न खा जायें, मिनिस्टर लोग न खा जायें, इसका आपको ख्याल रखना होगा । पैसा ठीक तरह से खर्च होता है या नहीं, काम पूरा होता है या नहीं, जिस तरह से एस्टीमेट कमेटी जांच करती है, उसकी जांच होनी चाहिए। सोशियो-इकानोमिक कार्यक्रम के विकास को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए इस तरह की मोनिटरिंग कमेटी का गठन होना चाहिए और सब तरह के लोगों को उसमें रखना चाहिए । अखिल भारतीय स्तर से लेकर नीचे के स्तर तक इस तरह की कमेटी बनानी चाहिए । जो इस चीज की जांच करे कि काम ठीक हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है, नहीं तो लकप्पा जी ने जो संकल्प पेश किया है, उसका कुछ नहीं हो सकता है । हम लोग विभिन्न मुद्दों के बारे में आपको फीगर्स दे सकते हैं । आपको स्वंय आपके सूबे का अनुभव होगा । मैं तो बिहार से आता हूं, बिहार के बारे में आपको बता सकता हूं । 25 परसेंट रुपया भी विकास कार्यों पर खर्च नहीं होता है । हम चाहते हैं कि पूरी रकम खर्च हो अन्यथा 75 परसेंट रुपया तो खर्च होना ही चाहिए । गोल माल कुछ नहीं होना चाहिए । लेकिन फिर भी आपको ज्यादा हिस्सा तो देना चाहिए । मोनिटरिंग कमेटी बनाकर आपको पावर देनी चाहिए । आपके श्रम विभाग की कमेटी है, योजना विभाग की कमेटी है, रेलवे कन्सलटेटिव कमेटी है, लेकिन उसमें भी कुछ निर्णय लिए जाते हैं, पर उन निर्णयों का कितना पालन होता है । नहीं होता है । इसी तरह से बहुत सारी योजनायें हमारे देश में चल रही हैं । हमारा देश विकासमान देश है, उसमें बहुत सारी समस्यायें आयेंगी, धीरे-धीरे आप उन को हल करते जायेंगे। समस्यायें फिर आयेंगी, फिर उनको हल करेंगे । इसके लिए जरूरी है कि वाच-डाग का काम करने के लिए आप कमेटी बनाइए, जिस पर आर्थिक व्यवस्था पर भी उसका अधिकार हो और इसके साथ योजना को भी कार्यान्वित करने का अधिकार हो ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को अगर आप अमल में लाना चाहते हैं तो सब तरह के लोगों को लाइए । उसमें आप 10 हजार करोड़ रुपया दे रहे हैं, उसका सदुपयोग होना चाहिए, लेकिन वह पैसा गरीब लोगों तक नहीं पहुंच पाता है । जो सचमुच डाउन-टाडन हैं,

बिल्कुल निम्न-स्तर के गरीब किसान हैं, जो खेती में लगातार काम करते हैं उन को साढ़े आठ रुपये मजदूरी भी नहीं दे पा रहे हैं । वह कमेटी इस बात को भी देखे कि क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं ।

मैं वह भी चाहता हूं कि पूरे देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में इस तरह की कमेटी बनाई जाय, तभी हम अपने कार्यक्रमों को आगे बढ़ाने में सफल हो सकते हैं ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस संकल्प का समर्थन करता हूं ।

**श्री रामविलास पासवान** (हाजीपुर): सभापति महोदय, लकप्पा जी ने जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया है, उस के लिये मैं उन को धन्यवाद देता हूं । उन्होंने इस सदन के माध्यम से इस प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा करने का जो अवसर दिया है, इस के लिए मैं उन का आभारी हूं । मैं उन से इस बात से सहमत हूं कि उन्होंने जो चार्ज लगाया है--आज का जो ब्यूरोक्रेटिक सेट-अप है, उस में जो नौकर-शाही दृष्टि है, वह हमारी सोशियो-इकानामिक दृष्टि से बिलकुल विपरीत है। हमारी दृष्टि कुछ और है और जो हमारे नौकरशाह हैं जिन के माध्यम से हम काम करवाते हैं, उन की दृष्टि कुछ और है ।

लेकिन मैं इस में उन से यह भी आग्रह करना चाहूंगा--वे जरा इस पर भी गौर करें कि किसी भी परिवर्तन के लिये तीन चीजों की आवश्यकता होती है---पहली तो यह कि परिवर्तन करने वाले की स्वयं की नीयत साफ है या नहीं । दूसरे---यदि उस की नीयत साफ हो, तो उस के अनुपात से नीति बन रही है या नहीं । अब नीति बनती है तो तीसरी स्टेज यह आती है कि नीति का कार्यान्वयन कैसे हो रहा है । ये तीन फेसेज हैं ।

सभापति महोदय, आजादी के 35 साल बाद हम इस विषय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, इस के पहले भी यह चर्चा यहां पर हमेशा होती रही है, लेकिन यदि हम एक-एक कर के देखें तो आप पहले आर्थिक और सामाजिक मुद्दे को लीजिये---हम उस के इम्प्लीमेन्टेशन के लिये मानिटिरिंग-सिस्टम की बात कर रहे हैं तो इस में सब से पहला वाइटल ईशु है --- जमीन का मामला । मैंने इस सदन में एक प्रश्न पूछा था कि हमारे पास कितनी जमीन कृषि योग्य है । जवाब दिया गया---185 मिलियन हैक्टेअर है । उस के बाद मैंने पूछा कि इस जमीन में से सिंचाई कितने में हो सकती है यानी कितनी इरिगेटेड लैंड है । मुझे जवाब मिला---37 मिलियनन हैक्टेअर भूमि में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था है । आप देखिये---35 साल की आजादी के बाद 37 मिलियन हैक्टेअर भूमि में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो सकी है, बाकी में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

प्रतिदिन भूमि सुधार की बात कही जाती है । हम इस के लिये नौकरशाह लोगों को पकड़ सकते हैं, लेकिन दिशा-निदेश तो आप करते हैं । सवारी अगर मजबूत होती है तो घोड़ा ठीक चाल से चलता है, लेकिन सवारी कमजोर होती है तो घोड़ा पटक कर चला जाता है । मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता कि इन्दिरा जी सवारी करने में कोई कमजोर सवार है । जो वह चाहें, वह न हो, ऐसी बात मेरे दिमाग में नहीं है । मैंने उस के बाद फिर प्रश्न पूछा---कि आप के पास सरप्लस लैंड कितनी है ? जवाब मिला---53 लाख एकड़ जमीन सरप्लस है । मैंने फिर पूछा---उस में से सरकार ने अपने कब्जे में कितनी की है तो जवाब मिला---40 लाख एकड़ जमीन अपने कब्जे में ली है । मैंने पूछा---बटवारा कितनी जमीन का किया गया है, जवाब मिला---17 लाख एकड़ जमीन का बटवारा हुआ है । आप देखिये---53 लाख एकड़ जमीन में से 17 लाख एकड़ जमीन का बटवारा हुआ है। आप देखिये--53 लाख एकड़ जमीन में से केवल 17 लाख एकड़ जमीन का बटवारा सरकार जिम्मेदार नहीं है ? क्या सरकार इस बारे में अपनी जिम्मेदारी से भाग सकती है ? यह तो मैं जानता हूं कि सरकार यह कह सकती है कि जमीन वाले लोग कोर्ट में चले जाते हैं और वहां वे इसको एकवा देते हैं । लेकिन आपके पास पार्लियामेंट में दो तिहाई बहुमत है, आप ऐसा कानून बना सकते हैं जिससे समस्या का समाधान सदा के लिए हो जाए । आप अपने बहुमत के बल पर इसको पार्लियामेंट में निबटा सकते हैं । इसलिए जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा कि हमारी अगर नीयत साफ हो तो सब काम हो सकता है ।

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

हमारे देश में पौने छह लाख गांव हैं । आजादी के 35 साल के बाद भी हमारे देश के 50 प्रतिशत गांवों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी है । हम दिल्ली में एयर कंडीशन कमरों में बैठते हैं, जब बाहर निकलते हैं तो फव्वारे चले होते हैं । कल हम ताजमहल होटल से आ रहे थे जहां पर कि हमें विदेश मंत्री ने बुलाया था । वहां से जब हम बाहर निकले तो हमने देखा कि दोनों तरफ 25-25 गज का कपड़ा टंगा हुआ है । कहा जाता है कि आठ लाख गज कपड़ा इसमें लगा है । इस आठ लाख गज कपड़े में से कम से कम दो लाख गरीब लोगों की गंजी बन सकती थी। हमारे गांवों में लोग गर्मी में, सर्दी में भूख से मर रहे हैं । सर्दी में ठिठुर कर और गर्मी में लू से मर रहे हैं । उनके लिए कपड़े की व्यवस्था नहीं है । दिल्ली में फव्वारा चलाने के लिए सरकार के पास पैसा है ।

पार्लियामेंट के बगल में राजेन्द्र प्रसाद रोड़ पर पंत जी का स्टेच्यू है । वहां बारहों महीना फव्वारा चलता रहता है । हमने कहा कि भाई इनको ठंड लग जाएगी, इन्हें ठंड से क्यों मार रहे हो ? एक तरफ यह हालत है और दूसरी तरफ गांवों में लोगों को पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता । आज भी आप गांवों में जाकर देखें कि जिस पोखर में गाय, भैंस आदि जानवर नहाते हैं, उसी का पानी गांव का आदमी पीता है । गांवों में औरतें और आदमी महीनों तक नहाते नहीं है । इसलिए नहीं नहाते हैं कि उनके पास पहनने के लिए दूसरा कपड़ा नहीं है । महीने-दो महीने बाद औरतें और आदमी पोखर पर जा कर नहाते हैं और उसी कपड़े को धो, सूखा कर दुबारा पहन कर घर पर लौटते हैं । एक तरफ गरीबी का यह आलम है और दूसरी तरफ दिल्ली में यह शान शौकत है ।

मैं एशियाड खेलों का विरोधी नहीं हूं क्योंकि हम लोग बीसवीं शताब्दी में रह रहे हैं । मैंने उस दिन भी आप से कहा था कि अगर आपने राजस्थान को नहर पूरी करने के लिए चार सौ करोड़ रुपया दिया होता तो आज राजस्थान का सूखा इलाका हराभरा हो जाता और आपको चार सौ करोड़ रुपये के बदले में एक हजार करोड़ रुपया दिया होता । लेकिन हमारे सामने कोई प्रायोरिटी ही नहीं है । हमने एशियाड को प्रायोरिटी दी । इसलिए दी कि उसमें सीधे-सीधे कमीशन बचता था । वह चाहे अफसरों को बचा हो, या किसी और को बचा हो । आप एशियाड दस साल के बाद भी करवा सकते थे । (व्यवधान) अगर हम दस साल के अन्दर, पांच साल के अन्दर राजस्थान में नहर का जाल बिछा देते तो हम को चार सौ करोड़ रुपये के बदले में चार हजार करोड़ रुपया मिल गया होता । लेकिन इस तरफ हमारा ध्यान नहीं है ।

आज 35 साल की आजादी के बाद भी 50 परसेंट लोग हिन्दुस्तान में गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं । 25 परसेंट लोग शिक्षित हैं और 75 परसेंट लोग अशिक्षित हैं, मूर्ख हैं, हमारे यहां सबसे ज्यादा सरस्वती और लक्ष्मी की पूजा होती है लेकिन फिर भी हमारे यहां सब से ज्यादा कंगाली है, सबसे ज्यादा अशिक्षित लोग हैं । इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है ? सरकार की क्या जिम्मेदारी नहीं है ? हो सकता है कि मशीनरी खराब हो लेकिन क्या इसके लिए भी सरकार की जवाबदेही नहीं है ?

मैं जब फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री पर पीछे बोल रहा था तो मैंने कहा था कि सरकार जो योजना बनाती है, उससे हम 16 साल पीछे चले जाते हैं । क्योंकि कोई भी योजना हमने दो करोड़ की बनायी, वह योजना के पूरे होने में डिले होती जाती है और उसकी कास्ट बढ़ती जाती है । इस तरह से वह 16 साल पीछे चली जाती है । प्रधान मंत्री जाएंगी तो पत्थर गाड़ देंगी, फिर कोई मंत्री जाएगा वह पत्थर गाड़ देगा। कम शिलान्यास कीजिए, लेकिन उन योजनाओं को पूरा कीजिए । ऐसा न हो कि यहां भी योजना शुरू कर दी, 6 महीने बाद वह बंद हो गई, दूसरी शुरू कर दी । योजनाओं को लागू करने का काम किया जाए, नहीं तो यह हमारा या आपका लास नहीं है यह पूरे देश का लास है । देश को सबसे पहले सामने रखना होगा । आज आप हैं कल हम हो सकते हैं फिर आप आ सकते हैं, लेकिन

देश सर्वोपरी है । हम रहें या न रहें, देश हमेशा आगे रहना चाहिए ।

कल विद्युत मंत्री जी जवाब दे रहे थे । सोशियो इकनामिक प्रोग्राम में क्या है । इसके लिए आपको विद्युत चाहिए, रोड चाहिए, कम्युनिकेशन चाहिए, ये सब चीजें देश को विकास के मार्ग में आगे बढ़ाती हैं । लेकिन कल विद्युत मंत्री जी कह रहे थे कि हमारे हाथ में नहीं है, हम तो करना चाहते हैं, विद्युत बोर्ड तैयार नहीं है, बिजली का उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है। यह सब आप किसको सुना रहे हैं ।

दिल्ली के पब्लिक स्कूल्स को देखकर आश्चर्य होता है । उसमें जो फार्म भरे जाते हैं, उसमें पूछा जाता है कि मां-बाप क्या करते हैं, अंग्रेजी जानते हैं या नहीं जानते हैं ? अब ऐसे माहोल में कोई गांव का आदमी कैसे सोच सकता है कि उसका बच्चा भी पब्लिक स्कूल में पढ़ सकता है । उसका लड़का कैसे एस डी ओ या कलेक्टर बन सकता है । आप क्या करना चाहते हैं । आप कीचड़ में कुछ कमल खिलाना चाहते हैं । इसलिए पब्लिक स्कूल्स पर कुछ अंकुश लगाने की आवश्यकता है ।

**सभापति महोदय** : रेजोल्यूशन में पब्लिक स्कूल भी आते हैं ?

**श्री राम विलास पासवान** : सोशियो इकनामिक प्रोग्राम में तो आता ही है । इसलिए मैं आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि आपके केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों का स्टैंडर्ड बहुत अच्छा है । इस तरह के विद्यालय जिला स्तर पर खोले जाएं । ये जो प्राइवेट स्कूल हैं, नाम इनका पब्लिक स्कूल है, इनमें कुछ परसेंटेज फिक्स किया जाना चाहिए कि इतने गांवों के गरीब-गुरबा लोगों को इसमें भर्ती किया जाएगा । अगर यह व्यवस्था नहीं की गई तो शिक्षा में समानता नहीं आ सकती। इसलिए हमने एक नारा दिया है—

राष्ट्रपति का बेटा हो या चपरासी की हो संतान,
ब्राह्मण या भंगी का बेटा, सबकी शिक्षा एक समान ।

जहां से बच्चा आगे बढ़ता है, वहां पर तो कम से कम उससे समानता का व्यवहार किया जाना चाहिए। अगर शिक्षा समान स्तर पर लागू नहीं की गई तो एक स्कूल चपरासी पैदा करेगा और एक स्कूल कलेक्टर पैदा करेगा। इस तरह से यह सोशियो इकनामिक प्रोग्राम में आता है ।

भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कह दिया कि पूरे विश्व में है, लेकिन इससे काम नहीं चल जाता है । क्योंकि संसार में भ्रष्टाचार है इसलिए भारत में भ्रष्टाचार का चलना कोई बड़ी चीज नहीं रह गई है। लेकिन आजादी के इतने साल बाद भी इस देश में 50 लाख बंधुआ मजदूर हैं । आजादी के बाद भी 12 परसेंट लोग विकलांग हैं। आजादी बाद भी 68 करोड़ में एक करोड़ अंधे हैं । आजादी के बाद भी 2 करोड़ लोग टी. बी. के मरीज हैं, क्योंकि उनको पौष्टिक आहार नहीं मिल पाता । मां के पेट में जब बच्चा होता है तो उसको पौष्टिक आहार नहीं मिलता, जिससे बच्चा अपंग हो जाता है, अंधा हो जाता है । इस देश के बारे में आप क्या सोचते हैं ।

दूसरा मुद्दा है "सामाजिक".

आज भी सामाजिक स्तर पर और जाति का नाम लेकर रोज हत्याएं की जाती हैं । भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री के नाम पर आज जवाहर लाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी है । लोगों की यह धारणा थी कि यह जातिगत भावना से और साम्प्रदायिक भावना से ऊपर उठकर काम करेगी । लेकिन क्या देखने को मिलता है ? वहां पर हरिजन छात्रों को प्रोफेसर द्वारा अपमानित किया जाता है और कहते हैं कि तुमको पेड़ से बांधकर पीटना चाहिए। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि दूसरे छात्र हरिजन छात्रों का साथ दे रहे हैं । क्या यह देश चल सकता है, नहीं चल सकता, न सामाजिक और न आर्थिक स्तर पर । बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम की किताब मेरे पास है । आप सिर्फ हरिजन-हरिजन का नाम लेते हैं, मैं कहता हूं आप थोड़ा काम भी कीजिए । आप या तो वोट कैचिंग के लिए नाम लेते रहे और जब भी रेडियो खोला तो हरिजनों का ही नाम सुनाई दिया ।

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपका चाहे 20 या 25 सूत्री कार्यक्रम हो लेकिन आप एक सूत्री को पकड़ लीजिए और इम्पलीमेंट कीजिए । "एक ही साधे सब सधे, सब साधे तर जाए" ।

अगर आप एक सूत्री पकड़ लेते हैं तो आपका काम चल जायेगा । चाहे वाइबल हो, कुरान हो, आपकी नीयत साफ होनी चाहिए । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आपका जो कार्यक्रम है, उस कार्यक्रम में आपने तीन साल के अन्दर कितने अफसरों को सस्पेन्ड किया है और कौन-कौन सा कार्यक्रम लागू नहीं किया है । जो आफिसर्स आपके कार्यक्रम को लागू नहीं करते, उनके लिए क्या आप कोई सजा की व्यवस्था करेंगे । हंसना और गाल फुलाना एक साथ नहीं चल सकता है। लक्कप्पा जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, उनकी इस बात से मैं सहमत हूं कि मानेटरी की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार की जो दृष्टि है, वह अभी तक उल्टी है। सरकार ऊपर से कुछ करती है और भीतर से कुछ, कथनी और करनी में सामंजस्य लाना चाहिए और नीयत को साफ करके प्रशासन पर चुस्ती से कार्यवाही करके कार्यक्रम को इम्पलीमेंट करना चाहिए तभी आप शोसित और पीड़ित मानव का उत्थान कर सकते हैं । नारों पर यह देश चला है, लेकिन इनसे गरीब का उत्थान होने वाला नहीं है ।

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am proud of Mr. Lakkappa as my colleague and also as Secretary of our Party—he has been returned again—because instead of being swallowed up by the Ministry, he is able to place before the House proposition after proposition calculated to improve the working of our Government. Earlier there was a Resolution which he had moved, a non-official Resolution, to draw the attention of the Government to the need not only to prescribe but also to enforce minimum prices for agricultural produce. Now he has placed before us this Resolution to improve the working of the 20-Point Programme and under its auspices the rural development and social development and welfare programmes for which Government has been sanctioning hundreds of crores of rupees.

I also agree with my friend, Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan, in his dissatisfaction with the way in which these things are not being worked at the grassroot level. But that does not mean that we should have only one-point programme and not 20-Point Programme. If it is only one-point programme, then you can have it only for the poorest of the poor. The other people also have got to be helped. Indeed, in recent times we have come across one clear phenomenon. Government has been paying special attention for the uplift of the Harijans. At the same time, it has been trying to improve the conditions of the backward classes also. But because the Harijans have been suppressed for such a long time, for so many centuries, by all other classes of people, including the backward classes, Government officers and then Congress people and all of us, public people and public men are repeating again and again about what we have to do for the Harijans. This has excited the ire of the Backward Classes.....

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I did not tell that you have only one point programme. I said that instead of having a 20 point programme and doing nothing, it is better that you have a one point programme and do it.

PROF N. G. RANGA: So, the Backward Classes have begun to complain now—not because nothing is being done for them but so much more is talked of in regard to what we are trying to do for Harijans. This is the difficulty in our country. So simultaneously we are obliged to cater to the immediate needs of different groups and different classes and communities in our country who are under privileged.

It is easy to criticise the Government because Government has to depend upon bureaucracy. Bureaucracy

has its own laws for its own activity. A clerk goes there, an officer goes there. Then he seems to think somehow or other that his job is done by remaining in office according to the office hours. And when any one of us, especially our poorer folk who are illiterate and who are not able to look after themselves and who are not able to fight for their own rights, when they go, when anyone of them goes to him and asks for something that the Government has offered to give to him and which it is his right to get from the Government, this officer seems to think that he is the *Ma Bap* and why should he give any of these favours to this man unless he gets something in return. This is the horrible attitude of the officers, clearks and the non-gazetted employees of the Government. Now it is easy for me to criticise them. Then they will be able to turn round and say, 'What about your politicians ? You are also playing your mischief.' This is the real difficul lty. One is competing with the other. One is undermining the other. One is discrediting the other, so much so the society to-day is now being demoralised and whatever may to the good wishes, plans and programmes of the Government , resulees are not so very satisfactory. That is one of the reasons why in Andhra, for instance, we have come to associate the Collector with the District Revenue Officer who is of IAS status and in most cases we see to it that they happen to be Harijans in the hope that these Harijans salvaged from the misery of their parents and raised to positions of power would really evince keen and sincere interest in the rank and file of their own people and help them. That kind of thing has got to be done everywhere-else throughout India.

Secondly, Collectors are associated with non-officials like MLAs, Zila Parishad Presidents and Panchayat Samiti Presidents in Andhra. I do not know what is happening in other areas. This is a very good system. Then these non-officials are impatient about the officials and *Vice-versa*. The officials are also impatient about these non-officials. If both of them are tied up in this manner. I do not think they would be scratching at each other's backs or exploit the people—they will be able to control each other and help each other also in the proper management of the funds which are placed at their disposal by the Government.

Thirdly, here is the Central Government which grants money for drought relief, flood relief, cyclone relief and then for ordinary development of employment and sanction loans, house sites and credit and all the rest of it. Then the distribution is in the hands of the State Governments. The Government of India has not got much of a control over the State Governments. One of the State Governments was so unwilling to have any kind of control from the Central Government in regard to the Food for Work that there was a regular political quarrel between them two. Now we have got to give some special thought in regard to this matter.

**17.00 hrs.**

Now we have got to give special thought in regard to this matter *viz.* Centre-State relations. State governments and leaders of the State parties are demanding more and more power for them; but what about the Union Government. For whose sake is the Union Government granting all this money; It is for the sake of these people. State Government is expected to cater to the small folk also but then should we not see that the State Government is controlled by the Central Government? Should not Central Government exercise its supervisory powers over the State Governments and State Govenments means their administration? Thought has to be given in regard to this matter.

Sir, the other day, Mr. Gomango one of the champions of out tribal people, put a very useful question as to how the funds that are being sanctioned for the welfare of the tribal

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

people are being utilised. Then there is another difficulty. So many Ministries at the State level are being brought in to cooperate in seeing to it that the conditions of poor folk get improved. Each department is working in an isolated manner. At the State level there is need for coordination and on top of it, the Centre has to see that this sort of coordinated effort is made in order to see that the funds are properly utilised and fully utilised.

**17.02 hrs.**

[SHRI R. S. SPARROW *in the Chair*]

Sir, in Maharashtra there is a scheme 'one emoloyed adult in every family' That is a good experiment which is being made. Bihar was also trying to do it but I do not know how far it succeeded. This has got to be studied. Similarly, In Andhra the Congress Government had decided, and now the present Government is continuing the policy of providing one free meal for every child everyday. How it is going to work and with what results, that has also got to be studied. Similar, is the case with rural dispensaries and sanctioning of house-sites. In Andhra, MLAs and even Ministers are competing with each other in seeing to it that every Harijan family is provided with a house-site at the earliest. Every MLA is making it his special duty to see that this programme gets implemented. It is a good move. With what results it has worked and how this can be extended to other States has to be studied.

Sir, we have been asking for social forests and also vegetable gardening. Every Harijan family is provided with a house site. All round the House three to four pumpkin plants can be one or two banana plants can be planred and in the whole cluster of houses two or three tamarind trees can be planted. This kind of social torestry has to be developed in a detailed, constructive and affectionate manner so that the total income of a housewife can be increased by 30 per cent every year. This means kind of attention to be given to the needs of these people in a truly Gandhian manner. This cannot be expected from the officers alone. This is not being provided either by the Congress people or by the friends from the Opposition at the grassroots because that atmosphere has been lost. We have to create that atmosphere once again. We can create it, provided we develop a spirit of cooperation in aiding, encouraging and propagating this 20-point programme and it is in this direction that we have got to move. One can go on adding to this list of number of directions in which the poor folk have to be helped but the two most important things are that firstly, what the middleman is doing, what a tout does, what a layer does, every public worker to whichever party he may belong, should be willing to render to these people. He should go on their behalf to the local cooperative bank, and help them; he may go to the Essential Commodities Supply Centre (whether it is Cooperative or Panchayat or Government or anything like that) and help these people to get whatever they are supposed to deserve by the Government.

For supplying essential commodities, our friend in charge of Civil Supplies here goes on saying that so many shops are being organised and so on. There are certain complaints from the Opposition that some of these things are there in the towns and townships and they do not reach sufficient number of villages. Now, we have got to see that every village gets one shop,-at least one shop. I feel there should be 3 or 4 shops so that they can compete with one another. At least one has got to be organised. But who has to organise this? Who is supposed to be the shop-keeper, cooperator or panchayatdar ? Who will do his work properly? As soon as cheap supplies of essential clothes are coming

who gets the information first? It is the local powerful man the *sarpanch* and others. They take away all the stuff by paying for this cheaply. The poor people do not get enough of it. Care has got to be taken to see that enough publicity is given in the local language papers that such and such commodities are being supplied in such and such quantity in so many centres. The announcement should be made over the Radio so that these poor folk would be able to go there. Supply must be arranged according to the Queue system, whoever comes first should get his quota.

Lastly, this Resolution is intended to strengthen the hands of the Central Government as well as the State Governments, and local Ministries. We expect them to be patriotic, also to be socialist-minded, to be Gandhian minded. We hope that Government would take necessary action in appointing, in their own way, according to their own judgment, the best possible and fully effective Monitoring Authority here at the Centre to go round the whole of India nad cover all the States, to energise the State Governments and also to bring back information as to how the money is being used or misused; and if it is misused, how it can possibly be prevented.

**श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार** (पीलीभीत): माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय लकप्पा जी ने यहां पर जो प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है उसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं। हमने पढ़ा है कि साहित्य समाज का दर्शन होता है। जिस समय में समाज की जैसी आर्थिक, राजनीतिक और सामाजिक परिस्थिति रहती है उसी के अनुसार साहित्य की रचना होती है। उसी प्रकार से हमारी संसद में भी जो प्रस्ताव आते हैं उनसे जाहिर होता है कि हमारे समाज में किस चीज की कमी है और उसके लिए क्या कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। हम यहां पर कहते हैं कि कृषिकों को उनकी उपज का सही मूल्य मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन जो नीतियां आपने बनाई हैं उनका ठीक से एग्जीक्यूशन नहीं हो रहा है। लेकिन हमेशा इन बातों को आपोजीशन की बात कहकर टाल दिया जाता था और उसका मखौल उड़ाया जाता था कि ये विरोधी लोग हैं इसलिए ऐसी बातें कह रहे हैं। लेकिन लकप्पा जी की तरफ से यह प्रस्ताव आए कि कृषिकों को अनाज और दूसरी उपज का सही मूल्य मिले तथा आर्थिक व सामाजिक कार्यक्रम को तेजी से लागू किया जाए---इसके लिए एक मानिटरिंग कमेटी की जरूरत है तो इसका अर्थ यह है कि उनको भी वह बात मालूम है कि समाज में क्या हो रहा है, जिसको कि हम लोग कहते ही रहते हैं। इसलिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं। इसका मतलब यही है कि हम जो बात कहते हैं उसको उन्होंने भी मान लिया।

हमारा इससे कोई मतलब नहीं है कि आप 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम बनायें या एक सौ सूत्री कार्य क्रम बनायें। आप बहुमत में हैं, जो पालिसी आप बनायेंगे, उसके कार्यान्वियन की जिम्मेदारी आपके ऊपर है। हमारा काम है, जब वह कार्यान्वित न हो, तो हम आपको बतायें कि कहां कमियां रह गई हैं। चाहे वह किसी प्रकार का मामला है। मान लीजिए 18 परसेंट आप ने हरिजनों के लिए रिजर्वेशन करना है। अगर 18 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन पूरा नहीं होता ह, तो विरोधी पक्ष के लोग आवाज उठाते हैं कि इसको पूरा करिए। आपने बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम की बात कही है। जैसे कि व्यवस्थापिका सभा का काम है कि नीति बनाएं और न्याय पालिका का काम है कि वह न्याय करे। व्यवस्थापिका सभा की नीतियों का कार्यान्वियन एग्जीक्यूटिव करे तो एग्जीक्यूशन आपकी पालिसी का नहीं हो रहा है। जो आप निर्णय करते हैं, वे लागू नहीं होते हैं।

मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देता हूं। कार्यपालिका का एी. एम. सबसे बड़ा हैड होता है। इससे पहले पीलीभीत के डी. एम. नहीं नहीं थीं। वे एक ब्लाक में गईं, उन्होंने वहां के एक ग्राम सेवक को बुलाया और कहा कि सौ गोबर गैस प्लान्ट की दरख्वास्तें अपने एरिए से लाओ। जब कि उसमें दो से ज्यादा गाव नहीं होते हैं और एक न्याय पंचायत के ऊपर होता है उत्तर प्रदेश में। डी. एम.

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

जो यह नहीं जानता कि एक ग्राम सेवक का हल्का कितना होता है। इस गांवों में सौ गोबर गैस प्लान्ट कहां से आ जायेंगे । हाई कोर्ट में किसी केस में स्टे-आर्डर गया है, तो उसको रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक दिया और उस पर कोई कार्यान्वयन नहीं किया। यदि ऐसे कार्यपालिका के अधिकारी होंगे तो कैसे एग्जीक्यूशन होगा। यह अच्छा हुआ कि श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह यहां संसद् में मंत्री हो कर आ गए हैं । मैं ने उनको भी बताया था और उनसे कहा है । उनको हटाने से क्या काम चलेगा । डिस्ट्रिक्ट में शान्ति और व्यवस्था की जिम्मेदारी एक एस. पी. की है और चार-चार, पांच-पांच और दस-दस हजार रुपया वे थाना नीलाम करेंगे तो कैसे शान्ति और व्यवस्था कायम रह सकती है । जैसे शाहजहानपुर में हो रहा है । सारे उत्तर प्रदेश में हो रहा है । आधे से ज्यादा जिलों में हो रहा है । थाने नीलाम किए जाते हैं, तो कैसे शान्ति और व्यवस्था कायम रह सकती है । एक दरोगा तो दस हजार रुपया एस. पी. को देता है तो 50 हजार रुपए की डकैती कम से कम करवाएगा तब जा कर वह हिस्सा दे पाएगा। इस प्रकार जर्म और बढ़ेंगे । मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि मोनिटरिंग कमेटी जिला स्तर तक जानी चाहिए । बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम कहता है कि भूमि का आवंटन भूमिहीनों में होना चाहिए । मैं किसी एक खास जिले का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूं । मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में जानता हूं । किसी एक जिले को लीजिए । भूमि का आवंटन नहीं हुआ है, यदि हुआ भी है, तो बब्जा नहीं हुआ है। मैं यह नहीं कता कि मैं बरेली का रहने वाला हूं तो आप पीलीभीत को ले लीजिए, शाहजहानपुर को ले लीजिए, बदायूं को ले लीजिए । आप किसी एक जिले का माडल बनाइए और उसकी जांच करवाइए कि सही तरीके से भूमि का आवंटन हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है । तब आपको पता चलेगा कि भूमि का आवंटन हुआ ही नहीं है । यदि हुआ है तो मोती को हुआ हुआ है या पार्वती को हुआ है । पता चला कि ये कौन है, ये जमींदार के कुत्ते और बिल्ली के नाम हैं । इस तरह से आवंटन हो गया । सीलिंग की जमीन निकली, लोग खा गये, जिस को मिलनी चाहिये थी, उस को नहीं मिल पाई । अगर कागज पर मिल गई है तो मौके पर नहीं मिल पाई है। आप जांच कर लीजिए। मैं शाहजहांपुर और पीलीभीत के एक्जाम्प्लज बना कर दे देता हूं । हम ने बीसियों शिकायतें की हैं---उन्हीं डी. एम. तक शिकायतों का निस्तारण नहीं हुआ। फिर कैसे इम्प्लीमेन्टेशन होगा? बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में कैसे भूमिहीनों को भूमि मिलेगी-आप बतला दीजिये ।

श्रीमान्, अब बिजली और सिंचाई का मामला लीजिये---यह भी बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत है । उत्तर प्रदेश में तो अपेजीशन का कोई भी विधायक या मेम्बर पार्लियामेन्ट उस बीस सूत्री कमेटी का मेम्बर नहीं है, केवल कांग्रेस के सारे मेम्बर्स रखे हुए हैं । इस का मतलब है कि सिर्फ वे ही इस प्रोग्राम को चलायेंगे । हमें इस में भी कोई एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन जब काम पूरा नहीं होता और हम शिकायत करते हैं तो उस की जांच करनी चाहिये ।

सड़कें बनी हैं---नये विधायक महोदय आये तो उन्होंने दूसरी तरफ से सड़क उलवा दी । जो पैसा पहले लगा था सब बेकार गया। पुल बनना शुरू हो गया था, लेकिन अधूरा पड़ा है । जहां ट्यूब वेल्ज बने हुए हैं---मैं अपने यहां के तूलियां और लाडपुर की बात बतलाता हूं---ट्यूब वेल बना है लेकिन उन को एनर्जाइज नहीं किया गया है । उन से कोई काम इनीं लिया जा रहा है । पीलीभीत जिले में जाइये---वहां पर देहात में 6 घंटे बिजली आने की बात है, लेकिन पता नहीं कब आयेगी, रात को आयेगी, दिन दिन में आयेगी, कब आयेगी । लोग तार काट-काट कर देखते हैं कि इस में बिजली है या चली गई । हमारे उद्योग मंत्री की कांस्टीचूएन्सी मेरी कांस्टीचूएन्सी से लगती है, मेरी कांस्टीचूएन्सी गभौला तक है, उस के बाद उन की कांस्टीचूएन्सी है । वहां पता चला है कि 18 घन्टे तक निर्बाध बिजली आ रही है । यह कैसा 20 प्वाइन्ट प्वाइन्ट प्रोग्राम है ?

इसी 20 प्वाइन्ट प्रोग्राम में यह भी लिखा है कि जो पिछड़े जिले हैं वहां इण्डस्ट्रीज लगाई जायें। मेरे यहां पीलीभीत और शाहजहांपुर दोनों पिछड़े जिले हैं, वहां कोई इण्डस्ट्री नहीं लगाई गई। इण्डस्ट्रीज वहीं लगाई जाती हैं जहां केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई खास चहेता होगा। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं— इस का इम्प्लीमेन्टेशन सही तरीके से, समता के आधार पर हो, सब जगहों पर इस आधार पर कैसे इम्प्लीमेन्ट किया जाये, इस को देखना चाहिये।

सैंट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट का गन्ने के सम्बन्ध में केन प्राइस कन्ट्रोल आर्डर बहुत पहले से बना हुआ है। हिन्दुस्तान भर का कोई भी एक जिला मुझे बतला दीजिये जहां उस का इम्प्लीमेन्टेशन हो रहा है। उस में लिखा है कि जहां भी 15 दिन से ज्यादा दिनों में गन्ने की कीमत का भुगतान होगा वहां 15 परसेंट का ब्याज दिया जायेगा। क्या हिन्दुस्तान भर के किसी भी सूबे में 15 परसेन्ट का ब्याज किसानों को दिया गया है? उल्टे उत्तर प्रदेश में तो पिछले साल जनवरी तक का पेमेंट नहीं हुआ है। इस साल भी जनवरी के बाद से अब तक पेमेन्ट नहीं मिला है। इस तरह से यह केन प्राइस कन्ट्रोल आर्डर रद्दी की टोकरी बन कर रह गया है। कैसे इम्प्लीमेंटेशन करेंगे, कैसे किसान को खुश करेंगे? यह तो सारा इम्प्लीमेंटेशन का काम है।

आप किसी भी जिले में चले जाइये और देख लीजिए कि शिक्षा की क्या दुर्गति है। आप शिक्षा को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत। लेकिन शिक्षा का हाल यह है कि टीचर स्कूल में महीने में दस दिन भी नहीं जाता। श्रीमन् मैं अपने क्षेत्र में एक जगह गया। शारदा नदी पर धनाहराघाट के पुल के पास एक गांव में मुझे बताया गया कि सामने जूनियर हाई स्कूल की बिल्डिंग खड़ी है लेकिन उसमें जुलाई 1980 से लेकर 26 जनवरी, 1981 तक न कोई टीचर आया, न कोई बच्चा आया और न कोई आदमी आया। 26 जनवरी को भी स्कूल बंद पड़ा था। 26 जनवरी को झण्डा फहराने के लिए हैड मास्टर आये थे। उस स्कूल का एस.डी.आई. दो बार मुआइना कर चुका है और उसने स्कूल को ठीक तरह से फंक्शन करते पाया। यह है आपका ट्वन्टी प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम।

मैं चाहता हूं कि इसके इम्प्लीमेन्टेशन के लिए एक कमेटी बननी चाहिए।

कल यहां बालाहार का सवाल उठा था। मैं और प्रदेशों के बारे में तो नहीं जानता, उत्तर प्रदेश की बात जानता हूं। मैंने वहां स्टडी की है और पाया है कि पिछले बाहर मास में किसी भी बच्चे को एक पैसे का भी बालाहार नहीं मिला है। ईंधन के लिए, रसोइये के लिए, दूध के लिए पैसा मिलता है, लेकिन सब बाजार में ही रह जाता है, किसी बच्चे तक नहीं पहुंचता। आप किसी एक ही चीज को पकड़ लीजिए और देख लीजिए कि उसकी क्या प्रगति हो रही है।

श्रीमन् एक स्कीम आपने बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जोब देने की बनायी थी। स्वास्थ्य विभाग में सी. एच. डब्ल्यू. जैसे छोटे से वर्कर को रखने की बनायी थी जिसको कि आप 50 रुपये माह तनख्वाह देंगे। उसमें क्या हो रहा है? पीलीभीत में उस पचास रुपये माह की नौकरी के लिए डाक्टर और सी. एम. ओ. पांच-पांच हजार रुपये अपोइंटमेंट के समय लेते हैं जबकि आपके आर्डर में लिखा है कि जिसको प्रधान रिकमण्ड करेगा उसको तो आप को रखना ही होगा। जो रिकमण्ड नहीं किये गये हैं, उनको भी नौकरी में रख लिया जाता है और उनको आठ दिन ज्वायन करा कर, फिर उनको निकाल दिया जाता है। आपके प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र के लोग मनचाहे लोगों को रख रहे हैं। इसके बारे में मैंने डी. एम. से शिकायत की तो उसका मुझे कोई जवान नहीं मिला। इसलिए मैं बराबर यह कहता आ रहा हूं कि बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होना चाहिए।

आर्म्स लाइसेंस की बात को ही ले लीजिए। पीलीभीत, शाहजहांपुर, बदायूं, बरेली जिलों में आर्म्स लाइसेंस नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं और पिछले एक साल से नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं। फिर लोग डकैतों से कैसे अपनी सुरक्षा करेंगे? लाइसेंस देना जब चाहे जिला अधिकारी रोक देते हैं और कहते हैं कि हमको रोकने के लिए कहा गया है। उनके पास लिखित में कुछ नहीं है।

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

हमारे यहां 61 वर्ष का एक मिनिस्टर है । उसने ऐक साल में 60 उद्घाटन किए हैं । इसलिए मैं आप से कहता हूं कि अगर आप अपने बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का ठोक तरह से इम्प्लीमेंटेशन चाहते हैं तो सब से पहला काम तो आप यह कीजिए कि अलग से डी. एम. और एस. डी. एम. को डिप्यूट कर दीजिए जो कि मिनिस्टरों को लाएं, ले जाएं । वरना आपके सारे काम दरहम-बरहम हो जाते हैं । मेरे जिले में एक दिन दस मिनिस्टर आ गये । उस दिन न डी. एम. का पता लगा, न एस.डी.एम. का पता लगा, न एस.पी. का और न डी. एस. पी. का पता लगा ।

अन्त में मैं श्री लकप्पा जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्हें इस बात का दर्द है कि देश में जो प्रगति होनी चाहिए थी वह नहीं हुई है । उनका जो संकल्प है कि इम्प्लीमेन्टेशन के लिए एक मॉनिटरिंग कमेटी बिठा कर देश की प्रगति को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए इसमें मैं उनके साथ हूं ।

**श्री गिरधारीलाल व्यास** (भीलवाड़ा) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं लकप्पा जी के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं । भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के सामाजिक और आर्थिक उत्थान के लिए जो कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं, वे ठीक प्रकार से इम्प्लीमेंट हो रहे हैं या नहीं हो रहे हैं, इनके संबंध में मानेटरिंग की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । यह नितांत आवश्यक है । जितने भी कार्यक्रमों के इंप्लीमेंटेशन में गड़बड़ी हो रही है उनको सुचारू रूप से चलाने के लिए प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर को इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। हमारी प्रधानमंत्री भी इस बात को चाहती हैं कि इस देश में जो गरीबी की सतह से नीचे के लोग हैं उनका सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास जल्दी से जल्दी हो और उनकी आवश्यकताओं की शीघ्र पूर्ति हो । उनको सारी सुविधाएं ठीक प्रकार से उपलब्ध कराई जाएं । जब हमारी प्रधानमंत्री चाहती हैं, हमारे मंत्री महोदय चाहते हैं तो फिर रुकावट कहां आती है । सुविधाएं क्यों नहीं पहुंचती हैं, इस तरफ ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है ।

लैण्ड रिफार्म का कार्यक्रम लिया गया। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने यह बहुत अच्छा कार्यक्रम हमको दिया है, इससे बहुत लोगों का भला हुआ है, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है । लेकिन कई जगह पर गड़बड़ी भी हुई है । इस कार्यक्रम को अगर और अच्छे तरीके से इंप्लीमेंट किया जाए तो देश की आर्थिक और सामाजिक व्यवस्थाएं सुचारू रूप से चल सकती हैं ।

बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के इंप्लीमेंटेशन के बारे में जो मशीनरी या ब्यूरोक्रेसी हमारे देश में है, वह इसको ठीक तरह से इप्लीमेंट कर पा रही है या नहीं कर पा रही है, देश की या प्रांतों की सरकार ने इसके लिए क्या व्यवस्था की है इसको देखने की आवश्यकता है । मैं अपनी स्टेट के बारे में बता सकता हूं । वहां पर बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के इंप्लीमेंटेशन के संबंध में जो कमेटी बनाई गई है, उसमें भी बहुत पक्षपात किया गया है । उस कमेटी में इस प्रकार के लोगों को रखा गया है, जिनका बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है । किस तरह से इस कार्यक्रम को लागू किया जाएगा ।

गरीबों के आर्थिक उत्थान के लिए प्रधानमंत्री जी ने लैण्ड रिफार्म शुरू किया। लेकिन यह कार्यक्रम कई जगह इस कदर ब्यूरोक्रेसी के हाथ में चला गया है कि बड़े-बड़े जमीदारों को जमीनें दे दी गई हैं और इस कार्यक्रम को बिगाड़ने में उन्होंने कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ी है । आज इन लोगों की वजह से हालात खराब हो रहे हैं ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जमीन तो आपने दे दी, लेकिन क्या आपने उस गरीब को साधन भी दिए हैं, जिनके जरिए वह अपनी जमीन को जोतकर अनाज पैदा कर सके । आपके नेशनलाइज बैंक पैसा देते हैं और आप सबसिडी देते हैं 33 परसेंट । 3000 रुपए में एक हजार रुपया सबसिडी होती है, लेकिन वह एक हजार रुपया किसकी जेब में जाता है । वह एक हजार रु. बैंक मैनेजर, विकास अधिकारी,

या जो अधिकारी जमीन के संबंध में जानता है, इनके बीच बंट जाता है । इसलिए इस कार्यक्रम पर मानेटरिंग की आवश्यकता है । यह कार्यक्रम बहुत अच्छा है और मैं इसका पुरजोर तरीके से समर्थन करता हूं। जब तक इस प्रकार की मानेटरिंग नहीं होगी, तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा । बैंकों का नेशनलाइजेशन किया गया था क्योंकि उस वक्त पैसा पूंजीपतियों को मिलता था, वह पैसा गरीब किसान और मजदूर को मिले। प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब आप इस बात को देखें कि उसका उपयोग किस तरह से हो रहा है ताकि व्यवस्था कुछ ठीक हो सके ।

सीलिंग के सम्बन्ध में मैंने पिछली बार भी कहा था कि आपने जागीरदारों और राजा-महाराजाओं के ऊपर सीलिंग लगाकर जमीनें लीं । उन जमीनों पर आज तक कब्जा नहीं दिया है। कागजों पर अलाटमेन्ट हो गई है लेकिन तलवार और बन्दूक वाले आज भी गरीब को जमीन के पास पहुंचने नहीं देते । कई हत्याएं, डकैतियां और मार-पीट उनके साथ होती है । इस प्रकार के हालात को देखने के लिए जब तक आपके पास कोई व्यवस्था नहीं होगी तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता। हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि इन गरीबों की मदद करने के लिए कोर्टस् बनाओ और उनकी सहायता करो, जो बदमाश हैं उनको सख्त से सख्त सजा दो । वह कार्यक्रम आगे नहीं बढ़ाया और न ही गरीबों को राहत मिली । जो जमीनें आपने अलाट की हैं, उनका अवश्य उन्हें कब्जा मिले और उसके बाद प्रोटेक्शन भी मिलना चाहिए ताकि कोई भी बदमाश आदमी उन्हें तलवार और बंदूक से भगा न दे और जान से न मारे । जमीन को उपजाऊ बनाने के लिए जिन साधनों की आवश्यकता है, उसकी भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए तब कहीं सामाजिक और आर्थिक उत्थान ठीक से हो सकेगा। मैं समझता हूं मानिटरिंग की सख्त आवश्यकता है, इस ओर प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर अवश्य ध्यान दें ।

आपने एक कार्यक्रम आइ.आर.डी.पी. "इन्टीग्रेटेड रूरल डवलपमेंद प्रोग्राम" चालू किया है । आप यह चाहते हैं कि गरीब लोग स्वयं छोटा-मोटा धन्धा शुरू करके अपनी गरीबी को दूर करें । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस कार्यक्रम में भी वही घपला है जिसके बारे में मैंने कहा कि बैंकों में गड़बड़ी हो रही है । भेड़ों के लिए, बैंक के मैनेजर, विकास अधिकारी जानवरों के डाक्टर द्वारा जो सब्सीडी दी जाती है उसमें भी गड़बड़ी होती है। इस ओर भी खास तौर से ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है । यह प्रोग्राम बहुत अच्छा है, हमारे देश की नेता ने इसको चलाया है ताकि जो 30 करोड़ लोग गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे हैं, अपना रोजगार शुरू करके अपनी आर्थिक उन्नति कर सकें । मगर जो ब्यूरोक्रेसी यहां बैठी हुई है, वह इसको ठीक तरह से इम्पलीमेंट करने में योगदान नहीं दे रही है। हमारे किसी भी अधिकारी के दिल और दिमाग में यह भावना नहीं है कि हमारे दश में कितने भूखे-प्यासे हैं जिनके बाल-बच्चों के लिए कोई सहायता नहीं है बल्कि ये अधिकारी लोग उनका खून चूसने में लगे हुए हैं । उनके संबंध में आपको विशेषतौर से सख्ती तब जाकर व्यवस्था ठीक हो सकेगी ।
ताकि कोई भी आदमी गड़बड़ी न कर सके लिया है, उनको अवश्य सजा देनी चाहिए से कार्यवाही करनी पड़ेगी । जिन लोगों ने गरीबों के हक को मारकर पैसे को जेब में रख

आज हमारे देश में 2 लाख 40 हजार एसे गांव हैं जिन्हें प्राबलम विलेज कहा जाता है यानी जहां पीने का पानी नहीं है । राजस्थान में आज 24 हजार गांव एसे हैं, जहां पीने का पानी नहीं है । वे लोग दस-दस और पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह मील से पानी लेकर आते हैं । कहीं-कहीं पर तो एसा पानी है जहां लोग अन्धे हो जाते हैं या दूसरी कोई बीमारी लग जाती है या जान से भी मर जाते हैं । आप हर साल पैसा देते हैं कभी 20 और कभी 25 करोड़ । चार-सौ या पांच-सौ गांवों में पैसा मिलता है लेकिन उसका उपयोग बहुत गलत तरीके से हो रहा है । राजस्थान विधान सभा में लोगों ने इस बात की शिकायत की कि भारत सरकार ने या इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार ने जिन गांवों के लिए पैसा दिया वहां पर पानी मुहैया कराया जाए । लेकिन एसी मशीनरी बैठी हुई है कि इस पीने के पानी

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

के पैसे का भी दुरूपयोग हो रहा है । वहां पर इस बात का भी आरोप लगाया गया था कि जो ट्यूबवैल्स और हैन्ड-पम्प लाए, उनका 80 फीट पाइप पहुंचा लेकिन पैसा 180 फीट का लिया । और ऊपर जो प्लेटफार्म बनता है 280 रु. में उसके बजाय 1,200 रु. लिये गये । इस तरह की जो गड़बड़िया है, जिन योजनाओं को हम इम्प्लीमेंट करना चाहते है सामाजिक उत्थान के लिए अगर ऐसे कार्यक्रमों में गड़बड़िया होती है तो हम देश के साथ गद्दारी करते है । ऐसी गड़बड़ियां जहां भी हों उनकी मानीटरिंग होनी चाहिये और जांच करानी चाहिए कि कौन लोग है जो इस पैसे का दुरूपयोग करके लोगों के सामाजिक और आर्थिक उत्थान में बाधा पहुंचा रहे है ।

**सभापति महोदय** : समय बहुत थोड़ा है और जो सदन ने तय किया था वह पूरा हो चुका है ।

**श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास** : और बढ़ा दिया जाये समय।

**सभापति महोदय**: वह मैं पूछ लूगां। 4 घंटे इसके लिये दिया गया है ।

**श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास** : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं क 2 घंटा समय और बढ़ा दिया जाय ।

**सभापति महोदय** : वह बाद में करेंगे। सबजेक्ट तो बहुत बड़ा और इम्पोर्टेन्ट है, मगर टाइम का ख्याल करते हुए, दूसरों को भी बोलना है, मंत्री जी को भी बोलना है । अगर हाउस को पूछना पड़ेगा तो वह काम और भी गम्भीर हो जायेगा। इस वास्ते कृपा कर के पोइंट बता दें, रिपीटीशन न करें ।

**श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास** : वितरण का कार्यक्रम मुस्तैदी से लागू होना चाहिये । कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बनानी चाहियें जो इन चीजों को बांटें और इसके लिए सरकार को पैसा देना चाहिये क्योंकि बिना पैसे के कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज नहीं चल सकतीं । इसलिये जब तक कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज इकोनामिकली वायेबिल नहीं बनायेंगे तब तक वितरण का काम नहीं चल सकेगा ।

जो लोग विलो पावर्टी लाइन और बैकवर्ड है उनके संबंध में विरोधी दल के लोग बहुत प्रचार करते है । मेरा कहना है कि जो भी आर्थिक तौर से कमजोर है चाहे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइब का हो, या बैकवर्ड हो, चाहे ब्राह्मण, जाट हो, अगर वह इकोनामिकली बैकवर्ड है तो उसको सारी सुविधायें मिलनी चाहियें । अगर कोई शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट या ट्राइब कलेक्टर बन गया या पूंजीपति बन गया तो उसके बच्चों को इस प्रकार की सुविधायें देना उचित नहीं है । इसलिये आर्थिक तौर से जो पिछड़े हुए है उनको वह सारी सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिये । जो पूंजीपति है, या ब्लैक मार्किटिंग करते है, स्मगलिंग या होरडिंग करते है और दूसरों का हक मारते है ऐसे लोगों को सख्त से सख्त सजा मिलनी चाहिये और उनको पकड़ा जाना चाहिये । इस व्यवस्था को मजबूत किया जाय तभी सामाजिक और आर्थिक उत्थान ठीक से कर सकेंगे ।

हमारे राजस्थान में बिजली की बहुत कमी है । पिछले साल भी नहीं मिली और इस साल भी नही मिल रही है । बड़े-बड़े कारखाने बन्द पड़े है । वह कह रहे थे कि किसान को 8 घंटे बिजली मिलती है । हम तो कहते है कि 4 घंटे भी नहीं मिल रही है, किसान बरबाद हो रहा है, सारी इंडस्ट्रीज बन्द पड़ी है । इसलिये सामाजिक और आर्थिक उत्थान के लिए बिजली किसान और कारखानों को मिलनी चाहिये तब जा कर मजदूर और किसान आर्थिक तौर पर सम्पन्न हो सकेगा ।

इसी तरह से हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज ऐसे क्षेत्रों में लगनी चाहिये जो बहुत बैकवर्ड है । उन बैकवर्ड प्लेसेज में अगर हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज लगायेंगे, बड़े-बड़े कल-करखाने लगायेंगे तो उनसे लोगों को एम्पलायमैंट मिलेगी और लोग आर्थिक तौर पर सम्पन्न हो सकेंगे ।

मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय इस पर विशेष तौर से ध्यान देंगे ।

एजूकेशन के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं । हमारे भाई राम विलास जी ने बहुत ठीक कहा कि जब तक पब्लिक स्कूल एबालिश नहीं होंगे, तब तक समानता नहीं आ सकती । बड़े आदमी का लड़का इन पब्लिक स्कूलों में पढ़कर कलेक्टर और बड़े-बड़े अधिकारियों का स्थान लेगा और गांव के जो बच्चे हैं, जिनके पास न सलेट है न पैंसिल है, न बैठने के लिये स्थान है वह तो छोटे-छोटे स्कूलों में पढ़कर पटवारी या मास्टर से ज्यादा नहीं बन सकता है । इससे ज्यादा आगे वह नहीं जा सकता है । यह अन्तर तभी मिट सकेगा जब सब को समान एजूकेशन मिलेगी ।

हैल्थ के बारे में भी मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । आज लाखों आदमी अन्धे हैं, कैंसर से बीमार हैं, उनकी बीमारी के इलाज का कार्यक्रम जब तक बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हमारी भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकार अपने हाथों में नहीं लेगी तब तक आर्थिक और सामाजिक सम्पन्नता की बात जो हम करते हैं, वह वह नहीं आ पायेगी । इस तरफ विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये ।

इसे हमारी नेता प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने अपने बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में लिया है, उसके इम्पलीमेंटेशन की आवश्यकता है । आज गांव में डिस्पैंसरियों में दवा नहीं मिलती है, कोई साधन उनके पास नहीं है । ऐसी साधनविहीन व्यवस्था के जरिये हम देश में इस उत्थान को नहीं ला सकते हैं । इसलिये इसे मोनिटरिंग करने की बहुत आवश्यकता है । अन्त में मैं लकप्पा जी के सामाजिक और आर्थिक उत्थान का जो प्रस्ताव है, उसका दिल से समर्थन करता हूं ।

**सभापति महोदय** : आनरेबल मेम्बर्स से मैं रिक्वैस्ट करता हूं कि जो टाइम आपने स्टिपुलेट किया है, उसके हिसाब से चलना चाहिये । जो साहब बोलें, वह थोड़ा टाइम लें, अपने प्वाइन्टस का रिपीटीशन न करें। प्वाइन्टस दिए जाने चाहिए, मगर उनको एलोबरेट करने की जरूरत नहीं है । इसलिये मेरी विनती है कि आप इसका ध्यान रखें ।

मैं एक रिक्वैस्ट और करना चाहता हूं कि जो टाइम तय किया गया था, वह खत्म हो गया है । अब आप चाहें तो इसको और एडवांस कर सकते हैं । कितना टाइम और चाहिये ?

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : इसे साढ़े 6 बजे तक खत्म किया जाये ।

**सभापति महोदय** : मेरे ख्याल में इसे सवा 6 बजे तक कर दें । इसमें मिनिस्टर भी बोलेंगे और एक दो मेम्बर भी बोल सकते हैं और रिप्लाई भी होना है ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : ठीक है ।

**सभापति महोदय**: श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह ।

**श्री चन्दू लाल चन्द्राकर** (दुर्ग): सभापति महोदय, इसके बाद जो दूसरा प्रस्ताव आना है, उसको मूव करने का अवसर तो मिलेगा?

**सभापति महोदय**: इसी लिये हमने सवा 6 बजे का टाइम फिक्स किया है ।

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): I am thankful to you for having called me to speak.

**17.44 hrs.**

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Lakkappa has brought this Resolution which has provided as it were a platform on which Members of Parliament irrespective of party affiliations, have assembled and spoken with one voice. If I may say that the Members of the ruling party have been more vocal in highlighting the deficiencies in the implementation of the programme, I would not be wrong.

As you are aware, we are committed to the establishement of an egalitarian society in our country.

When we embarked upon planned development of the Country, in every Five Year Plan the emphasis was on reducing the disparities in the Society. Now, after 35 years of our planned development phase, we have noticed that instead of reducing disparities, the disparities have widened, distortions have arisen and everybody is feeling that instead of going towards the goal, the goal itself is receding from us. There is need for vigorous efforts on the part of all of us, I should say, for implementing the programme with speed because tardy implementation of these programes have created all these problems which are very serious. There is no dearth of programmes and a number of programmes have been given in all the Five Year Plans. We have had programmes but unfortunately the implementation has not been satisfactory, has not been done with the same speed which was intended, with the result that now Mr. Lakappa has brought forward this Resolution to say that there is a need for a committee to monitor the programmes for speedy implementation of these programmes-socio-economic programmes. It was expected that after freedom, it was our obligation to transform the society, the socio-economic structure of the society and we just did try but it could not be done. The condition of the society is very unsatisfactory. You were not here, Mr. Chairman. Just now, my friend Mr. Girdhari Lal Vyas has very eloquently spoken about the way these programmes are being implemented and how leakages are taking place and why the fruits and benefits of these schemes are not reaching the poor. You will notice that almost 50 per cent of our population is below the poverty-line. We have been talking about land reforms right from the very beginning but, as myf riend Mr. Ram Vilas has pointed out, after all this we have been able to distribute only 17 lakh acres of land. It has bred lot of discontentment in the rural areas. The scene is most frightening, I should say, and every day some kind of clashes are taking place for minimum wages, over the cultivation of land, etc. If I may say, Mr. B. K. Nehru, the other day in his speech, doubted the claim of record output on food front. He said that there has been a slowing down of the rate of agricultural growth. He said that the reasons are perhaps that in some parts of the country, absentee ownership of large tracks of land continues, and that the kind of breakthrough that scientists have made in wheat and rice, has not been in other crops and possibly that we are once again not allowing the agricultural prices to rise to an appropriate level. This is an observation made byr Mr. B. K. Nehru, by an experienced, able and respected administrator and from which you can see that all our claims for major land reforms and surplus foodgrains are not bieng accepted.

The objective conditions prevailing in the society confirm the observations made by Shri B.K. Nehru. Therefore, it is high time that we sit together to find out where is the snag, what is the obstacle in the way of implementing the land reform measures.

We have not been able to bring the panchayats into the picture. Therefore, we are not able to identify the lands owned by the landlords. That is why, as my friend, Shri Gangwar, has said, some lands are allotted even in the names of cats and dogs, which are pets, by the landlords because there is no local man associated with the work who can see through it and the officers are not interested in finding out the truth of it. Therefore, we are not able to lay our hands on the surplus lands which we can distribute.

Therefore, there is need for some kind of a body to overs-see the implementation of these programmes. The setting up of a body at the Central level alone will not do. In fact, at the Centre we have a body in the

Planning Commission, the Programme Evaluation Organisation, which goes round the country and makes evaluation and a report. But from that report we cannot get a correct picture. The correct picture has been brought before the House by several hon. Members, who have spoken on this Resolution. Even our venerable friend, Professor Ranga, said, the results are not satisfactory. He cited the example of Andhra, where the Collector and the public workers sit together and try to oversee the implementation of these programmes.

Much has been said about the 20-Point Programme. We all like that programme. But the difficulty is that it is not being properly implemented. I am not the only person to say that; even the Congress members have said it. If really mean business, then the implementation committees that you set up at the district level must contain representatives of all the political parties. The 20-Point Programme should not be treated as a Congress Party programme; it should be treated as a national programme and the representatives of all political parties in the area should be associated with the implementation committee. Now there is preponderant representation for the Congress with one or two members of the opposition in the implementation committee. As Shri Gangwar said, the result is that many of the schemes are sanctioned for those areas from which the Congress members come and the other areas are neglected. So, there is no harmonious development. This Resolution of Shri Lakkappa serves the very useful purpose of highlighting the difficulties in the way.

In the budget speech the Finance Minister has stated that he wants to curb ostentatious living to create a climate of austerity. I think this is the need of the hour. If you are not going to impress upon thosa people who are suffering from privations that you are also living an austere life, it will be adding fire to the discontent in the hearts of those people, which will create a volatle situation, an explosive situation, in the society. Therefore, there is a need for this.

By the fiscal measures it should be possible for the Government to curb ostentatious living and stop this kind of wasteful expenditure. They should tap the unaccounted wealth. Since there is a lot of evasion of tax, the asdministration has to be geared to check this. Then only you will be able to ensure that the people who are making a lot of money and spending it only on luxuries are prevented from doing so And a situation sh ould be created or a climate should be created which should inhibit them from doing this kind of a thing. Even with regard to Green Revolution, we know what has happened ultimately. The rich people have got capital and lands, and distributive justice again is relegated to the background and you find that there is a great hiatus growing in the society between the haves and have-nots. So, this is a problem which has been existing during the last 35 years of our planned development and it is time that we sit together and take it as a national programme and see that all these programmes are implemeted in right earnest so that the disrortions that have grown in the society are controlled and the disparities that are growing are narrowed down.

What is the position today ? Ten per cent of the top people are in possession of 50 per cent of the wealth while 10 per cent who are at the bottom are getting about

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

Rs. 80 a year. That was the figure given in 1977. Then, the unemployment problem also is becoming acute. The other day the Prime Minister while replying to the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address said that it will be possible for the Government to bring 17 million families above the poverty-line. But how many people are below the poverty line ? The Government has not said anything about this. There is going to be an exercise in defining those who are unemployed. By definitions you will not be able to feed the people or you will not be able to satisfy the people. You should take the real conditions that are obtaining and decide what you should do so that the benefits of the planned development reach the common people of this country. Therefore, in this respect I wholeheartedly support the Resolution moved by Mr. Lakkappa and suggest that there should be a Committee at every level consisting of representatives of all parties and it should create a feeling that this is a national programme, not a party programme. But this 20-point programme is being sought to be done like that. It will be possible then to monitor the implementation of these programmes and see that those infirmities which have crept in because of which these distortions have arisen and because of which the implementation of the programmes has become tardy, has not been done with speed, are removed. Then those conditions will desappear and people will be made to work in a proper spirit. The situation in the country today is, as I said, explosive and warrants a high priority action to deal with it and unless the Government shows to the nation its earnestness to do it, I think the situation will gradually deteriorate and go beyond our control.

So, once again I commend this Resolution to the Government and I hope that all parties will be associated with this measure.

SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE (Bellary) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I must congratulate my friend, Shri Lakkappa, for having moved this all comprehensive Resolution not only stressing the importance of this economic programme but also drawing the attention of all concerned regarding its implementation. This is the crux of to-day's national problem. Every section of the population in general and the weaker and poorer section in particular in our country to-day feel that there is a big gap between intention and implementaiion. It has been very much the desaire of our Prime Minister to focus the attention of all concerned on this National 20-Point Programme time and again. My colleagues on the other side should also realise that the 20-Point Programme is no longer a Congress Programme but a National Programme to uplift the weaker sections in every region. Hence the Prime Minister has been again and again reiterating this to all concerned. Even lately I saw in the Press that the Prime Minister has written to all States, irrespective of whoever rules them to consider the 20-Point programme, as a National Programme, and to implement the same with speed. It is once again because of her deep concern to the weaker sections of the country in every region that she would like the implementation of these programmes to be taken up on a war footing.

I an sure, Shri Lakkappa must have made such attempts earlier in his long tenure of 25 years as a Legislator, to focus the attention of all concerned for the implementation of such programmes. Any way in my short tenure of three years in Parliament, I have failed to make the concerned authorities realise the importance of speedily imple-

menting these programmes in order to bring economic prosperity to the doorsteps the weaker sections as dsired by the Prime Minister—may it Ministers, Chief Ministers or Senior Civil Bureaucrats at the State or District level. Here I would like to stress that I have nothing personal against any of the above authorities. Shri Chavanji may be to day occupying the Minister of Planning and to-morrow he may occupy some other portforlio. Hence it is not only the concern of the Minister in charge of the portfolio but also the concern of all of us to speedily implement this laudable National Progrmme. I personally feel very strongly that it is a crime that this National Programme is not being implemented with the necessary speed and concern in order that the fruits of thesprogrammes reach the doorsteps of the common man. What is the use of passing this Reslution ? What is the use of these 20 Point Programme if ever the last 35 years, many of these programmes had not reached the doorsteps of the weaker sections in an appreciable manner for various reasons. Truth must be spoken at this forum; otherwise these programmes will remain only as a dream or a platform talk or only on paper, if the tremendous gaps are not narrowed down.

I may again repeat that I have failed to make the Ministers, the Chief Ministers and the concerned authorities to understand the seriousness of the implementation of this people's programme with the necessary speed. I am speaking from this side of the Banch and am saying this as my solemn duty to the people to the House. I and to my colleagues. The blame is not to be put on one section or the other. I believe in the saying

"यथा राजा तथा प्रजा"

The politican has to be blamed. irrespective of the party to which he belongs to. It is his non-performance which matters. I must remind my good friend, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, that whenever the Opposition has ruled, they also have shown scant regard to these developmental programmes meant for the common man. These programmes are National Programmes. We must, irrespective of the party to which we being, essert and fight for the implementation of these national, developmental programmes. This our solemn duty to our people. These are programmes meant for the poorest among the poor. There are bureaucrats and bureaucrats. There are many of whom, the Nation is proud of. They have admirably served the administration of this country over the years but there are also many bureucrats who are not at all concerned about the welfare of the people. They are also our brothers. They are not from England or Japan, but they are all part of our system. Unfortunately, they have not changed their attitude. I have said in the earlier sessions that the white saheb has left this country but unfortunately the brown saheb has taken place. He is far away from the feelings of common man. He does not feel for them as his own brothers and sisters. His attitude is that of a Britsh officer. Some time I feel, that this word "Sahab" should be removed even in the day-to-day usage. The "Saheb" has gone into the heads of many of the officers and they think they are the masters, because once upon a time this word "Saheb" was synonymous to the concept of Master servant relationship. I personally feel that this Master attitude is doing the maximum damage.

For example, I would like to bring one more aspect to justify my above observation—you may ask any Member of Parliament irrespective of any State to which he belongs, whether Heads of De-

[Shri R. Y. Ghorpade]

partment or Secretaries have visited the District Headquarters and physically verified the impact of implementation of these programmes. I am confident that the answer will be "No". By chance, if such Senior officers had visited the District, they confine themselves to aircondition Tourist Bungalows or Inspection Bungalows which are beautifully furnished particularly, the Tourist Bungalows where discussions are held and paper figures are obtained without any attempt to go down to the project sites or where people's programmes are being implemented. One should assess at all levels as to how much of these development programmes have been implemented Statewise. Take for example, the Borewell—How many borewells have been sunk? How many of them are in working condition and how many have ceased functioning and the reasons for the same. I would like the Honourable Minister to take note that unless these physical verifications take place periodically, we will never know the correct position. Even a small trader assesses once a year not only his profit or loss but makes a physical assessment of his commodities that he is dealing with in order to assess the condition of these commodities and whether they should be disposed of or carried forward to the next user or season. In the last 35 years, I would like to know whether such a phyiscal assessment took place as far as the various programmes are concerned and whether Govt. is aware of the correct situation. When I say 'assessement', it in not the 'assessment' that is made in sitting in air-conditioned offices and guest-houses but going to the field and getting the actual figures.

Coming to the last point, I do not want to travel over the same aspects as other Hon. Members have spoken on.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You want to revolutionalise the administrative system in our country.

SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE: Yes. But it is not by words but by action.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): He wants to normalise the administration which is now abonormal.

SHRI R.Y. GHORPADE : There is nothing like normal or abnormal. We are all normal. It is only the attitude which I would like the concerned authorities to change. I for one, strongly feel that the Politicians must change, his attitude first and then buraucrat will automatically change. If ruler changes his attitude, automatically his subordinates will change their attitude. This is what I am trying to say. I blame myself first. The politicians have to be blamed first and no one else.

We all talk of economic development and its implementation. The largest section in this country is the Farmer—which consists of different classes and community. The Indian farmer by and large is not Raja or Maharaja or a Kulak. In fact we have borrowed this word from the foreign dictionaries. The farmer is made up of Harijans, Vysyas, Kshatriyas and for that matter of fact, of all communities. A farmer is the hardest hit now-a-days. We talk about uplifting of Harijans and this section or that. I feel these talks are merely to divert the attention. In fact after a number of years after Independence, all these phrases are outdated. What is most important is to raise the level of all sections of the people who are below a particular economic level. Terminologies will not solve problems and that is why the Hon. Prime Minister gave to the nation the 20-point Economic Porgramme which is not only a National Programme to raise economically the standard of all sections of people without distinction of caste, colour or creed.

Why I have raised this aspect ? The other day our Finance Minister

talked about levying taxes on Poultry Farms, which I understand, are doing well of late. The moment one section of the former is a little well-off, we see, everyone's eyes focussed on him, but when it comes to industrial sector, small, medium or large, the attitudes are different. For example. if an industrialist proposes or engaged in export-orie ted production, he gets a long list of benefits consisting of concessions, subsidies, loans, income-tax holidays, rabates etc. but when it comes to a farmer, the attitude is different.

When so much concessions could be given to an Industry, i.e. export-oriented, why could not the same attitude be shown towards the farming sector ? For example, if the Poultry farms are doing well why don't you encourage them to export their product either in a direct form or in an indirect form and thereby Govt. can earn foreign exchange. Why to kill the goose that lays the Golden Eggs when it comes to farming sector.

Sir, you know Coffee and Tea are exported, to a large extent. At the same time over the last ten years if not more the internal market has been stable because the Coffee producer makes his extra from the export and does not tax the Indian consumer. Why the same rule is not applied other farming sector. When already the Plantation sector has shown that exports have brought great stability to the industry. At the same time I must draw the attention of the House that even in the Plantation Sector, no concessions are given as is given to the industrial sector when they export their commodities.

The time is overdue when the authorities should change their attitude towards the farming sector and make the Indian farming export-oriented. We have a ready market in and around Middle East and many of our neighbouring countries.

Today-, we here of Sugar glut, because last year, the prices of sugar were remunerative. If we do not have a market for a Commodity in its present form, we just find ways and means of converting it into some other form which will attract export. For example, Ragi is grown in large areas in Karnataka. Western countries do not consume Ragi in its present form but if it is exported as Ragi Malt, there is a great demand for the same.

As I am on this subject, I would like to go on record that unless we give a parity price to the former, there is no future for the farming community and secondly, we must have an export-oriented attitude towards farming produce, if we re lly inted to economically strengthen the farmer.

I support Shri Lakkappa's Resolution, if we really want to implement the socio-economic programmes speedily.

In conclusion, I would like to make the following observations:—

Firstly, there should be an honest desire on the part of politicians to implement this programme.

Secondly, the State and National Programmes and Projects should be implemented in a time-bound manner.

Thirdly, the non-performing politicians and bureaucrats who have failed to implement people's programmes and who have a stronghold on the Govt. should not be entertained. This holds good to all parties and all Govts.

Lastly, I have always been advocating the concept of accountability, may it be the politicians or bureaucrats.

If we do not hold the Politicians and Bureaucrats accountable, I am afraid these laudable People's Programmes will

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by and large will remain on paper. Hence I would like the Honourable Minister to give his serious thought to this aspect. Further, the Honourable Minister should at least choose one district from each State as a Pilot district and go into all these aspects in great detail and assess the various lacunae and shortcomings for implementing the development programmes, at the village level. If we start implementing these programmes on a war footing successfully in a district, thereafter, we can launch a National Implementation Programme, which is the need of the hour.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Sir, Mr. Lakkappa has moved a very simple resolution which has aroused a tremendous amount of response from all sections of the House and almost all the administrative Ministries in the Centre and in the States have figured during the discussion. It looked as though this is a sort of general discussion on the Budget which has been going on.

I think that the time at my disposal is going to be so short that it is impossible for me to respond to all the points which have been raised. I have taken note of most of the points which were raised but my primary responsibility is to respond to what Mr. Lakkappa, my friend, has put forth as a very innocent kind of suggestion that this is a kind of monitoring argument that he would like to go in for. I have heard his speech very patiently and I was trying to find out what exactly Mr. Lakkappa has to convey through this resolution.

Most of the Members seem to be unanimous on this point that there is nothing wrong in the policies and programmes which have been formulated by the Central Government. They have some example or the other, to point out that at the stage of implementation these are the distortions which we come across. And if I have understood them correctly, Mr. Lakkappa started it and some of the other Hon. Members also blamed the bureaucracy and said that it is the bureaucracy which has to be held responsible. One Hon. Member even went to the extent of saying "You please take note of this and let us know as to what action has been taken against the officers who have failed in this matter." I believe it was the Hon. Member Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. It is a very strange coincidence that when we were discussing the Punjab situation, everybody was talking in terms of more autonomy for the State Governments and now when Mr. Lakkappa's is being talked about, it is the other end which the Hon. Members are going on saying that "No, no. These are matters which are dealt with at the State Government level but at the lowest level we must have some say in the matter."

I do not hold any brief for either the bureaucracy or even for that matter some of the politicians. I fully agree with Mr. Ghorpade when he said that among the bureaucrats you will come across people who are very much committed to this programme and like dedicated workers, you will see these officers going to the villages to implement the programme in the spirit in which it has been announced by the Prime Minister.

I am also aware of some of the officers who are trying to delay matters, harass some of the beneficiaries and, as some of the Members have pointed out, though Government takes satisfaction in the fact that we have provided for subsidy, the subsidy amount does not reach the beneficiaries. I do not know what will be the reaction of the Hon. Members if I were to say that if subsidy is the cause of all the distortions that we find in the implementation, let us completely give up the subsidy. Subsidy has to be continued and hon. Members would like to have some say at the stage of implementing a particular programme!

Bureaucrats have been having some traditions and the Personnel Department which is also it charge of administrative reforms has been having different courses for reorientation. Officers are given reorientation courses from six weeks to almost eight to nine months depending upon the type of course which they are conducting. I happen to be the Chairman

of one of the Institutes here, the Indian Institute of Public Administration, IIPA, where the courses are being conducted for all the officers right from Joint Secretaries downwards, and officers from different areas come over here and they are given complete re-orientation about their attitude, the spirit of the Constitution, and the way they are supposed to implement the dicerent programmes of the Governenmt. But in spite of all that, there is no escape; I cannot possibly say that there are no officers of this nature who are running away from their basic responsibilities. We have the programme for Parliamentarians also, and in spite of the programme that we have undertaken in the Parliamentary Association, we know the way some of us conduct ourselves. So, it is human nature. But I am in agreement that the programmes have to be implemented in their letter and spirit. But who is implementing the programmes? If Mr. Lakkappa is interested in the implementation of the programme, I may point out, the programme is implemented at the district level, at the block level and at the taluka level, not even at the State level. Barring one or two items under the 20-Point Programme where the administrative Ministries at the Centre are responsible, the rest of the programmes is implemented by the State Government, by the District Councils and even at the Panchayat Samiti level. I am happy to inform the House that, in some of the States, they have associated the non-official Members at the taluka level, at the block level and at the district level; maybe, in one or two States, they have associated the public representatives at the State level also. If any State Governments have been left out where the people's representatives have not been represented in the shape of MLAs or MLCs, Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha Members and also Members of the District Councils, certainly we would like to request the State Government concerned that in the interest of the implementation of the programme, they should get these public representatives associated. I cannot possibly agree to the other suggestion that all the political parties be represented on these Implmentation Committees or Monitoring Committees. If they are all brought on these Committees, I can very well imagine what will happen. So, there is no point in having the representatives of all the political parties on the implementation side or even on monitoring. We have the monitoring stage in the Planning Commission. Administrative Ministries get monthly reports. Quarterly report is a kind of status report which the officers are supposed to compile. It is first compiled at the stage of the administrative Ministry. It is evaluatory in nature and it is sent to the Planning Commission. Thereafter, monitoring is also done in the Planning Commission. Thereafter, every six months, we have a meeting of the full Planning Commission wherein if possible we also request the Prime Minister to be present and she presides over the meeting where complete monitoring of all the 20-Point Programmes is done. The administrative Ministries have their own cells. At the State level, the Monitoring Committee is presided over by the Chief Minister. At the officers' level, it is presided over by the Chief Secretary. At the district level also there are Monitoring Committees. So, there are a large number of Monitoring Committees which have already been created; they are looking into the matter and are trying to solve the problem.

Another point which hon. Member Shri Ram Vilas Paswan raised is that it is very strange that in spite of monitoring there is the cost over-run and the time over-run and that projects costing Rs. 2 crores started some years ago have taken 10 years and 12 years for their completion and the project cost has escalated to such an extent that it has become almost uneconomic. How do you help the situation? I am in agreement with you. In the Sixth Plan at the time of the annual plan discussion we can guide the State Government. We can persuade them but if we expect that we can over-rule them, there, of course, the bigger question is bound to arise. I can also appreciate the difficulties of the State Governments. We have been telling them consistently that there are some projects which are being implemented for the last 10, 15 and 20 years and 'for God's sake, these projects which are in an advanced stage

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should be completed and then you can start new projects.' We have been giving high priority to the projects which are at the advanced stage so that they can be completed in the Sixth Plan or to projects where the World Bank or some foreign agency is giving assistance. We give them priority and request the State Government that they should not start any new projects and the whatever limited resources are available, they should not unnecessarily spread very thinly. But the State Governments have also their own difficulties. I may not be surprised if I were to mention the names of some of the hon. Members of this House also who knowing full well that a large number of schemes have already been started and even for ongoing schemes we cannot provide the necessary funds, come to the administrative Ministries concerned and press for inclusion of one scheme or the other. In the House, they insist, 'No, you should not do this. You have to concentrate only on completion of the projects.' Sir, I hope I am not divulging any secret. But at the same time I must also bring to the notice of the House our difficulties and I will not be surprised if in a much bigger way, the same difficulties are also faced by some of the State Governments who are there to face the people. People go there, force them and pressurise them and willy-nilly they have to accept some small minor, medium and even major irrigation schemes. Then, having started it, everybody says that this scheme was started ten years ago. My friend, Mr. Daga—I do not know whether he is there—said the Rajasthan Canal was started in 1958 and 'even now we do not know how many years more it will take.' I have personally gone there. I have inquired into the scope of the project which was taken up in 1958. Can any hon. Member deny that the scope of the project has been enlarged? A large number of things which in fact were not contemplated in the 1958 project have been now included in the project. With the enlarged scope we would like a greater provision to be made. But having discussed with the Chief Minister we can give about Rs. 40 crores more with a specific understanding that this project is going to be completed in the Sixth Plan period. I have asked the Irrigation Ministry to prepare a very detailed programme of action and see that it is implemented according to the schedule that was decided upon as a kind of gentlemen's agreement. So, on that clear understanding we have given additional funds and I hope that specific portion of this Rajasthan Canal is going to be completed by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

I will just make one other point and finish, because I do not think it is going to be possible for me to cover all the other points. A point was made about land reforms specially. I am sorry—Mr. Chitta Basu is not there. He raised it....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr Sinha also mentioned it.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: But he had a definite point. Mr. Chitta Basu said that almost 50 per cent of the surplus land taken possession of has been contributed by one State. He has been after me for giving the figures. I have very detailed figurs with me which I can supply to him. that 50 per cent of the land taken possession for being distributed among poorer sections wheher this is a correct statement is a matter which I would like to bring to his notice. I can give the figures. The number of returns filed voluntarily is 10,47,219 and on official initiative it is 3,88,373. The total number of returns filed comes to 14,35,663. The number of cases disposed of is 14,08,455 and the number of cases pending is just 27,208. But even these cases need to b expedited. There is no doubt aboutit. We have written to the State Governments that these pending cases need to be expedited and they should be disposed of. Now, I can give you the details of the total area. The hon. Member, Mr. Paswan, said all the area which was supposed to be surplus was 53 lakh but after all there is an estimate of the State governments. When they went in for Legislation their Estimate was that this much Land will be available. Now the area which has been declared surplus is 41,65,389 and the area taken possession of is 26,77,635 and the area distributed is about 19,57,996 and the number of beneficiaries is 14,32.944. I am giving the figures as on January, 1983.

So, there is a gap between land declared surplus and taken possession of and land taken possession of and distributed to the beneficiaries. There is a difference and that difference is because of the fact that area under court cases is 12,03,951 acres. Courts have given interlocutary orders, stay orders and writ petitions have been filed. I agree with the hon. Member when we have enacted so many legislations in Parliament why cann't we do something in order to see that courts do not intervene in the matter. The only course open to us is to bring the land reforms legislation under Schedule IX of the Constitution.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: That is there.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Some enactments have been covered under it and the rest of the enactments should be brought under Schedule IX. That position has been taken by the Government and legislation is being framed, if possible, I do not know whether the time is going to be available for introducing that Bill during the course of the Budget Session but the effort of the Government is to see that all the land reforms legislation gets covered under this so that at least under the Constitution the courts can be barred but inspite of it I can also bring it to the notice of the House that the courts have been taking notice of certain proceedings which have already been started.

Sir, Shri Vyas said what assistance has been given to all these allottees. Till 1981-82 Rs. 16.42 crores have been released to the different State Governments and they have been requested that these new allottees should be helped financially and also with the help of the community wherever this kind to social awareness is there, they have done a tremendous job and I must say that these allottees are quite happy in getting the land.

Sir, there is only one more point....

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I would like the hon. Minister to explain one point. He has said that 26 lakh acres have been taken possession of by Government out of which....19 lakhs acres have been distributed. Now, the court cases will not interfere with this particular piece of land. 8 lakhs acres of land are already in possession with them. What is the snag is distributing that land? Why should there be delay?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I was also under the same impression that since the Government has taken the possession, thereafter, the Courts will not interfere in the matter. But at least, I cannot be sure about it. The information given to me is this: Stay orders have been granted not only before taking possession but the Courts people even after possession have been taken by the State Government, have stopped them from distributing to the beneficiaries till the matter is settled at the Court. And of course, from place to place, things might differ; but the position remains the same. And we have requested the State Governments that they should immediately see that stay orders are vacated. And, even if necessary, they can request the Courts to constitute Special Benches in order to see that this programme is allowed to be implemented.

There is only one point and I have done.

This is about the misuse of the funds which are being given for poverty elevation. Cases are bound to be there in such a vast country such as ours; there are various programmes of this nature to be implemented by State Governments; crores of rupees are being distributed to the poorer sections; those people are not conscious of their rights; also the public representatives, somehow or the other, are not able to give them the kind of protection which in fact is expected of them. It is quite possible that some of the officers may misuse it. That is why now in the Rural Development Ministry, Special Task Force has been created. Regional offices have been set up. State Governments have been requested to physically verify the assets from which the incomes are supposed to accrue to the beneficiaries. So, this physical verification at the State Government level, by the regional offices of the Rural Development Ministry is there. A small Cell, a Task Force, in the Rural Development Ministry is there.

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These are the three agencies which have been specially created so that they may go and physically verify, for instance, if certain cows which have to be given, have been given, or certain other things which the poorer sections are supposed to get, are given; it may be through the bank, or through direct subsidy which has been provided by the State Government; they have to see whether those things have passed on to the real hands, or whether the money has been mis-utilised. Now, if the money is mis-utilised, then certainly further action can be taken by the Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Chavan, how this happens is like this: Suppose a particular amount has to be spent before the end of the financial year, they do not want that amount to lapse. Therefore, they divert it to some other use. Suppose a rule is made that that amount will not lapse but it will be carried over for the same purpose,—If we can have a procedure or rule like that,—then this misuse will not be there. Suppose for Harijan uplift, Government allots Rs. 2 crores. Out of that, only Rs. 1.50 crore has been spent; now what they do is, they divert it to some other scheme. If this Rs. 50 lakhs can be carried over to next year for the same purpose, namely, Harijan uplift, —if you add Rs. 50 lakhs to make it Rs. 2.50 crores for the next year—then this trouble will not come.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN Sir, non-lapsable funds are definitely provided. But this cannot be made applicable for all the schemes. Otherwise, the meaning of the Budget discussion in the House and the sanctity of the Budget will lose its significance. That is why we have to have some kind of a compromise whereby the schemes are allowed to be continued. But at the same time, because of rush at the end of the year, if they spend money in an improper maner, then, if the mistake is genuine, I don't think anybody is going to take serious note of it. Why they really linger on till the end is a matter which will have to be gone into. This is a matter which can be looked into.

I can assure hon. Members that Government is fully seized of the whole matter. Monitoring, right from the taluka level, the district level, the State level and thereafter, at the administartive ministry level, at the Planning Commission level, and even at the level of the Prime Minister, is being done.

So, Sir, there is no point in adding to it yet another machinery of monitoring, which, in fact, is not going to give us any results.

So, I make this request to Shri Lakkappa; I fully appreciate his sentiments. I fully appreciate the sincerity with which he has brought forward this resolution, but at the same time he would kindly understand the complications involved and he will not press for this kind of Resolution being passed by the House.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Minister and also to the hon. Members sitting on this side and also on that side for appreciating my resolution. They have appreciated my Resolution and they have also wholeheartedly supported it. Sir, I cannot be so philosophical as our hon. Minister had been in his reply because for the problem of this nature he said that there was no need for any monitoring system, because it has already been created and it is enough. Sir, I would like to point out that the Parliament is Supreme and I think that the Parliament has to fulfil the wishes of the people of this country and the countrys immediate need is a rapid socio-economic change. I think that Parliament is one of the powerful forum where we can focus our attention and reflect the wishes of the people and with that end in view and with that spirit, this Resolution has been brought forward by me. It is not that I have not brought out all the facts in support of my Resolution. I have brought them out in an elaborate manner.

There are three important/vital issues in this Resolution. I have demanded the structural changes in the system of present administration which is a permanent body which would implement every policy of the Government. It is not that the policy of the Government and the Prime Minister's programmes are outside the 20-Point Programme. They are not different from those outlined in

the Five Year Plans. The policy is the national policy. As the entire House has agreed and the whole country has agreed, this is the system with which we are operating. But the operating machinery is blunt and that machinery is not operating properly. It is wrong machinery. We have had a number of Adminstrative Reforms, a number of Conventions, a number of Conferences and we have arrived at conclusions and made deliberations. What had happened to those deliberations and conclusions? Has any impact been brought about towards the structural changes in the administrative system. I have already mentioned about the bureaucratic delay, not only once, but several times, not only by me but several others in this House on several occasions that the system has to be changed, the machinery has to be changed. We have to bring about an egalitarian society in our country. That is the spirit behind the Constitution.

In a democratic country, Parliament is a powerful sovereign body. But the instrument which we use for the implementation of the various programmes for the weaker sections is blunt and if you don't sharpen that machinery, then what is the use of bringing out tall and flattering programmes and policies by the Government? If they are not implemented in the spirit in which they were formulated and the people do not get the results, it is illogical and against the principles of the democracy and the functionary becomes a farce.

Sir, the hon. Minister has placed before the House all the facts and appreciated by Resolution. But I would like to submit that all the schemes in the 20-Point Programmes are no other than those of the Prime Minister. It is not that I am not aware of that. There are various Cells in the Ministries and they have been operating to oversee the activities of the operating machinery. But if those activities are not supervised and checked as to whether they are functioning properly and effectively, then there is no use of having those Cells. They are functioning in that manner because there is no accountability and there is no responsibility. Have you ever pinpointed the responsibility for delays and failures in the implementation? Have you ever tried to find out whether the persons who were assigned the job of implementation did their job efficiently? if not, were they held responsible for that? You claim that you have got instruments and machinery for the implementation of the various schemes; you have a cell at the level of Planning Commission, at the Central level or at the State level, and even then we are failing in achieving our objectives. Has any responsibility been fixed at any time for these lapses?

The Government is accountable to Parliament. We have got certain parliamentary Committees, for example, Public Acounts. Committee, Committee on Public Undertakings and Estimates Committee. These are the Committee of Parliament, the sovereign body of this country. But these Committee have become a farce; we have no power to have their recommendations implemented. These Committee, in fact, do the post mortem, and the reports of these Committees as also other Committees are not taken up seriously either by the bureacracy, or by the implementing agencies. These reports are placed on the Table of the House and sometimes discussions also take place in the House. But what do we achieve at the end? Are the recommendations taken seriously by the bureacracy?

These Committees are considered as the watchdog of the House, but that is no satisfaction to the people at large. They are concerned with quick results; they want revolutionary changes, they want immediate transformation of the society; they want to see for themselves effects of the various economic programmes of the Government. What do we find in effect? We all know that.

More than fifty per cent of our population is under-nourished. Though we have adopted a number of programmes for the upliftment of the poor people, but the performance has been far from satisfactory We have started a number of programmes like the Integrated Rural

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Development, National Malaria Eradication Programme, the National Rural Employment Programme, and allotted a lot of money for them but what has been the performances? Have the results percolated down to the poor people? There is a programme for removal of rural indebtedness also, but it has not really helped the people as it should.

In this connection, I would like to quote what appeared in the *Indian Express* on 8th July, 1982 which indicated that the progress of 20-Point Plan was disappointed :

> "The States whose performance is adjudged poor are Karnataka, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Manipur, Haryana, Gujarat, Sikkim, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. Uttar Pradesh failed to report its performance on integrated rural development."

About the national rural employment programme, it was stated:

> "...the performances of Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Sikkim are adjudged poor, of Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra as negligible."

I would also like to quote, in this context, what was stated in the statement referred to in reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2203, for answer on July 21, 1982 about the pointwise physical achievement upto May, 1982:

> IRDP—target 20.96 lakh nos., achieved 10.99 lakh nos.
>
> NREP—target 3311.20 lakh nos, achieved 97.72 lakh nos.
>
> Land Reforms, target 1133.10 thousand acres, achieved 5.11 thousand acres.

This statement also indicates the targets and the achievements in respect of bounded/labour, SC and ST families, problem villages, house sites, slum population, villages electrified, trees planted, bio-gas, sterilisation etc. Nowhere, it is near the target.

I am quoting these figures to substantiate my claim that we are far behind our goal. Most of the States do not spend the money allotted to them under the various socio-economic programmes.

There is, therefore, today a vital need for the speedy implementation of the various socio-economic programmes. A resolution from this House will go a long way in shaking up the implementing machinery from their slumber. There should be a monitoring body under the Government to oversee the activities at various levels. It will create a lot of confidence in the minds of the people.

It will become a powerful instrument to oversee the activities and fix accountability and responsibility for administrative delays or any lapse or misappropriation or faulty planning for improper administrative arrangement. This is very necessary in the larger interest of the nation and quicker progress of the social and economic programme. Therefore, I want, not on artificial grounds, but on points and reasons in keeping with the aspirations of the people that the Hon. Minister should assure us that he will see that some such monitoring system is set up to oversee all this work from top level down to the village level and see that the socio-economic transformation is brought about at a quicker pace. I know the Hon. Minister, Shri Chavan. He is a great friend of mine. I know he believes in the socio-economic reforms. Therefore, I request him to see that some such system is evolved for bringing about quicker transformation in our socio-economic set up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you pressing or withdrawing the Resolution?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am urging the Minister. Let us see what he says.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, I have already stated that I appreciate the points the Hon. Member has put forward. I also appreciate the spirit in which these points have been put forward. I assure him that we are interested in doing that.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I seek the leave of the House of withdraw Resolution.

*The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.*

**18.52 hrs.**

## RESOLUTION RE: RIGHT TO WORK AS FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT

SHRI CHANDU LAL CHANDRAKAR (Durg): I beg to move :

"बेरोजगारी की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिये, यह सभा सरकार से सिफारिश करती है कि वह "काम के अधिकार" को संविधान में मूल अधिकार के रूप में सम्मिलित करने के लिये कार्यवाही करें।"

## RESIGNATION OF MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received a letter dated 28th February, 1983 from Dr. Farooq Abdulla, an elected Member from Srinagar Constituency of Jammu and Kashmir resigning his seat in Lok Sabha with effect from 1st March, 1983 (forenoon). The Speaker has accepted his resignation with effect from today, the 4th March, 1983.

The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. on Monday, the 14th March, 1983.

**18.53 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, 14, 1983/ Phalguna 23, 1904 (Saka).*

GMGIPND—M—3379 LS—18-7-83—890